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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 2, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families
1991

Dual-earner families – families where both spouses reported income from employment – made up 61.2% of all husband-wife families in 1991, a slight decline from 61.6% in 1990 and the second decline in two years.

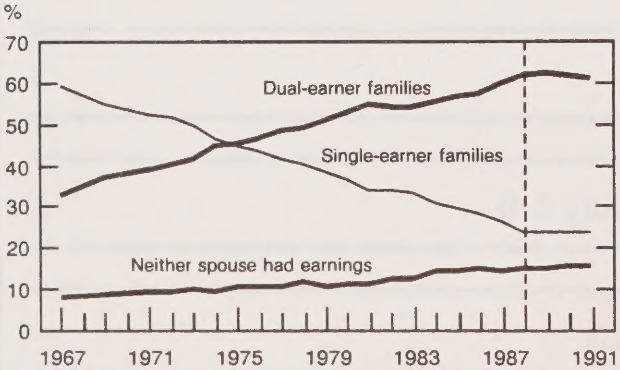
Prior to 1988, dual-earner families increased steadily as a proportion of husband-wife families. Since 1988, however, this proportion has changed very little.

By contrast, single-earner families declined as a proportion of all husband-wife families prior to 1988, but this proportion has also changed very little in more recent years.

Families in which neither spouse earned income continued their historically slow upward trend, reflecting the aging of the population and an increasing tendency for early retirement.

If the proportion of single-earner families has remained virtually constant over the last four years, this constancy is the result of two off-setting trends: husband single-earner families have been decreasing in importance, while wife single-earner families have been increasing.

Percentage Distribution of Husband-Wife Families by Earning Status of Spouses



Note to Users

The classification of husband-wife families as "dual-earner", "single-earner" and "no-earner" is strictly based on the earning status of the spouses. Although the earning status of other family members is ignored, reported earnings of these members are still included in the family income.

In 1991, both dual-earner and single-earner families saw their average income drop by 2.0% from their 1990 averages, to $65,113 and $49,473, respectively (after adjustment for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index). Average income of families with no earners decreased by 5.1% to $32,455.

In dual-earner families, the earnings of the husband contributed a reduced proportion of total family income in 1991 (54.8%, down from 55.8% in 1990). The wife's earnings contributed 29.9%, up from 29.4% in 1990. The remainder of family income (15.3%) came from the earnings of other family members, investment income, transfer payments and pensions.

There is a very strong relationship between husband-wife family income and employment experience of the spouses. For example, when both spouses were full-year full-time earners, family income in 1991 was $75,827, compared with $43,629 when both spouses were less than full-time earners.

The average earnings of wives employed full-year full-time in dual-earner families were $27,022. For husbands with equivalent work experience, average earnings were $40,539. This yields a wife to husband earnings ratio of 66.7%.

Wives earned more than husbands in 22.6% of dual-earner families, up from 19.8% in 1990.

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1991 (13-215, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". This publication is the last in a series of six reports on 1991 income from the annual Survey of Consumer Finances. The first report, *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991* (13-207), was released in November 1992.

Microdata tapes containing information on dual-earner families for 1991 and for earlier years may be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Average Income of Husband-wife Families by Earning Status of Spouses

	1967	1971	1981	1988	1989	1990	1991
			constant 1991 dollars				
Dual-earner Families	41,345	49,877	63,028	65,666	66,205	66,341	65,113
Single-earner Families							
Husband Sole Earner	35,466	41,969	49,697	51,008	54,227	51,531	51,174
Wife Sole Earner	20,881	24,277	38,378	40,520	47,740	45,394	42,441
Total	35,205	41,498	48,848	49,668	53,255	50,492	49,473
Neither Spouse had Earnings	16,783	18,595	27,020	30,722	33,159	34,207	32,455
All Husband-wife Families	35,764	42,694	54,244	56,830	58,417	57,796	56,444

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending June 26, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 26, 1993 totalled 260 629 tonnes, down 8.6% from the week-earlier 285 155 tonnes and down 6.8% from the year-earlier 279 760 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 972 013 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 6 750 238 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
May 1993

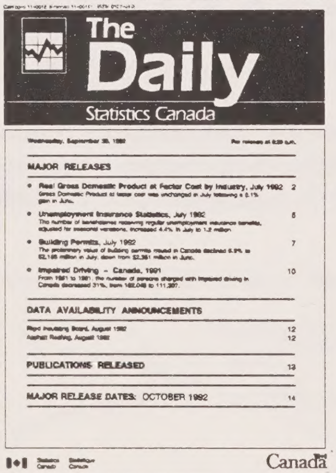
Steel primary forms production for May 1993 totalled 1 236 310 tonnes, up 7.3% from 1 152 155r (revised) tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of May 1993 reached 5 977 544 tonnes, up 4.6% from 5 713 252r tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Characteristics of Dual-earner Families, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-215
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Rigid Insulating Board, May 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, May 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, May 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, May 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1992-IV.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, 1993 Annual Supplement.
Catalogue number 73-202S
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; Other Countries: US$53).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 5-9

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
6	**Estimates of Labour Income**	April 1993
6	**Short-term Expectations Survey**	
7	**Help-wanted Index**	June 1993
8	**New Housing Price Index**	May 1993
9	**Labour Force Survey**	June 1993
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	May 1993
9	**Farm Product Price Index**	May 1993

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Index to Data Releases

JUNE 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	Third Quarter 1992	June 22, 1993
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	April-June 1992	June 24, 1993
Apparent per Capita Food Consumption	1991 and 1992	June 10, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	April 1993	June 2, 1993
	May 1993	June 28, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	May 1993	June 9, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	June 1993	June 16, 1993
Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1993	June 21, 1993
Basic Summary Tabulations	1991 Census	June 17, 1993
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	First Quarter 1993	June 14, 1993
Building Permits	1992	June 23, 1993
	April 1993 (Preliminary)	June 15, 1993
Campus Bookstores	1991-92	June 18, 1993
Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics	1926 to 1992	June 16, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1993	June 24, 1993
Canada-United States Volume and Price Comparisons Based on Purchasing Parities		June 14, 1993
Canadian Domestic Travel	Fourth Quarter 1992	June 16, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	June 1993	June 17, 1993
Cement	April 1993	June 2, 1993
	May 1993	June 30, 1993
Census Catalogue, 1991 (Second Edition)	1991 Census	June 23, 1993
Census Profiles CD-ROM	1991 Census	June 28, 1993
Characteristics of International Travellers	1992	June 8, 1993
Civil Aviation Statistics	First Quarter 1993	June 10, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	March 1993	June 7, 1993
	April 1993	June 30, 1993

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Index to Data Releases, June 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Composite Indicator	May 1993	June 10, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	April 1993	June 24, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	May 1993	June 18, 1993
Consumer Price Index	May 1993	June 18, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	May 1993	June 21, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	March 1993	June 14, 1993
	April 1993	June 24, 1993
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production and Capital and Operating Expenditures	1992 (Preliminary) and 1991 (Final)	June 22, 1993
Dairy Review	April 1993	June 11, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	April 1993	June 16, 1993
Department Store Sales	May 1993 (Advance Release)	June 17, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1993	June 10, 1993
Economic Dependency Profile	1991	June 25, 1993
Electric Lamps	May 1993	June 17, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	March 1993	June 2, 1993
	April 1993	June 30, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	April 1993	June 7, 1993
	May 1993	June 28, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1993	June 28, 1993
Energy Supply and Demand in Canada	1992	June 18, 1993
Export and Import Price Indices	April 1993	June 17, 1993
Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS)		June 11, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	April 1993	June 9, 1993
Federal Government Enterprise Finance	1991 Actual (Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31)	June 30, 1993
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada	1993	June 30, 1993
Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1993	June 21, 1993
Focus on Culture	Spring 1993	June 30, 1993
Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey	1993	June 17, 1993
Fruit and Vegetable Production	July 1993	June 30, 1993
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	First Quarter 1993	June 25, 1993
Greenhouse Industry	1992	June 2, 1993
Gypsum Products	May 1993	June 29, 1993
Health Reports	First Quarter 1993	June 28, 1993
Help-wanted Index	May 1993	June 2, 1993

Index to Data Releases, June 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Hospital Morbidity and Surgical Procedures	1990-91	June 24, 1993
Hospital Statistics – Annual Report	1990/91 (Preliminary)	June 3, 1993
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	First Quarter 1993	June 3, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	May 1993	June 25, 1993
Investment Income of Canadians		June 15, 1993
Labour Force Income Profiles	1991	June 16, 1993
Labour Force Survey	May 1993	June 4, 1993
Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues	1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey	June 29, 1993
List of Hospitals	1992	June 25, 1993
List of Residential Care Facilities	1992	June 25, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	May 1993	June 25, 1993
Making the Canadian Cancer Registry	1969-1988	June 16, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	April 1993	June 11, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	May 1993	June 18, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1993	June 17, 1993
Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distribution Surveys	1991-92	June 17, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey – Large Carriers	First Quarter 1993	June 23, 1993
Mushroom Production	1992 (Preliminary)	June 16, 1993
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	First Quarter 1993	June 21, 1993
New Housing Price Index	April 1993	June 10, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1993	June 9, 1993
Nursery Trades Industry	1992	June 8, 1993
Occupation Data, 1991 Standard Occupational Classification	1991 Census	June 30, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	March 1993	June 4, 1993
Oils and Fats	April 1993	June 11, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	April 1993	June 14, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	April 1993	June 9, 1993
Periodical Publishing	1991-92	June 9, 1993
Poultry and Egg Production	1992	June 9, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	April 1993	June 17, 1993
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	April 1993	June 2, 1993
	May 1993	June 29, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	April 1993	June 14, 1993
Production of Eggs	April 1993	June 10, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	April 1993	June 23, 1993

Index to Data Releases, June 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	April 1993	June 24, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	April 1993	June 9, 1993
Quarterly Demographic Statistics	January-March 1993 (Preliminary)	June 18, 1993
Rail in Canada	1991 (Preliminary)	June 3, 1993
Railway Carloadings	April 1993	June 10, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1993	June 3, 1993
	10-day Period Ending May 31, 1993	June 10, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1993	June 17, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1993	June 24, 1993
Railway Operating Statistics	December 1992	June 15, 1993
	January 1993	June 24, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	May 1993	June 25, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	May 1993	June 9, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1993	June 30, 1993
Religions in Canada, Families: Social and Economic Characteristics, Fertility, Place of Work	1991 Census	June 1, 1993
Residential Building Permits	May 1993 (Advance Estimate)	June 30, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	April 1993	June 23, 1993
Retail Trade	April 1993	June 21, 1993
Rigid Insulating Board	April 1993	June 2, 1993
	May 1993	June 29, 1993
RRSP Assets	December 31, 1992	June 7, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	April 1993 (Preliminary)	June 18, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1993	June 28, 1993
School, Work and Dropping Out	1991	June 16, 1993
Selected Financial Indices	May 1993	June 18, 1993
Seven Decades of Wage Changes		June 8, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	April 1993	June 22, 1993
Short-term Expectations Survey		June 2, 1993
Soft Drinks	May 1993	June 15, 1993
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	April 1993	June 8, 1993
Steel Pipe and Tubing	April 1993	June 11, 1993
Steel Primary Forms	April 1993	June 10, 1993
	Week Ending May 29, 1993 (Preliminary)	June 3, 1993
	Week Ending June 5, 1993 (Preliminary)	June 10, 1993
	Week Ending June 12, 1993 (Preliminary)	June 17, 1993
	Week Ending June 19, 1993 (Preliminary)	June 24, 1993
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	April 1993	June 2, 1993
	May 1993	June 29, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	June 1, 1993	June 25, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	June 1, 1993 (Preliminary)	June 18, 1993
Sub-provincial Retail Trade	1990	June 29, 1993
Sugar Sales	May 1993	June 7, 1993

Index to Data Releases, June 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Telephone Statistics	April 1993	June 18, 1993
Therapeutic Abortions	1991	June 2, 1993
Tobacco Products	May 1993	June 22, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1993	June 11, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1993	June 30, 1993
Unincorporated Places	1991 Census	June 30, 1993
Wholesale Trade	April 1993	June 22, 1993

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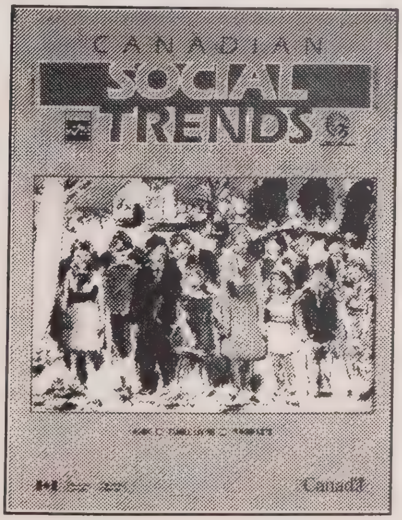
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Canadian Social Trends

Summer 1993

This edition of *Canadian Social Trends* features "Population Aging: Baby Boomers Into the 21st Century". In 1992, the median age of Canadians was 34 years compared with 24 in 1921. In the next few decades, the median age is projected to rise to at least 41 years, or as high as 50 years.

Other articles include "Canada's Immigrants: Recent Trends"; "Changes in Family Living"; "Mixed-Language Couples and Their Children"; "Canadian Content in the Cultural Marketplace"; "Defining Toronto". The article entitled "75 Years of Social Reporting" commemorates Statistics Canada's 75th anniversary.

The Summer 1993 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), *Canadian Social Trends*, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

May 1993

Chemical firms produced 145 595 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1993, a 2.9% increase from the 141 542[r] (revised) tonnes produced in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, production totalled 683 981 tonnes, down 3.5% from the 708 715[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1993 and May 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

May 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1993 totalled 134 084 tonnes, an increase of 63.7% from 81 901 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of May totalled 748 056 tonnes, up 35.1% from 553 571 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

May 1993

Electrical appliances manufacturers produced 57,022 kitchen appliances in May 1993, down 25.7% from 76,695 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products is confidential for May 1993.

At the end of May, year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 227,496 units. For the corresponding period in 1992, production totalled 348,444 units.

The May 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Summer 1993.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Greenhouse Industry, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Telephone Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

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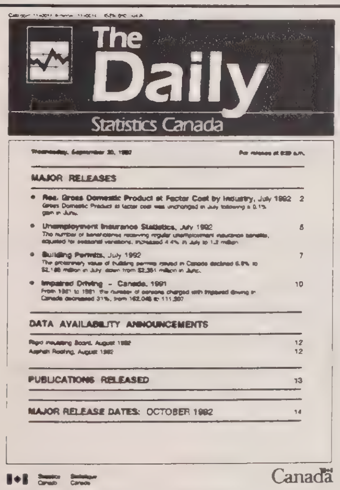

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1993 (Preliminary)

Unadjusted labour income in April grew to $32.6 billion, up 3.0% from April 1992. The year-over-year change is slightly below the average posted in the first three months of 1993, but the same as the 1992 annual change.

Seasonally Adjusted

Wages and salaries decreased by 0.2% in April, following changes of +0.7% in March, +0.5% in February and -0.1% in January.

Construction, federal administration and local administration recorded the largest declines. Trade posted an increase of over 1.0%. The remaining industries showed little change.

Most provinces posted declines or showed marginal growth in wages and salaries from March except for Prince Edward Island, which grew at 1.0%.

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries grew at a rate of 3.0% in April 1993, a little below the 3.4% registered in March 1993.

The small deceleration in growth was largely attributable to manufacturing, mining, commercial services, and transportation, communications and other utilities.

Note to Users

Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income and supplementary labour income accounts for 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

Most provinces showed less growth or the same growth in April as compared to March 1993, with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

Annual revision

This release of labour income estimates incorporates the results of an annual revision, following receipt of the 1991 income tax information. The data were revised from 1989 through 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

	April 1992	March 1993r	April 1993p	March 1993 to April 1993
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.0	226.4	224.8	-0.7
Forestry	227.9	248.4	249.5	0.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	604.6	594.1	598.2	0.7
Manufacturing industries	5,052.7	5,196.9	5,169.2	-0.5
Construction industry	1,642.3	1,702.2	1,663.9	-2.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,771.1	2,852.4	2,847.5	-0.2
Trade	3,963.3	4,011.7	4,061.5	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,397.8	2,521.1	2,535.8	0.6
Commercial and personal services	3,800.8	3,952.1	3,967.6	0.4
Education and related services	2,663.7	2,752.9	2,750.4	-0.1
Health and welfare services	2,635.7	2,756.8	2,775.5	0.7
Federal administration and other government offices	989.0	1,026.9	1,007.2	-1.9
Provincial administration	707.2	715.9	720.1	0.6
Local administration	657.0	705.0	683.1	-3.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,371.1**	**29,328.0**	**29,278.2**	**-0.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,771.3	3,941.0	3,909.4	-0.8
Labour income	**32,142.4**	**33,269.0**	**33,187.6**	**-0.2**
				April 1992 to April 1993
	unadjusted			
				% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	164.8	146.2	169.4	2.8
Forestry	175.4	206.3	192.8	9.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	586.9	590.0	580.4	-1.1
Manufacturing industries	4,990.7	5,050.0	5,105.9	2.3
Construction industry	1,513.5	1,433.6	1,508.0	-0.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,725.7	2,794.4	2,784.3	2.1
Trade	3,929.5	3,953.0	4,026.6	2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,392.2	2,480.0	2,524.1	5.5
Commercial and personal services	3,710.9	3,827.8	3,863.3	4.1
Education and related services	2,777.3	2,869.7	2,866.7	3.2
Health and welfare services	2,623.5	2,749.9	2,761.9	5.3
Federal administration and other government offices	1,006.6	1,019.0	1,014.5	0.8
Provincial administration	696.6	706.0	709.6	1.9
Local administration	639.5	683.5	658.0	2.9
Total wages and salaries	**27,933.1**	**28,509.5**	**28,765.5**	**3.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,713.2	3,829.8	3,841.7	3.5
Labour income	**31,646.4**	**32,339.3**	**32,607.2**	**3.0**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

This month, participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for June 1993, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for May 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for May 1993.

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for June was forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.5% and 2.2% respectively. In May, the mean forecast (2.0%) overestimated the outcome (1.8%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for June was 11.3% (minimum 11.1%, maximum 11.6%). For May, the mean forecast (11.3%) underestimated the outcome by 0.1 percentage points.

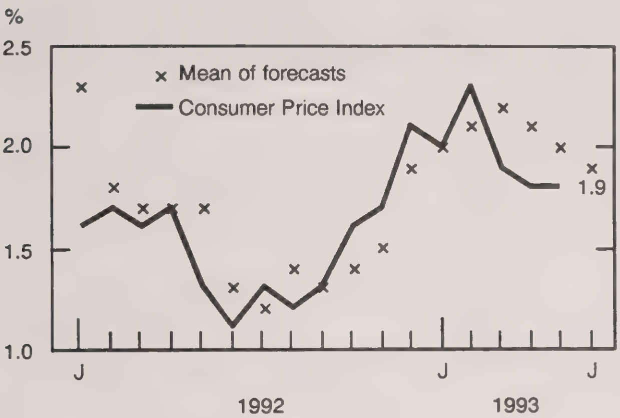
May merchandise exports were forecast to be $14.8 billion with a minimum and maximum of $14.4 billion and $15.2 billion respectively. For April, the mean forecast ($14.6 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.2 billion. The forecast of imports for May was $13.8 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $13.5 billion and $14.1 billion, respectively. For April, a mean forecast of $13.7 billion matched the outcome.

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was forecast to have changed by 0.4% between April and May 1993, with minimum and maximum rates of 0.2% and 0.8%. Between March and April 1993, the mean forecast (0.3%) overestimated the outcome of 0.0%.

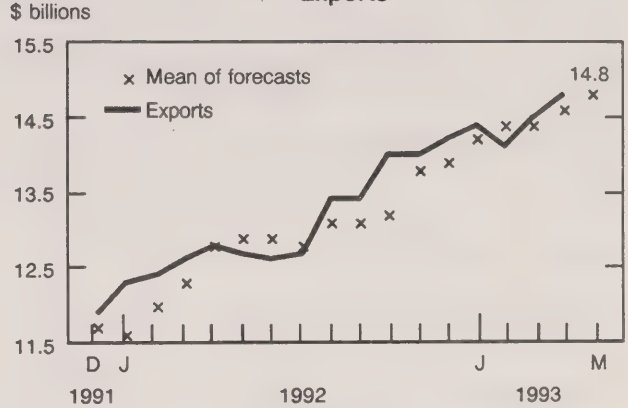
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

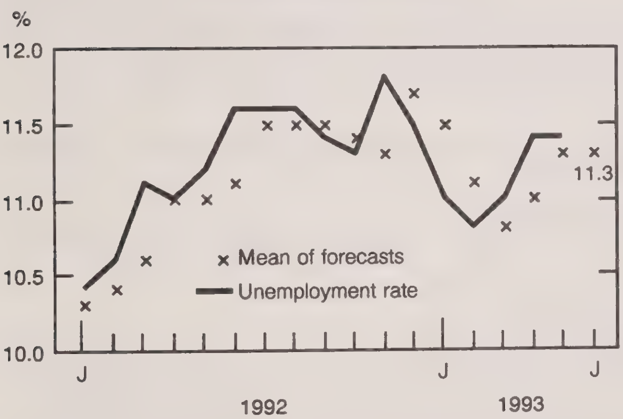
Consumer Price Index



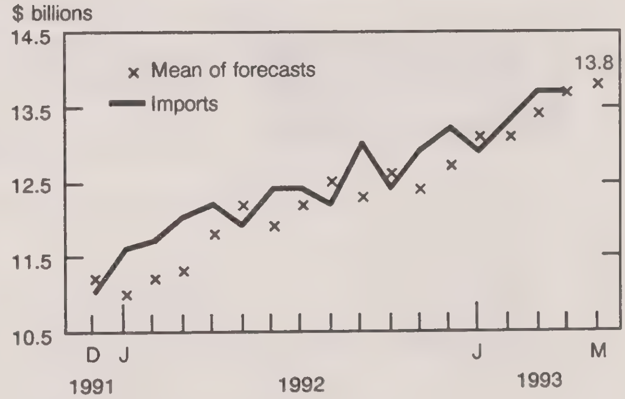
Canadian International Trade Exports



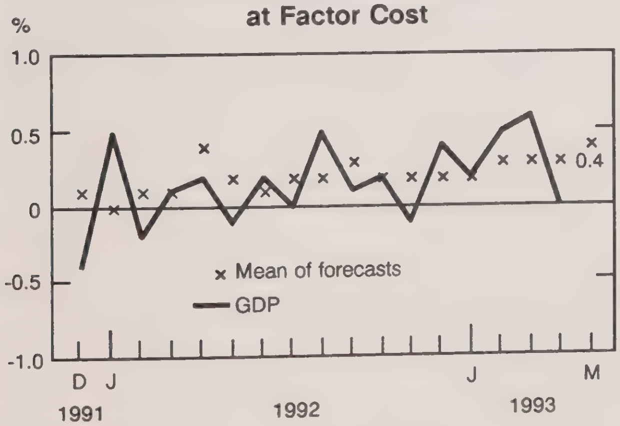
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost



■

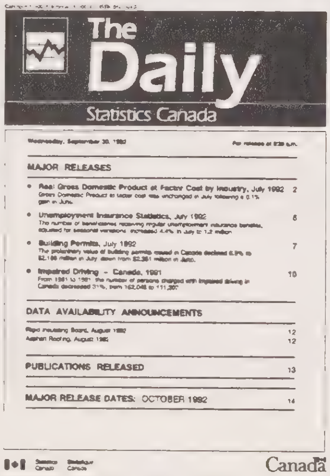
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
June 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for June 1993 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Caroline Paris (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Cement, May 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Electric Power Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Wholesale Trade, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, March 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 7, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index

June 1993

The Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) decreased 13% to 83 in June. This is practically the same as the level observed in June 1992.

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Seasonally adjusted

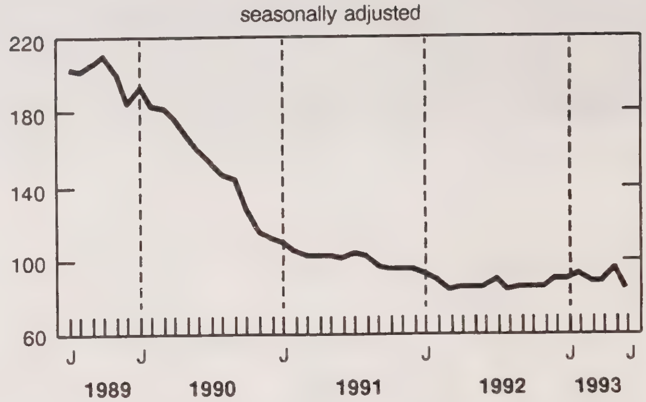
In June, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) decreased 13% to 83.

After reaching a peak of 217 at the beginning of 1989, the index started a downward trend. It bottomed at 83 in early 1992. After fluctuating close to this level until November, it increased to 88 in December 1992. Since January the index has behaved erratically. In February it rose to 92, then fell to 87 in March and April, and advanced again to 95 in May.

Changes by region

Between May and June 1993, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all the regions. The index declined 15% in Ontario (from 96 to 82), 10% in Quebec (from 97 to 87), 7% both in the Atlantic provinces (from 101 to 94) and the Prairie provinces (from 87 to 81), and 6% in British Columbia (from 90 to 85).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

Since January 1993, the Help-wanted Index has been rebased to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates, starting in January 1981, are available on CANSIM, and in an occasional report *Help-wanted Index* (71-540). On request, for $30, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained by fax or on diskette.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division, fax (613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	June 1992	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993
					% change	
			seasonally adjusted			
Canada	**84**	**87**	**95**	**83**	**-1.2**	**-12.6**
Atlantic Provinces	85	94	101	94	10.6	-6.9
Quebec	85	89	97	87	2.4	-10.3
Ontario	85	92	96	82	-3.5	-14.6
Prairie Provinces	80	79	87	81	1.3	-6.9
British Columbia	86	83	90	85	-1.2	-5.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations
1991 Census

The 1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations consist of a series of 47 tables, which are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more interrelated variables concerning the Canadian population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas, the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

The following tables are now available:

H9103 Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type (5) and Tenure (4), Showing Period of Construction (13)

H9104 Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type (5) and Tenure (4), Showing Condition of Dwelling (4)

H9105 Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure (4) and Size of Household (8), Showing Number of Rooms (16)

H9106 Occupied Private Dwellings by Structural Type (5) and Tenure (4), Showing Number of Bedrooms (10)

H9107 Owner-occupied Private Non-farm, Non-reserve Dwellings by Structural Type (5), Showing Value of Dwelling (20)

K9101 Population 15 Years and Over by School Attendance (4a), Age Groups (11b) and Sex (3), Showing Highest Level of Schooling (8)

K9102 Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (11b) and Sex (3), Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma (11)

K9103 Population 15 Years and Over With Trades or Other Non-university Certificates by Age Groups (11b) and Sex (3), Showing Major Fields of Study (12)

K9104 Population 15 Years and Over With University Certificates or Degrees by Age Groups (11b) and Sex (3), Showing Major Fields of Study (12)

G9104 Private Households in Owner-occupied Non-farm, Non-reserve Dwellings by Type of Household (9), Showing Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1990 Household Income (11a)

G9105 Private Households in Tenant-occupied Non-farm, Non-reserve Dwellings by Type of Household (9), Showing Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1990 Household Income (11b)

G9106 Private Households in Owner-occupied Non-farm, Non-reserve Dwellings by Age Groups (7a) and Sex (3) of Primary Household Maintainer, Showing Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1990 Household Income (11a)

G9107 Private Households in Tenant-occupied Non-farm, Non-reserve Dwellings by Age Groups (7a) and Sex (3) of Primary Household Maintainer, Showing Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1990 Household Income (11b)

R9101 Population by Religion (29), Showing Age Groups (13b)

These tables are offered on magnetic tape and are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas. The diskette version will be available in two weeks.

To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 10.7% and the number of cars loaded increased 10.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of June 21, 1993 decreased 4.9% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

May 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.1 million tonnes in May 1993, a decrease of 1.3% from May 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during May.

Total loadings for the January to May period decreased 6.7% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 14.4% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of July 1993.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

February 1993

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $12.7 million in February 1993. Operating revenues of $508.1 million fell $36.1 million or 6.6% from February 1992.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres dropped 9.7% from February 1992. Freight train-kilometres decreased 7.3% and freight car-kilometres decreased 10.6%.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

May 1993

In May 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 112.0 million fare passengers, up 2.4% from May 1992. Operating revenues totalled $112.6 million, up 9.2% from May 1992.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.86 million fare passengers, down 7.7% from May 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.6 million, a 2.2% increase over May 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The May 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of July.

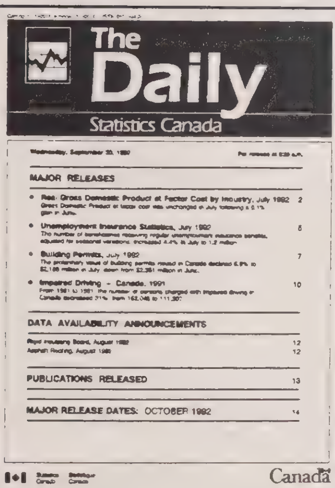
For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (For-hire Carriers)
1991

The 1991 financial and operating statistics for Canadian-domiciled forhire carriers (with $5 million and more in operating revenue annually) are now available.

A summary appears in Vol. 9, No. 4 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), released today.

For further information on the survey objectives, coverage and quality, please contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

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Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The Dairy Review, April 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, May 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol.9, No.4.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

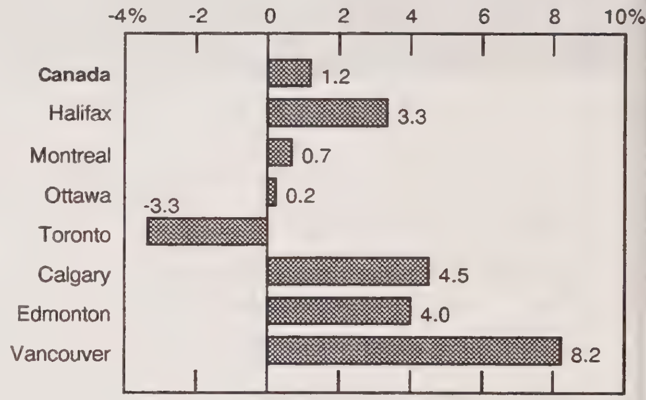
May 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 135.8 in May, down 0.4% from April 1993. The estimated house only index decreased 0.7% and the land only index increased 0.4%.

The largest monthly increases were recorded in Halifax (+0.6%) and Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+0.4%). Vancouver registered the largest monthly decrease (-0.8%) among the eight cities registering declines this month.

The index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.2% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by an increase of 8.2% in Vancouver as well as by increases in Regina (+4.9%) and Calgary (+4.5%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in Toronto (-3.3%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-2.6%) and Hamilton (-2.2%).

New Housing Price Index
% Change from May 1992 to May 1993



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986=100

	May 1992	April 1993	May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
				% change	
Canada Total	**134.2**	**136.4**	**135.8**	**1.2**	**-0.4**
House only	124.5	126.1	125.2	0.6	-0.7
Land only	162.8	168.1	168.7	3.6	0.4
St. John's	126.8	127.0	127.0	0.2	–
Halifax	110.7	113.6	114.3	3.3	0.6
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.7	115.6	115.3	-0.3	-0.3
Quebec City	137.1	135.3	135.5	-1.2	0.1
Montreal	134.7	135.7	135.7	0.7	–
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	123.6	123.1	0.2	-0.4
Toronto	141.1	137.3	136.4	-3.3	-0.7
Hamilton	130.4	127.6	127.5	-2.2	-0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.7	129.0	128.3	-2.6	-0.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.1	126.4	126.7	1.3	0.2
London	146.6	146.0	146.3	-0.2	0.2
Windsor	127.4	127.4	127.4	–	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	131.8	134.6	135.2	2.6	0.4
Winnipeg	108.5	112.8	112.7	3.9	-0.1
Regina	117.3	123.0	123.0	4.9	–
Saskatoon	107.2	111.3	111.3	3.8	–
Calgary	132.9	139.4	138.9	4.5	-0.4
Edmonton	142.3	147.8	148.0	4.0	0.1
Vancouver	134.2	146.4	145.2	8.2	-0.8
Victoria	127.7	131.3	131.7	3.1	0.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 3, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 3, 1993 totalled 269 906 tonnes, up 3.6% from the week-earlier 260 629 tonnes but down 2.1% from the year-earlier 275 658 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 241 919 tonnes, a 3.1% increase from 7 025 896 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

May 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in May 1993 totalled 62 614 tonnes, a 0.1% increase from 62 582^r (revised) tonnes produced in April 1993. The 1993 year-to-date production totalled 317 555^r tonnes, a 3.3% increase from the corresponding 1992 figure of 307 552 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 972 tonnes in May 1993, down from 9 776 tonnes sold the previous month. Year-to-date sales in 1993 totalled 48 265 tonnes, compared with 45 511 tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 028 tonnes in May 1993, up from 4 105 tonnes sold the previous month. Year-to-date sales in 1993 totalled 28 398 tonnes, compared with 25 929 tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

May 1993

Pulpwood receipts totalled 1 506 372 cubic metres in May 1993, a decrease of 9.4% from 1 662 462^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 371 865 cubic metres, up 3.5% from 5 192 286^r cubic metres in May 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 8 081 933 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.1% from 8 173 038^r cubic metres reported the previous year. May's closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 18.9% to 11 189 421 cubic metres from 13 804 416^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood at the end of May 1993 totalled 13 055 180^r cubic metres, a 3.8% decrease from 13 570 864^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 8.6% to 28 072 285^r cubic metres from the year-earlier 25 838 822^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 42 853 710^r cubic metres, was up 0.7% from 42 548 425^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, April 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Transportation Equipment Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 42-251
(Canada: $35; United States US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Gas Utilities, March 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, April 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Labour Force Information, June 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, July 9, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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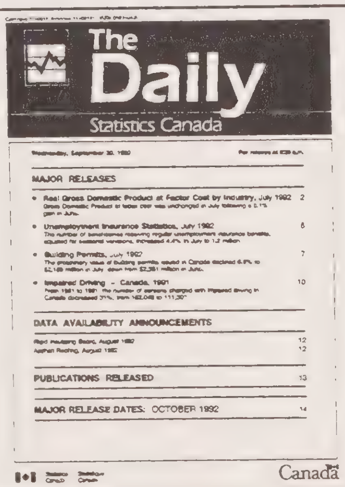

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Statistics Canada

Friday, July 9, 1993
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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

June 1993

Statistics Canada's Labour Force survey indicated a marked improvement in the labour market situation in June, 1993. Employment rose sharply by an estimated 99,000, following slow overall growth in the first five months of the year. Unemployment was virtually unchanged, as the labour force expanded by 102,000. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 11.3.

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted estimates

For the week ending June 19, 1993, employment rose 99,000 to 12,431,000, bringing the total employment increase since the trough in April 1992 to 258,000. Gains were realized in both full-time (+51,000) and part-time (+48,000) employment.

The increase in employment was concentrated among adult women (+52,000), with smaller gains among adult men (+27,000) and young women aged 15 to 24 (+18,000). Young men were the only group to see little change.

Trade recorded an increase of 52,000 in June, the second month of significant employment growth. Increases over May and June totalled 96,000, offsetting losses that occurred over the six preceding months.

Employment in community, business and personal services rose sharply (+61,000), with gains in both the commercial and non-commercial sectors. Employment in other primary industries increased by 6,000, while it fell in finance, insurance and real estate (-19,000).

Employment growth was particularly strong in British Columbia and Alberta. In British Columbia, employment rose by 32,000 (+2.1%), returning to the level recorded in late 1992 and resuming its upward trend. In Alberta, employment rose by 11,000 (+0.9%), bringing the growth in the last two months to 26,000.

In Ontario employment grew by 27,000 (+0.6%), offsetting small losses in the previous two months. This brings gains since the trough in April 1992 to 114,000, a recovery of 40% of the total loss in employment in Ontario over the recession.

Employment also increased in Nova Scotia by 6,000 (+1.7%). There was no significant change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

In June, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was little changed at 1,589,000, as employment kept pace with the strong growth in the labour force. A drop of 21,000 among adult women was offset by an increase of 22,000 among youths.

Levels and Rates of Unemployment for June 1993 and the Monthly Changes

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000		%	
Newfoundland	47	+ 1	19.8	+ 0.1
Prince Edward Island	12	0	18.3	- 0.3
Nova Scotia	62	0	14.6	- 0.2
New Brunswick	40	- 1	11.9	- 0.3
Quebec	459	+ 13	13.4	+ 0.3
Ontario	576	+ 3	10.7	0.0
Manitoba	55	+ 4	10.2	+ 0.6
Saskatchewan	36	- 2	7.5	- 0.4
Alberta	128	- 3	9.3	- 0.2
British Columbia	169	- 16	9.8	- 1.0

Student Summer Employment

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1993 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return in the fall of 1993 (returning students) and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Compared to a year ago, the estimated number of returning students rose by 102,000, while their employment rose by only 19,000. The employment/population ratio (the proportion of returning students who were employed) declined by 1.5 to 47.2, continuing the downward trend that began in the summer of 1990. In June 1989, the ratio was 57.6.

The drop in employment was most severe among older students. In June 1993 the employment/population ratio of returning students aged 20 to 24 was 63.1, 5.3 lower than a year ago, while it declined 1.1 to 41.9 among 15 to 19 year olds.

The participation rate of returning students in June 1993 was 58.1 (-2.3) and their unemployment rate declined to 18.9 (-0.5).

Labour market conditions improved somewhat for those youths who were students in March but do not intend to return to school in September. Compared to June 1992, unemployment for this group fell 0.3 to 20.7, while their employment/population ratio rose 1.0 to 60.4.

Involuntary Part-time Employment

On a seasonally adjusted basis, part-time employment has grown by 286,000 (+14.9%) over the last three years while full-time employment is still 455,000 (-4.3%) below its June 1990 level. In June 1993, part-time employment accounted for a record 17.7% of all employment with 44.8% of employed youths, 22.4% of employed adult women, and 4.8% of employed adult men, working less than 30 hours per week.

The growth in involuntary part-time employment exceeds the growth in overall part-time. On an unadjusted basis, since June 1990, involuntary part-time employment (persons who worked less than 30 hours a week because they could not find full-time work) has doubled from 422,000 to 848,000. Involuntary part-time workers now account for 39.2% of all part-time employment compared with 22.6% in June 1990. Most involuntary part-time workers are adult women (47.9%), while youths aged 15 to 24 account for 34.4%, and adult men 17.7%.

Available on CANSIM AT 7 A.M. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For further information, available on the day of the release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). The June 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information call:

Doug Drew	(613) 951-4720
Jean-Marc Lévesque	(613) 951-2301
Vincent Ferrao	(613) 951-4750
Mike Sheridan	(613) 951-9480
Deborah Sunter	(613) 951-4740
Alain Baril	(613) 951-3325
General Inquiries	(613) 951-9448

Labour Force Characteristics

	June 1992	May 1993	June 1993
		seasonally Adjusted	
Labour Force ('000)	13,833	13,918	14,020
Employment ('000)	12,233	12,332	12,431
Unemployment ('000)	1,600	1,586	1,589
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.4	11.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.7	65.2	65.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	57.8	58.1
		unadjusted	
Labour Force ('000)	14,134	14,030	14,338
Employment ('000)	12,581	12,435	12,788
Unemployment ('000)	1,553	1,595	1,550
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.0	11.4	10.8
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	65.7	67.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.8	58.3	59.8

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales
May 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 101,000 units in May 1993, a 0.3% increase from the revised April figure. This is the highest level of sales reported since December 1992. This increase was due to stronger truck sales (+1.1%). Passenger car sales remained unchanged.

Unadjusted

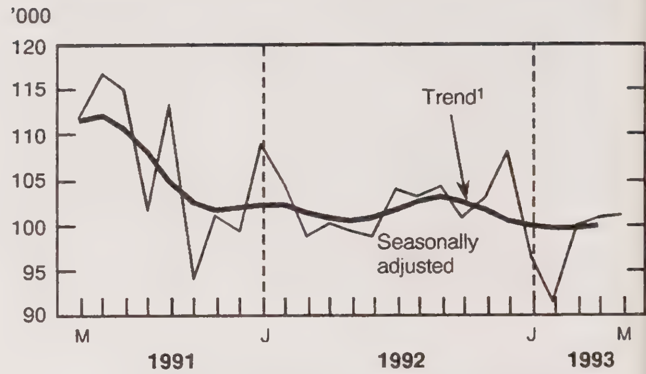
Sales of all new motor vehicles for May 1993 were 128,000 units, up 2.5% from May 1992. Sales of passenger cars decreased 2.6%, but truck sales rose by 13.1%.

May's decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from an 8.7% decrease for cars manufactured in Japan; there was a 1.7% increase for North American passenger cars.

In May, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 66.5% from 63.7% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell from 28.7% to 26.9% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, in Units



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

The May 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales
May 1993

	February 1993[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[r]	May 1993[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
		seasonally adjusted		
Total New Motor Vehicles	**91,200** **-5.3**	**99,620** **+9.2**	**100,663** **+1.0**	**101,011** **+0.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	35,017 -15.0	42,008 +20.0	41,122 -2.1	41,356 +0.6
Imported[2]	21,512 +1.2	21,573 +0.3	22,556 +4.6	22,271 -1.3
Total	**56,529** **-9.5**	**63,581** **+12.5**	**63,678** **+0.2**	**63,626** **-0.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**34,671** **+2.4**	**36,040** **+3.9**	**36,985** **+2.6**	**37,384** **+1.1**

	May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993	January-May 1993	January-May 1992 to January-May 1993
	Units	% Change	Units	% Change
		unadjusted		
Total New Motor Vehicles	**128,404**	**+2.5**	**502,765**	**-3.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	54,962	+1.7	207,816	-4.2
Japan[2]	22,221	-8.7	87,351	-14.4
Other Countries[2]	5,445	-15.1	22,801	-12.0
Total	**82,628**	**-2.6**	**317,968**	**-7.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America[1]	40,202	+15.9	162,488	+5.9
Imported[2]	5,474	-3.6	22,309	-6.1
Total	**45,776**	**+13.1**	**184,797**	**+4.3**

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

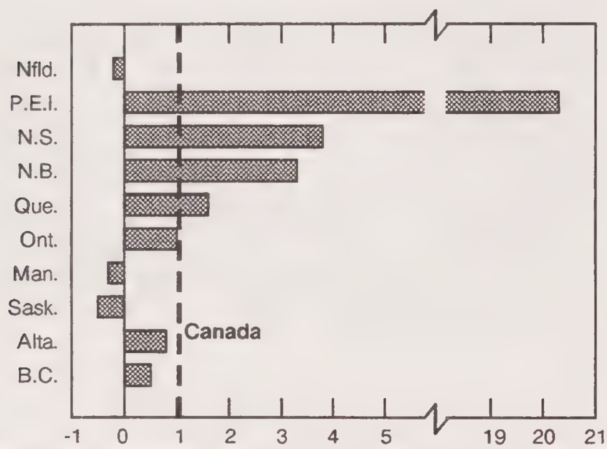
Farm Product Price Index

May 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 102.2 in May, up 1.0% from the revised April level of 101.2. The livestock and animal products index rose 1.2% to 110.3 – another record high – with increases in both the cattle and calves index and in the hogs index. The crops index rose 0.7% to 89.0, as an increase of 10.7% in the potatoes index more than offset decreases in the cereals index and in the oilseeds index.

Farm Product Price Index

% Change April 1993 to May 1993



Crops

The crops index rose 0.7% to 89.0 as the potatoes index increased sharply. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1977/78. In May, the index stood 11.8% below its year-earlier level.

The potatoes index increased 10.7% to 113.2, following an increase of 7.2% in April. Nevertheless, the index remained 16.7% below its year-earlier level, as Canadian potato production in the 1992/93 crop year was up 23.4% from the previous year.

The cereals index fell 1.4% to 70.6. Throughout 1992/93, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. In May, oats, barley, and corn prices decreased in most provinces. The cereals index in May stood 24.7% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index decreased 1.4% to 116.8. Flaxseed and canola prices fell but soybean prices were stable. The oilseeds index has decreased in the last three months but in May, it stood 14.8% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.2% to 110.3 – a record high. The livestock and animal products index in May stood 9.6% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index also reached a new record, increasing 1.7% to 122.7. In each of the last five months, the cattle and calves index has established a new record. (In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices fell 0.6%, following a decrease of 0.1% in April and increases of 3.6% in March, 0.7% in February and 3.6% in January. Oklahoma feeder steer prices were up 0.5%.) Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of May was off 6.5% from the same period last year. In May, the cattle and calves index stood 13.6% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index rose 3.1% to 86.2, the eighth increase in the last nine months. For the first five months of 1993, Canadian slaughter was unchanged from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter was up 0.9%. The hogs index stood 14.8% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176

The May issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71), is scheduled for release on July 19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index

1986 = 100

	May 1992	April 1993	May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
				% change	
Total Index	**100.7**	**101.2**	**102.2**	**1.5**	**1.0**
Crops Index	100.9	88.4	89.0	-11.8	0.7
Cereals Index	93.8	71.6	70.6	-24.7	-1.4
Oilseeds Index	101.7	118.4	116.8	14.8	-1.4
Potatoes Index	135.9	102.3	113.2	-16.7	10.7
Livestock and Animal Products Index	100.6	109.0	110.3	9.6	1.2
Cattle and Calves Index	108.0	120.6	122.7	13.6	1.7
Hogs Index	75.1	83.6	86.2	14.8	3.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
June 1993

Sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 286 tonnes for all types of sugar in June 1993, comprising 85 641 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 645 tonnes in export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 527 220 tonnes: 456 638 tonnes in domestic sales and 70 582 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 103 098 tonnes in June 1992, of which 90 563 tonnes were domestic sales and 12 535 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 513 021 tonnes: 448 481 tonnes in domestic sales and 64 540 tonnes in export sales.

The June 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5.00/$50) will be available shortly.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The June 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
May 1993

Waferboard production totalled 188 158 cubic metres in May 1993, a 13.6% increase from 165 656 cubic metres produced in May 1992. Particleboard production reached 119 149 cubic metres, up 10.6% from 107 746^{r} (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for May 1993 was 8 380 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a 0.6% increase from 8 332 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in May 1992.

At month's end, year-to-date production of waferboard totalled 954 510 cubic metres, up 20.6% from 791 149 cubic metres produced in 1992. Year-to-date particleboard production was 533 597 cubic metres, up 13.5% from the 469 980^{r} cubic metres. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 40 721 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.5% from 38 591 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
March 1993

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $37.3 million in March 1993. Operating revenues of $661.1 million fell $6.0 million or 0.9% from March 1992.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres dropped 17.2% from March 1992. Freight train-kilometres increased 0.4% and freight car-kilometres decreased 2.5%.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

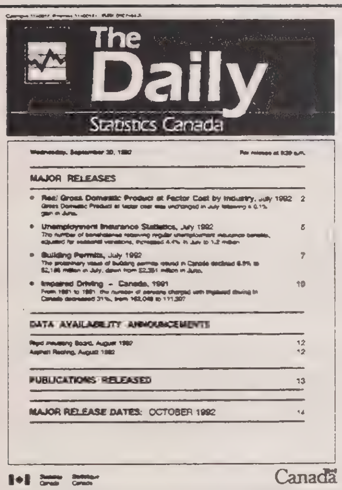
May 1993

Egg production in May 1993 totalled 40.2 million dozen, a 0.7% increase from May 1992. The average number of layers decreased 1.4% between May 1992 and 1993, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,279 to 2,326.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry,* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1993, Vol.73, No.2.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, May 1993, Vol.45, No.5.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Retail Trade, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 12 to 16

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1993
13	Travel Between Canada and other Countries	May 1993
14	Canadian Leading Indicator	June 1993
15	Consumer Price Index	June 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1993
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1993
16	Building Permits	May 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 12, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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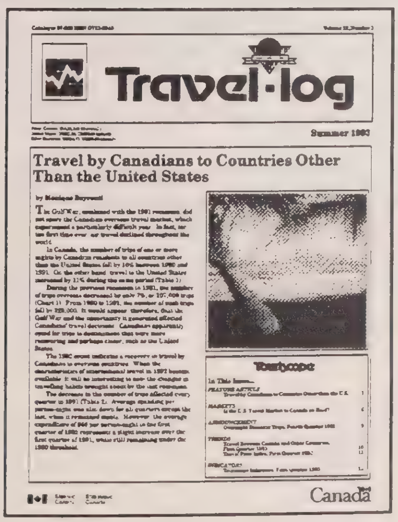
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Travel-log
Summer 1993

The Summer 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

This issue features a profile of Canadian travellers in countries other than the United States. As well, this edition offers a look at the U.S. travel market to Canada. Results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the fourth quarter of 1992 are also highlighted. There is, in addition, an analysis of international travel trends and the performance of the Travel Price Index in the first quarter of 1993, plus Touriscope Indicators for the first quarter of 1993.

The Summer 1993, Vol. 12, No. 3 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
May 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,039.4 million in May 1993, down 1.5% from May 1992. Concessions sales totalled $56.5 million, 5.4% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

	Sales	May 1992 to May 1993
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	13.4	+3.9
Prince Edward Island	4.0	-0.6
Nova Scotia	33.4	+0.6
New Brunswick	22.2	-0.6
Quebec	204.4	-1.8
Ontario	425.3	-2.7
Manitoba	43.3	-3.8
Saskatchewan	29.1	-0.2
Alberta	113.5	+0.6
British Columbia	150.7	--
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	41.3	+0.5
Edmonton	48.4	-0.5
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.8	-0.9
Hamilton	29.5	-12.7
Montreal	110.5	-0.3
Ottawa-Hull	48.6	-6.8
Quebec City	28.0	-1.2
Toronto	163.9	-1.3
Vancouver	78.5	-2.7
Winnipeg	38.4	-4.0

-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on July 22.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The May 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in August.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the nine-day period totalled 6.1 million tonnes, an increase of 8.7% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 16.2% and the number of cars loaded increased 14.8% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of June 30, 1993 decreased 4.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate
June 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 0.6% in June 1993 from May 1993.

The mineral fuels index led the downward movement with a decrease of 2.8%, followed by the animal and vegetable products (-0.8%) index. Increases by the wood (+1.9%) and metals (+0.3%) indexes moderated the overall decrease. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 0.3% in June.

This is an early estimate of the June movement of the Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
May 1993

Milling

Wheat milled in May 1993 totalled 203 thousand tonnes, up 5% from 192 thousand tonnes milled in May 1992. Year-to-date wheat milled (August to May) is the same as the previous five-year average of 2.0 million tonnes.

Wheat flour produced in May 1993 totalled 153 thousand tonnes, 8% above a year earlier.

Crushing

There were 165 thousand tonnes of canola crushed in May 1993, up from the May 1992 crush of 141 thousand tonnes. The record domestic crush continues for the current crop year (August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1993) as 1.6 million tonnes of canola have so far been crushed in this crop year.

The resulting oil production was 68 thousand tonnes, 15% above the previous year's level of 58 thousand tonnes. Meal production rose 15% to 101 thousand tonnes, up from 86 thousand tonnes in May 1992.

Data on soybean crush are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The May 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13,80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
May 1993

Rolled steel shipments for May 1993 totalled 1 119 620 tonnes, a 3.2% decrease from 1 157 215 tonnes a month earlier but a 3.0% increase from 1 087 021 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of the month totalled 5 583 673 tonnes, up 13.8% from 4 907 254 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fixed Assets in Canada
1993

The total estimated constant (1986) dollar value of non-residential buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment is expected to reach $1,560 billion in 1993, an increase of 2.9% in real terms over 1992. Valued in current dollars, the stock of fixed assets is expected to amount to $1,675 billion in 1993, up 2.9% over 1992.

In the manufacturing sector, the stock of fixed assets is expected to increase 1.7% in real terms to reach $240 billion in 1993. The real increase for the non-manufacturing sector is expected to be 3.1% with the stock of fixed assets increasing to $1,320 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6520-6621.

Detailed national and provincial figures are available upon request.

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Rose Krakower (613-951-2765), National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/ US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Energy Statistics Handbook, July 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Touriscope – International Travel: National and Provincial Counts, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

Travel-Log, Vol. 12, No. 3, Summer 1993.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/ US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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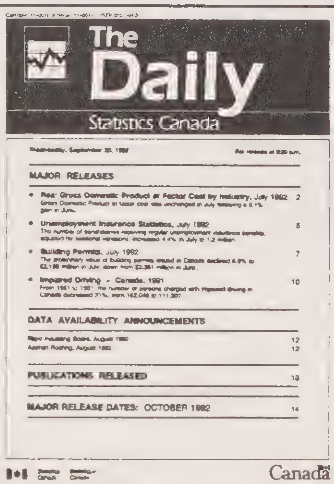
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1993

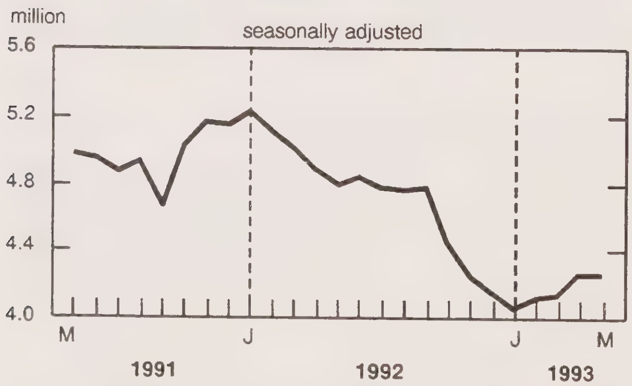
Seasonally adjusted, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased marginally in May 1993. This is the fourth consecutive monthly increase.

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a 0.8% increase in total travel to Canada in May 1993. Meanwhile, outbound Canadian travel decreased slightly (-0.4%).

Same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased marginally (+0.2%) from April, to 4.2 million, although the volume was substantially below the May 1992 level. The last four months have seen a reversal of the downtrend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents which was evident from February 1992 through January 1993.

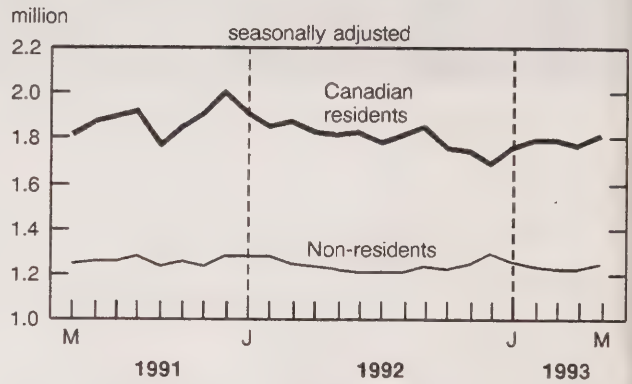
Same-day Automobile Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States



Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 4.2% to 1.1 million.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel increased 3.0% to 1.8 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including automobile)

Trips of One or More Nights Between Canada and Other Countries



increased 3.3% to 1.5 million. Trips to all other countries increased 1.2% to 279,000, continuing the uptrend visible since May 1991.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 1.7% to 1.2 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased marginally (+0.2%) to 980,000, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 7.7% to 258,000.

Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 11.7% from May 1992 to 4.5 million.

Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased from the year before, down 2.8% to 1.0 million.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel increased 0.8% from May 1992 to 1.7 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States were relatively stable at 1.5 million, but similar trips to all other countries increased 6.4% to 251,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 0.5% from May 1992 to 1.3 million: trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.2% to 1.0 million, but comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 7.2% to 288,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

Seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data for trips of one or more nights between Canada and the United States have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1992.

The May 1993 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	February 1993 r	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993p
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	978	956	977	980
Other Countries[2]	247	253	239	258
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,514	1,522	1,487	1,536
Other Countries	269	269	275	279
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,674	2,604	2,678	2,690
Other Countries	278	278	275	286
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,693	5,727	5,833	5,807
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,102	4,120	4,244	4,251
One or More Nights	1,055	1,100	1,051	1,095

	May 1993p	May 1992 to May 1993	January to Mayp 1993	January-May 1992 to January-Mayp 1993
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-Resident Travellers:				
United States	1,044	-1.2	3,100	-1.5
Other Countries[2]	288	7.2	805	2.4
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,482	-0.1	6,659	-5.8
Other Countries	251	6.4	1,546	6.0
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,835	-2.0	9,952	-2.5
Other Countries	317	6.5	896	2.9
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,115	-9.0	26,483	-14.8
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,532	-11.7	19,385	-17.6
One or More Nights	1,030	-2.8	4,212	-10.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Dairy Review

May 1993

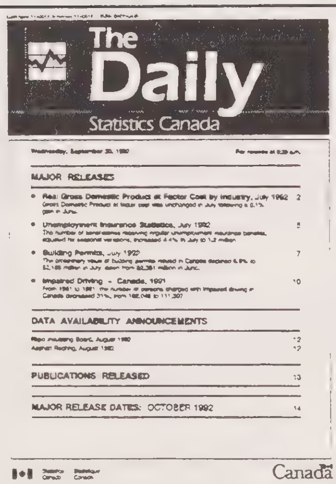
Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 200 tonnes in May, an 11.1% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 800 tonnes, a 9.3% decrease from May 1992.

An estimated 575 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1993, a 3.0% decrease from April 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1993 to 2 222 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 6.0% from the January to April 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on July 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Caroline Paris (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Grain Trade of Canada, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 22-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47;
Other Countries: US$55).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
May 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Oils and Fats, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Summary of Canadian International Trade,
April 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/
US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

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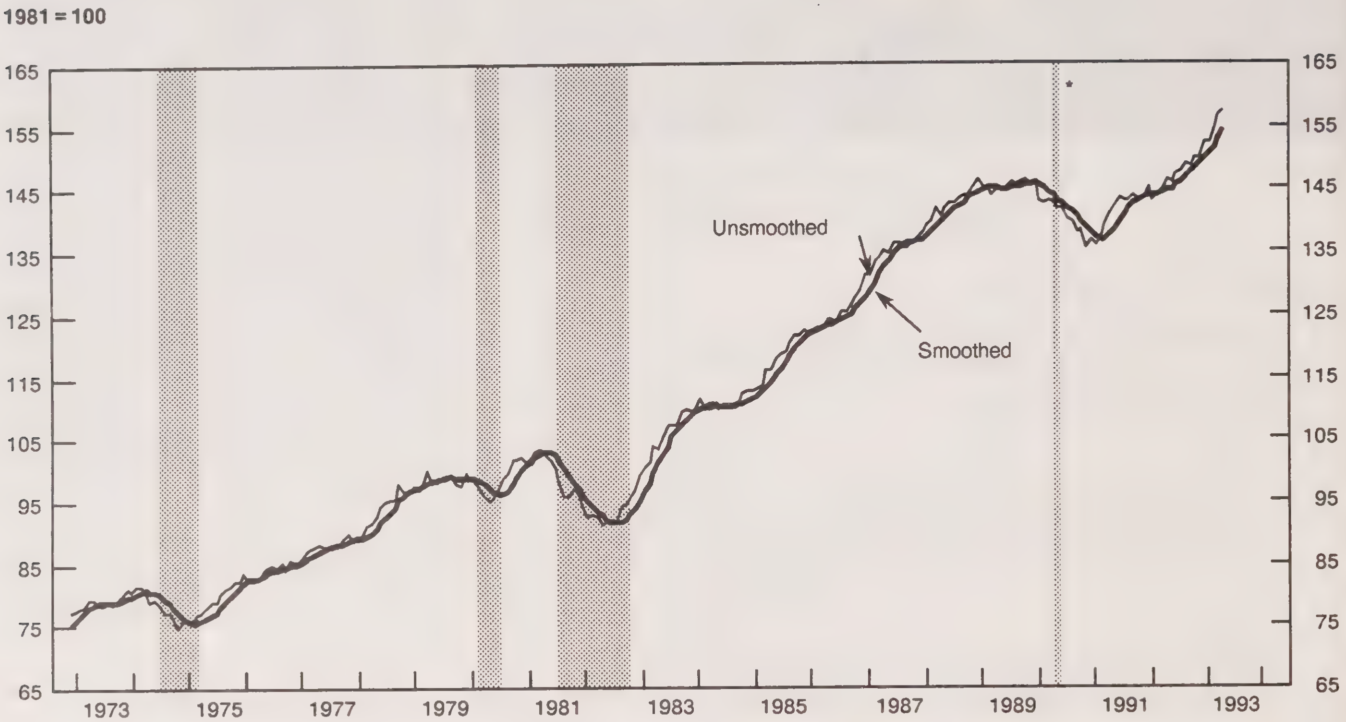
Composite Indicator



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end date has been proposed.*

Composite Leading Indicator
June 1993

The leading indicator continued its year-long improvement, rising 0.9% in June, the same as in May. The financial market indicators continued to lead the way, while a firming of household demand offset a slowdown in the leading index for the United States. Manufacturing activity continued to improve. Overall, nine of the 10 components were up, while one was unchanged. The unsmoothed index rose 0.5% in June – its third straight increase.

Household demand strengthened in most areas. Sales of durable goods rose 0.3% after weakening most of the winter. Demand for personal services led the growth of services employment, after a dip in May. The housing index posted its first increase since November. A rebound in existing house sales contributed to a firming of furniture and appliance sales.

New orders for durable goods continued to strengthen, but at a less rapid pace than the previous month due to export-oriented industries. The ratio of shipments to finished goods stocks flattened out after steady gains since January. Firms continued to meet their labour needs more by lengthening the workweek than raising employment.

The financial market indicators continued to accelerate. The stock market index rose for the fifth month in a row, while the growth of the money supply increased from 1.2% to 1.4%.

The U.S. leading index rose only 0.1%, as manufacturing remained sluggish and consumer confidence fell again.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available the week of July 19-23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Indicators

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.6	152.9	154.2	0.9
Unsmoothed	149.9	152.4	152.4	154.9	156.4	157.2	0.5
Housing index[1]	130.5	126.1	122.3	121.0	121.0	121.9	0.7
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,776	1,780	1,783	1,783	1,782	1,785	0.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,321	3,332	3,375	3,456	3,560	3,676	3.3
Money supply (MI) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	25,501	25,728	25,896	26,169	26,475	26,847	1.4
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	205.9	206.9	207.9	208.6	209.0	209.2	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.8	0.5
New orders-durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	9,165.2	9,354.7	9,491.8	9,733.8	10,047.2	10,215.4	1.7
Shipment to inventory ratio[4]	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.45	0.00*
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,050.3	1,056.7	1,065.9	1,072.9	1,079.0	1,085.0	0.6
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,588.0	3,600.7	3,610.2	3,610.0	3,613.4	3,625.9	0.3

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

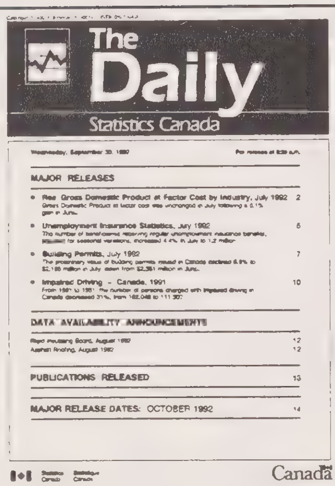
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Domestic and International Shipping
January-March 1993 (Preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping generated a combined 47.3 million tonnes of cargo handled at Canada's ports during the first quarter of 1993, down 12.9% from the same period in 1992.

Preliminary statistics for January to March 1993 will be published in the Vol. 9 No. 5 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the beginning of August.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, May 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, May 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Machinery Industries (Except Electrical Machinery), 1990.
Catalogue number 42-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Consumer Price Index, June 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, July 15, 1993.

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, June 1993.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58; Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

Imports by Commodity, April 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

List of Residential Care Facilities, 1992.
Catalogue number 83-240
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

June 1993

In June, the CPI year-over-year increase was 1.6%, down from the 1.8% increase reported in May.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada edged up 0.1% between May and June 1993, to 130.2 (1986 = 100). Four of the major component indices registered increases, the most significant being clothing (+0.5%) and transportation (+0.2%). The housing index remained unchanged while the index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and the index for health and personal care declined by 0.3% and 0.1% respectively.

Between June 1992 and June 1993, the all-items index increased by 1.6%, the lowest 12-month rise since November 1992.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index edged up by 0.1% in June after dropping by 0.2% in May. The marginal increase in the latest month resulted from a seasonally adjusted increase of 0.2% in the all-items excluding food index, moderated by a drop of 0.7% in the seasonally adjusted food index. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (March to June) was 0.6%. It showed no change in the previous period (February to May).

Food

The food index rose slightly (+0.1%) in June, following a sharp 1.0% increase in May. The latest advance resulted from increases of 0.1% observed in both the food purchased from stores and the food purchased from restaurants components.

Within food purchased from stores, the impact of price increases for a range of commodities was almost completely offset by a drop of 3.9% in the fresh vegetable index. Higher prices were reported for pork (associated with higher production costs and increased demand), veal, chicken, bakery products, dairy products and breakfast cereal. The drop in the fresh vegetable index was due mainly to lower prices for salad-type vegetables (lettuce -21.9%, tomatoes -10.9%, and cucumbers -24.8%), though these were somewhat counterbalanced by a 54.4% rise in potato prices. Less noticeable price declines were noted for beef, bananas and carbonated beverages.

Between June 1992 and June 1993, the food index advanced by 1.5%, based on increases of 1.5% in the food purchased from stores and 1.6% in the food purchased from restaurants components. Within food purchased from stores, fresh vegetable prices have advanced 18.9%, meat prices 3.5%, and fish prices 6.9%, while fresh fruit prices have dropped 10.5% since June last year.

All-items Excluding Food

The all-items excluding food index also rose a marginal 0.1% between May and June. Increases in the transportation (+0.2%) and clothing (+0.5%) indices were offset chiefly by a decline in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index (-0.3%).

The 0.2% rise in the transportation index was pushed up to a considerable extent by an increase of 2.0% in gasoline prices. Higher automobile rental charges were also reported reflecting summer rates and returns from discounts offered in previous months. Parking rates rose, mainly in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Vancouver (where the 7% provincial sales tax was applied to parking). Rail fares also rose due, in part, to higher summer rates. The overall increase was diminished by a 4.4% drop in air fares resulting largely from a decrease in seat-sale fares on selected domestic routes. Prices of tires and new vehicles fell largely in response to the elimination of the five-dollar per tire tax in Ontario.

The increase in the clothing index in June was unusual and was probably largely a rebound from the 1.0% monthly decrease in May. A major part of the latest advance was concentrated in the men's wear index which jumped by 1.0% and reflected higher prices for men's suits, pants and shirts. The girls' wear and boys' wear indices each rose by 1.0% as well. The women's wear index climbed by 0.2% with much of the rise found in higher prices for foundation garments, hosiery and lingerie. These increases were dampened partially by a drop in prices for men's and women's footwear and for clothing material.

Although the housing index registered no overall change in June, there were important movements in some of its components. Higher charges for rent, for maintenance and repairs to owned accommodation, and for homeowners' and tenants' insurance premiums (which were made subject to the 8% provincial tax in Ontario) were the principal upward contributors. Smaller upward effects resulted from higher prices for pet food, household chemical supplies, light bulbs, and tableware and flatware. The

influence of these increases was effectively cancelled by lower prices for new houses, furniture and selected appliances along with a continuing decline in mortgage interest costs.

The recreation, reading and education index posted a marginal 0.1% increase. The recreation index went up by 0.1% with most of the gain associated with the purchase of recreational vehicles, home entertainment equipment and cablevision services.

The decline of 0.3% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index was due mainly to a drop of 0.5% in cigarette prices resulting from competitive pricing in Toronto. Beer prices also fell, mostly in Quebec, as a result of competition among retailers. A small offsetting effect came from higher prices for liquor reported mostly in British Columbia.

The fall in the health and personal care index (-0.1%) was largely associated with a decline in the prices of several personal care products. A minor offsetting effect resulted from higher prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines.

Between June 1992 and June 1993, the all-items excluding food index increased by 1.7%, the same rate as in May. The 12-month increases over the months January to April had fluctuated between 1.9% and 2.3%.

Consumer Price Index and Major Components

(1986 = 100)

Indexes	June 1992	May 1993	June 1993	May to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993
				% change	
			unadjusted		
All-items	**128.1**	**130.1**	**130.2**	**0.1**	**1.6**
Food	121.6	123.3	123.4	0.1	1.5
Housing	126.0	127.7	127.7	0.0	1.3
Clothing	129.2	130.3	130.9	0.5	1.3
Transportation	122.3	124.3	124.6	0.2	1.9
Health and personal care	131.1	135.0	134.8	-0.1	2.8
Recreation, reading and education	131.3	134.9	135.1	0.1	2.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.3	171.7	171.2	-0.3	1.1
All-items excluding food	129.5	131.6	131.7	0.1	1.7
All-items excluding food and energy	130.2	132.3	132.4	0.1	1.7
Goods	124.2	125.8	126.0	0.2	1.4
Services	132.7	135.3	135.3	0.0	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.1	76.9	76.8		
All-items (1981 = 100)			172.4		

Energy

The energy index rose at an accelerated 1.0% in June, following increases of 0.6% in May and 0.2% in April. The advance was due to the 2.0% rise in gasoline prices. Since June 1992, the energy index has risen by 1.9%, a much slower rate than the increase of 2.5% reported in May. In the months of February, March and April, year-over-year advances in this index remained above 3.0%.

All-items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index edged up by 0.1% in June, following a decline of 0.2% in May. Between June 1992 and June 1993, the index moved up by 1.7%, slightly higher than the 1.6% rise observed in May. Year-over-year advances in the four months preceding May ranged between 1.9% and 2.2%.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.2% in June, the same as in May and preceded by declines of 0.2% and 0.1% in March and April respectively. The latest rise was associated with increases of 0.2% in the non-durables index and 0.5% in the semi-durables index, partially dampened by a drop of 0.3% in the prices of durables. The services index remained unchanged in June, the same as in May, following a small 0.1% rise in April.

On a year-over-year basis, the goods index climbed by a slower 1.4% in June, compared to an advance of 1.7% in May. At the same time, the services index rose by 2.0% in June, the same as in May but slower than the increase of 2.3% observed in April.

Tax Changes

In Ontario, the 8% provincial tax was extended to cover premiums paid on homeowners and tenants insurance and the five dollar per tire tax was eliminated, both changes taking effect on May 20th. In Nova Scotia, gasoline taxes rose by 0.2 cents per litre starting June 1st. In British Columbia, parking within the Vancouver transit area became subject to the 7% provincial sales tax. A reduction in the Alberta income tax rebate caused the price of natural gas to rise in that province. A 10-cent deposit on juice containers, with five cents refundable, came into effect in New Brunswick.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPI's are published, changes in the all-items indices between May and June ranged from a drop of 0.2% in Regina, Vancouver and Yellowknife to a rise of 0.8% in Edmonton. In Regina, significant declines were observed in its food and transportation indices. In Vancouver, the food, housing and clothing indices turned downwards. In Yellowknife, the food, transportation and recreation, reading and education indices fell noticeably. The above average change in Edmonton was associated with sharp increases in the food (as the grocery store price war continued to fade) and transportation indices.

Between June 1992 and June 1993, increases in city CPI's ranged from a low of 0.6% in Halifax to a high of 3.5% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the upward impact came from the food index, where price increases were recorded for fresh produce, chicken, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and sugar. Increased recreation expenses and higher prices for personal care supplies and gasoline also exerted a notable upward impact. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and furniture. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Increased transportation charges were recorded, notably for vehicle rentals, vehicle insurance and train fares. Higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies and medicinal and pharmaceutical products also exerted a considerable upward impact. The food index declined as lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, chicken, sugar, cured meats and dairy products were registered. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Halifax

Price increases for clothing, household operation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and new houses explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for gasoline, train fares, personal care supplies and wine purchased from stores. The food index fell, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, bakery products and fresh fruit. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saint John

Despite declines in four of the seven major component indexes (housing, tobacco and alcohol, recreation, reading and education, and health and personal care), the all-items index rose 0.2%. Higher prices for clothing, food, gasoline and train fares accounted for most of the overall rise. Within the food index, price increases were recorded for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, beef, dairy products, prepared meats and chicken. Apple, orange and tomato juice prices were also up slightly, as phase 2 of the New Brunswick Beverage Containers Act came into force (a 10-cent deposit, with five cents refundable). Moderating these advances were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and for liquor purchased from stores. Decreased recreation expenses and lower prices for personal care supplies were also noted. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Quebec City

Higher prices for gasoline and clothing and a rise in the food index (mainly for beef, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and pork) explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Dampening these advances were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and declines in mortgage interest costs. Decreased prices for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines added further downward pressure. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

Montreal

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as advances in three of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by declines in the remaining four. The greatest upward impact came from the transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for gasoline and train fares. Further upward pressure came from advances in clothing prices and increased charges relating to recreation, reading and education. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, beef, fresh fruit, chicken, soft drinks and fish. The housing index also fell, reflecting declines in furniture prices, mortgage interest costs, and new house prices. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and beer and liquor purchased from stores. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward influence came from the transportation index, where higher prices were registered for gasoline, parking and train travel. Higher prices for clothing were recorded along with increased housing charges, most notably for homeowners' insurance, rented accommodation and household operation. Higher recreational charges were also noted. The food index rose marginally, as higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, chicken and soft drinks were largely offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and prepared meats. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Toronto

Advances in the food, housing and clothing indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The food index was up, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef and bakery products. Within the housing component, price increases were recorded for homeowners' insurance, household operating expenses, rented accommodation, household textiles and household equipment. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment and for cigarettes. The transportation index fell marginally, as lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares slightly offset increased charges for gasoline and parking. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.2%. A rise in the housing index was a major contributor, and reflected increased charges for homeowners' insurance, new houses, household furnishings and equipment and rented accommodation. Higher transportation charges were also recorded, most notably for gasoline, train fares and rental of automotive vehicles. Advances in clothing prices and recreation charges added further upward pressure. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products and soft drinks. Lower prices for cigarettes, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines had a further dampening effect. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from the food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, pasta products and chicken. Decreased transportation charges also had a considerable downward impact, and reflected lower air fares and decreased charges for vehicle rentals, parking and gasoline. The housing index fell slightly, mainly due to declines in mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, personal care supplies, and non-prescribed medicines. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Regina

The all-items index fell 0.2%. The major downward impact came from the transportation index, where declines in gasoline prices and air fares more than offset a rise in train fares. A drop in the food index was also recorded and mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. These declines were partly offset by higher prices for clothing and personal care supplies. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Saskatoon

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, prepared meats, soft drinks, pasta products and cereal products. Decreased transportation charges were also recorded, as declines in air fares and vehicle rental charges were only partly offset by a rise in train fares. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were price increases for household furnishings and equipment, clothing, personal care supplies and cablevision services. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose 0.8%. Most of the upward impact came from the food index, as prices continued to increase after previous price-war levels. Higher transportation charges were also recorded, particularly for gasoline and train fares. Further upward pressure came from price advances for household operation, household furnishings and natural gas (the latter reflected a decrease in the Alberta Income Tax Rebate). Prices for men's and boys' wear also increased. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.7%.

Calgary

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was mainly due to advances in the food and housing indexes. Within the food component, higher prices were recorded for cereal and bakery products, dairy products, beef, pork, fresh fruit and chicken. The rise in the housing index reflected higher prices for household furnishings, increased household operating expenses and a rise in natural gas charges (the latter due to a decrease in the Alberta Income Tax Rebate). Further upward pressure came from price increases for men's and boys' wear. Moderating these advances were lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies and for non-prescribed medicines. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Vancouver

The all-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest source of downward pressure came from the food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks and pork. The housing index also declined, largely due to lower prices for new houses and decreased mortgage interest costs. Further downward pressure came from a drop in the clothing index. Partly offsetting these declines were higher transportation charges (gasoline, rail fares and parking), increased charges relating to recreation, reading and education, and higher prices for liquor purchased from stores. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

Victoria

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as declines in the food, clothing and health and personal care indices completely offset advances in the housing and the tobacco and alcohol components. Within the food index, lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, pork, dairy products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. The health and personal care index declined due to lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for rented accommodation and higher prices for new houses. Price increases for liquor purchased from stores caused the rise in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages component. The transportation index remained unchanged, as advances in rail fares and vehicle rental charges were offset by declines in air fares and gasoline prices. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Whitehorse

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Increased housing charges exerted a notable upward impact, and were largely due to increased charges for electricity and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. The food index was also up, reflecting higher prices for beef, soft drinks, pork, prepared meats, dairy products, cereal products and fresh fruit. Completely offsetting these advances were decreased charges relating to recreation, reading and education, lower clothing prices, and a drop in the transportation index (air fares and gasoline). Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Yellowknife

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes (food, recreation, reading and education, transportation and clothing). The drop in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, milk and bakery products. Lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment explained the fall in the recreation index. Within transportation, declines in air fares were recorded. The housing index remained unchanged, as higher prices for household furnishings were offset by lower household operating expenses and decreased mortgage interest costs. Since June 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

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Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
June 1993 index	124.2	118.8	118.9	130.9	119.4	129.0	132.4	151.4
% change from May 1993	0.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0
% change from June 1992	1.3	1.4	1.0	-0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	4.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1993 index	129.1	129.1	121.2	127.4	117.9	141.1	134.7	189.0
% change from May 1993	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1992	2.0	3.4	1.8	3.2	-0.3	4.3	2.4	0.9
Halifax								
June 1993 index	127.2	129.4	120.2	129.5	119.3	131.3	130.5	171.5
% change from May 1993	0.2	-0.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from June 1992	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	-0.5	1.5	2.3	-0.5
Saint John								
June 1993 index	127.0	127.6	120.8	132.4	120.2	133.3	128.8	171.6
% change from May 1993	0.2	0.8	-0.2	1.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6
% change from June 1992	1.5	2.3	0.5	3.8	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.2
Quebec City								
June 1993 index	129.0	119.0	127.3	136.9	118.1	136.5	137.7	168.3
% change from May 1993	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1992	1.2	-0.7	1.0	2.2	1.4	3.7	2.8	0.2
Montreal								
June 1993 index	131.0	121.2	130.1	136.8	120.3	135.5	141.6	173.6
% change from May 1993	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.8	-0.8	0.6	-0.5
% change from June 1992	1.5	0.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.7	1.0
Ottawa								
June 1993 index	130.4	126.0	127.9	130.8	125.1	139.5	134.7	165.6
% change from May 1993	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.0
% change from June 1992	2.4	7.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	3.6	3.1	0.0
Toronto								
June 1993 index	131.5	125.4	130.7	128.6	126.3	138.7	136.2	163.9
% change from May 1993	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.0
% change from June 1992	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	2.3	2.7	0.6
Thunder Bay								
June 1993 index	128.8	118.3	127.2	131.8	125.5	129.5	134.3	170.0
% change from May 1993	0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.3	-0.3
% change from June 1992	1.3	-1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	3.1	0.5
Winnipeg								
June 1993 index	130.1	130.1	124.3	131.6	126.1	134.4	137.2	164.1
% change from May 1993	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1992	2.8	5.3	0.9	2.1	4.0	3.9	5.0	0.6
Regina								
June 1993 index	131.3	130.9	120.8	138.6	131.3	145.3	133.1	176.9
% change from May 1993	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1992	3.3	3.6	1.9	8.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
June 1993 index	130.1	130.1	120.2	137.6	126.8	157.6	131.8	163.2
% change from May 1993	0.0	-0.6	0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
% change from June 1992	2.7	3.3	0.7	8.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2
Edmonton								
June 1993 index	127.6	114.8	124.1	128.0	126.1	131.6	133.6	181.6
% change from May 1993	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	-0.7	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1992	0.7	-5.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.5	2.1	1.1
Calgary								
June 1993 index	127.8	117.4	123.8	129.2	122.7	130.8	134.1	181.4
% change from May 1993	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1992	1.3	-2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.3	1.4
Vancouver								
June 1993 index	131.5	130.3	125.2	125.0	135.9	128.5	133.6	170.2
% change from May 1993	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5
% change from June 1992	3.5	2.8	3.5	0.9	5.1	3.8	4.1	3.7
Victoria								
June 1993 index	129.9	129.6	122.6	126.4	132.3	128.1	132.7	169.0
% change from May 1993	0.0	-0.8	0.3	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.7
% change from June 1992	2.8	3.1	2.6	0.6	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.7
Whitehorse								
June 1993 index	124.9	120.1	124.7	130.0	115.4	126.5	125.3	150.2
% change from May 1993	0.0	0.5	0.6	-1.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1	0.0
% change from June 1992	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	-0.5	-0.1	1.4
Yellowknife								
June 1993 index	126.3	118.2	120.9	133.0	120.0	124.3	129.4	166.3
% change from May 1993	-0.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	1.2	-0.6	0.1
% change from June 1992	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.0

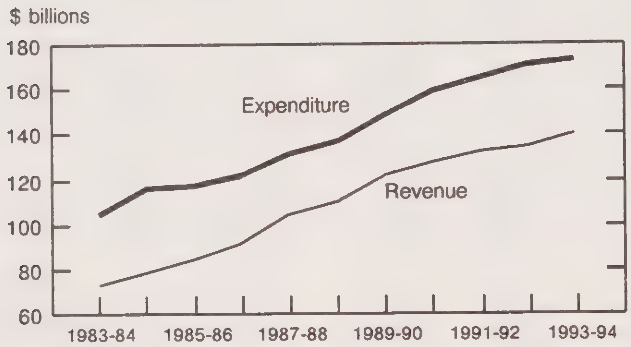
[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Federal Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1992-93 Revised Estimates and 1993-94 Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, federal government revenues in 1993-94 are expected to reach $139.9 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total $172.8 billion, resulting in a deficit of $32.9 billion. On a public accounts basis, the deficit is estimated to be $32.6 billion. The difference is mainly due to the treatment of pension plans (see Table 1). Revenues are projected to increase 4.6% from 1992-93 compared to an average annual rate of change for the previous five years of 5.3%, while expenditures are expected to increase 1.4%, significantly below the 5.4% average of the previous five years.

Federal Government Finance
Financial Management System Basis



Revenues

Most major revenue sources are expected to increase in 1993-94. Personal income tax collections, before deduction of the new child tax benefit and other tax credits delivered through the personal income tax system, are expected to total $65.3 billion, a rise of $2.4 billion or 3.8% over 1992-93 revised estimates. Corporation income taxes are estimated to increase by 14.3% to $9.7 billion (see Table 2). The average growth in personal and corporation income taxes for the five years prior to 1993-94 were 5.8% and -4.8% respectively.

Note to Users

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS, therefore, adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts, Budgets and Expenditure Estimates data is available for each reference year.

In 1993-94, GST receipts, before deduction of the low-income tax credit paid to eligible individuals (now paid semi-annually) are anticipated to be $19.2 billion, up 7.8% from the $17.8 billion collected in 1992-93.

Other consumption taxes (such as those on motive fuel, alcohol and tobacco) are estimated to total $7.7 billion in 1993-94, up 2.7% from $7.5 billion in 1992-93. The average increase in this category for the five years prior to 1993-94 was 6.3%.

Custom duties are expected to increase by $65 million to approximately $4.3 billion, 1.5% more than in 1992-93.

Unemployment insurance contributions are expected to reach $19 billion in 1993-94, an increase of 8.2% over the $17.6 billion of the previous year. This increase is below the average annual increase of 10.7% for the five-year period ending March 1993.

Other revenues of $14.8 billion, including investment income and all other revenues, are estimated to decrease by 3.4% in 1993-94.

Expenditures

A number of events have effected federal spending in 1993-94. The Expenditure Control Plan, announced in the 1990 budget, was extended in the 1991, 1992 and 1993 budgets. The new child tax benefit announced in the 1992 budget came into effect on January 1, 1993. These factors combined with prior-year adjustments to payments to provinces, announced in the 1993 budget (and further outlined in the June, 1993, Fiscal Monitor), will change the federal spending pattern in 1993-94.

Social service expenditures, which represent 35.4% of estimated 1993-94 expenditures and include programs such as Unemployment Insurance, the new Child Tax Benefit and Old Age Security, are anticipated to increase by 3.9%. The average increase in this category for the five years prior to 1993-94 was 9.2%.

Debt servicing costs ($39.4 billion or 22.8% of total expenditures) are expected to show very little growth (0.1%) in 1993-94, in contrast with the five-year average growth of 6.3%.

Health expenditures are estimated to decrease by 11.4% to $8.5 billion in 1993-94. The decline can be explained by extraordinarily high expenditure in 1992-93 caused by prior-year adjustments to Established Programs Financing payments.

Education expenditures are expected to decrease by 6.2% to $4.8 billion in 1993-94. This change is also attributable to an extraordinarily high level of expenditure in 1992-93 due to prior-year adjustments to the Established Program Financing payments.

General service expenditures of $7.9 billion are anticipated to show a 6.5% growth in 1993-94, slightly higher than the average annual change over the previous five years of 5.3%.

General purpose transfer payments to other governments in 1993-94 are estimated to be $10.3 billion, an increase of 2.1% over 1992-93.

Expenditures on protection of persons and property, and transportation and communications are expected to increase in 1993-94 by 2% and 0.9% respectively.

Other categories of expenditures are estimated to total $21.4 billion for the current fiscal year, an increase of 1.9% from the previous year.

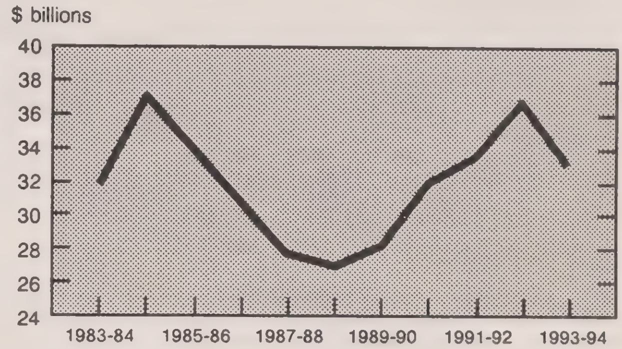
Surplus (Deficit)

Total estimated expenditures will exceed estimated revenues by $32.9 billion in 1993-94 (compared to $36.7 billion in 1992-93), a decrease of $3.8 billion from the revised estimates for 1992-93.

Data Sources

These 1993-94 estimates and 1992-93 revised estimates are based on the 1993-94 Federal Budget and the Economic and Fiscal Statement of December 1992. Additional information was supplied by the Federal Department of Finance.

Federal Government Deficit
Financial Management System Basis



Included in all of the reference years are the financial transactions of departments, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions considered to be part of the federal government for statistical purposes. Excluded are the revenues and expenditures of federal government business enterprises. These are incorporated in other statistical series published by Public Institutions Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Mike Riem (613-951-1847), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). □

Table 1
Federal Government Finance
Reconciliation of Financial Management System (FMS) Data to Data on a Public Accounts Basis

	1992-93 Revised Estimates			1993-94 Estimates		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue Minus Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue Minus Expenditure
	$ millions					
1 Totals on a Public Accounts Basis						
– As presented in the Federal Government Budget of April 26, 1993	122,900	158,400	(35,500)	126,900	159,500	(32,600)
2 Adjustments to Produce FMS Data						
(i) Budget / Estimates transactions excluded from FMS universe						
– Impact of pension changes	–	1,491	(1,491)	–	531	(531)
(ii) Net addition of "Special Funds" to reflect the FMS universe						
– Atomic Energy of Canada	463	462	1	487	487	–
– Canadian Dairy Commission	376	259	117	332	259	73
– Cape Breton Development Corp.	230	229	1	228	228	–
– Death Benefit Accounts	73	(59)	132	75	(63)	138
– Pilotage Authorities	75	74	1	77	77	–
– Other Special Funds	113	104	9	109	109	–
Total Universe Adjustments	1,330	1,069	261	1,308	1,097	211
(iii) Additions to reflect "Gross" treatment of FMS						
– To account for revenues netted against expenditures on a Public Accounts basis:						
– Airport tax	520	520	–	543	543	–
– Police services	649	649	–	660	660	–
– Sales of goods and services	1,275	1,275	–	1,183	1,183	–
– Other	328	328	–	308	308	–
– To account for expenditures netted against revenues on a Public Accounts basis:						
– Child tax credit	2,425	2,425	–	1,700	1,700	–
– Family benefit	1,350	1,350	–	5,050	5,050	–
– Other tax credits	2,506	2,506	–	1,825	1,825	–
– Youth allowance	426	426	–	412	412	–
Total adjustments for "Gross" treatment	9,479	9,479	–	11,681	11,681	–
Total adjustments to produce FMS data	10,809	12,039	(1,230)	12,989	13,309	(320)
3 Totals on a FMS Basis	**133,709**	**170,439**	**(36,730)**	**139,889**	**172,809**	**(32,920)**

– *Nil or zero*

Table 2
Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure

	Revenue			% of total revenue			Average annual % change from	
	1987-88	1992-93	1993-94	1987-88	1992-93	1993-94	1987-88 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1993-94
	$ millions							
Revenue Source								
Personal income taxes	47,359	62,901	65,287	45.9	47.0	46.7	5.8	3.8
Corporation income taxes	10,878	8,485	9,700	10.6	6.3	6.9	(4.8)	14.3
Sales / Goods and services taxes	12,984	17,806	19,195	12.6	13.3	13.7	6.5	7.8
Motive fuel taxes	2,671	3,285	3,495	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.2	6.4
Custom duties	4,390	4,205	4,270	4.3	3.1	3.1	(0.9)	1.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	2,832	4,190	4,180	2.7	3.1	3.0	8.1	(0.2)
Unemployment insurance contributions	10,554	17,550	18,990	10.2	13.1	13.6	10.7	8.2
Return on investments	4,190	7,232	6,542	4.1	5.4	4.7	11.5	(9.5)
All other revenues	7,231	8,056	8,231	7.0	6.0	5.9	2.2	2.2
Total Revenue	**103,089**	**133,710**	**139,890**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5.3**	**4.6**

	Expenditure			% of total expenditure			Average annual % change from	
	1987-88	1992-93	1993-94	1987-88	1992-93	1993-94	1987-88 to 1992-93	1992-93 to 1993-94
	$ millions							
Expenditure Function								
General Services	5,751	7,443	7,928	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.5
Protection of Persons and Property	12,962	15,231	15,538	9.9	8.9	9.0	3.3	2.0
Transportation and Communications	3,689	3,731	3,766	2.8	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.9
Health	7,462	9,601	8,508	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.2	-11.4
Social Services	37,887	58,916	61,243	29.0	34.6	35.4	9.2	3.9
Education	4,222	5,070	4,755	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	-6.2
Resource Conservation and Industrial Development	8,708	6,818	6,640	6.7	4.0	3.8	-4.8	-2.6
Debt Charges	29,016	39,377	39,397	22.2	23.1	22.8	6.3	0.1
All Other Expenditures	21,023	24,252	25,034	16.1	14.2	14.5	2.9	3.2
Total Expenditure	**130,720**	**170,439**	**172,809**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**5.4**	**1.4**
Surplus/(Deficit)	**(27,631)**	**(36,730)**	**(32,920)**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**5.9**	**-10.4**

... *Not appropriate or not applicable*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Government Expenditures on Culture

1991-92

In 1991-92, the federal government spent $2.9 billion on culture, almost unchanged from the previous year. Provincial and territorial government spending went up about 8% to $1.9 billion, while municipal governments spent $1.3 billion, 2% above the 1990-91 level. Federal spending was concentrated on the cultural industries (68%), while 37% of provincial and territorial government spending was directed toward libraries and a further 23% to heritage institutions. Municipal government expenditures on culture went principally to fund libraries (76%).

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1992.
Catalogue number 23-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 43-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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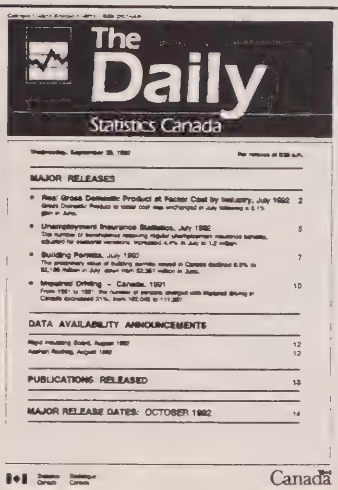
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

May 1993

Following three monthly increases, seasonally adjusted exports declined by $299 million in May to $14.5 billion. In spite of this decrease, year-to-date exports stood 16.4% higher than for the first five months of 1992. Contributing most to the monthly decline in exports were automotive products (-$384 million) and agricultural and fishing products (-$254 million). Forestry products also registered a $41 million decrease. The largest increase came from energy products, which were up by $244 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports increased by $293 million to $13.9 billion. There were increased imports of machinery and equipment ($165 million), industrial goods ($147 million) and special transactions trade ($110 million). Although there were small decreases for agricultural and fishing products (-$9 million) and forestry products (-$11 million), the largest decrease was for imports of automotive products, which fell by $131 million.

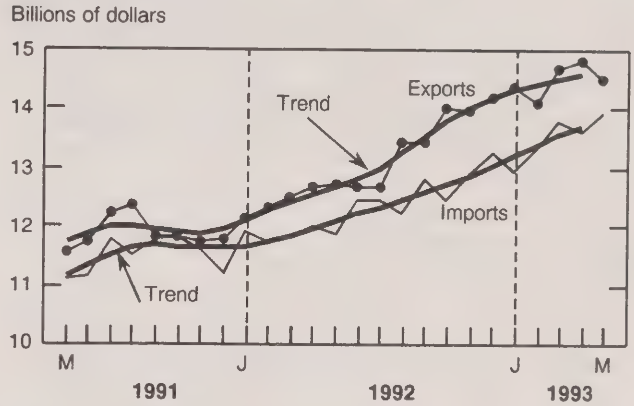
The decrease in exports combined with the rise in imports resulted in a decline in the merchandise trade surplus, from $1.2 billion in April to $612 million in May.

Trends

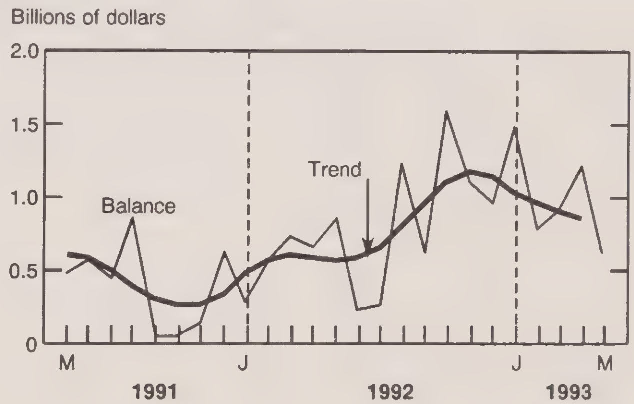
Despite the drop in seasonally adjusted exports in May, the trend rose for the seventeenth consecutive month to a level 16.5% higher than in April 1992. This increase was due to continued strength in the trends for exports to Japan and the United States, as exports to all other major trading partners have been declining since the latter part of 1992.

Virtually all commodity groupings registered increases. In contrast with the seasonally adjusted data for May, the trend for agricultural and fishing products increased for the third month in a row. There was continued growth in the trends for both natural gas (up 6% over the last three months) and other energy products (up 23% in the last seven months). The trend for forestry products continued to increase, and now stands almost 23% higher than a year ago. In the aggregate, exports of machinery and equipment have been increasing for 16 months. The only area of weakness was exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, which began to decline two months ago.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Although automotive exports fell in May, their trend continued to move upwards, to a level 30% above that observed a year ago. Exports of parts have enjoyed the longest period of sustained growth (16 months), largely because of the earlier economic upturn in the United States. Miscellaneous consumer goods have risen by 55% over the past 27 months, but their monthly rate of growth has slowed during the last year. The only downward movement was for exports of industrial goods, which fell for the fifth month in a row. However, export levels remain some 4% higher than a year ago.

The import trend has been increasing for 16 months, and now stands almost 15% higher than in April 1992. There were continued increases for most commodity groupings, the only exception being imports of forestry products. Imports of agricultural products have been increasing for 20 months, and now stand 17.5% above their level a year ago. Industrial goods have behaved similarly, rising by 22% over the past 18 months and 16.8% since last April.

Energy imports have been on an upward trend for six months, as a result of sustained increases for crude petroleum, as well as for refined petroleum and coal products.

With the exception of aircraft and other transportation equipment, imports of machinery and equipment continued to increase.

Automotive products have contributed substantially to the overall increase in the imports trend. With consumer demand only recently starting to pick up, car and truck imports have shown relatively modest growth over the past few months. However, imports of parts have been very strong, growing by 28% over the past year and by 36% since their turning point 17 months ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the May 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of August, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade of Canada Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	May 1992	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	May 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	11,757	11,955	11,722	9,825	10,328	9,731	9,959	8,330
Other Trading Areas	2,757	2,857	2,958	2,873	3,574	3,877	3,812	3,517
Total	**14,513**	**14,812**	**14,680**	**12,698**	**13,901**	**13,608**	**13,771**	**11,848**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,079	1,333	1,164	1,060	932	941	883	756
Energy Products	1,636	1,392	1,471	1,330	644	632	653	493
Forestry Products	1,947	1,988	1,995	1,691	119	130	133	113
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,532	2,476	2,484	2,430	2,637	2,489	2,462	2,170
Machinery and Equipment	2,942	2,878	2,775	2,587	4,366	4,201	4,312	3,862
Automotive Products	3,719	4,103	4,163	3,066	3,077	3,208	3,308	2,593
Other Consumer Goods	381	368	375	310	1,715	1,707	1,712	1,500
Special Transactions Trade	317	314	296	264	433	323	333	330

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	April 1993	March 1993	February 1993	April 1992	April 1993	March 1993	February 1993	April 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Energy Products	2.4	1.9	1.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.5	3.7
Forestry Products	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.9	1.6
Industrial Goods and Materials	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8
Machinery and Equipment	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
Automotive Products	1.3	2.1	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3
Other Consumer Goods	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Special Transactions Trade	-4.1	-5.3	-5.1	1.6	3.1	2.1	0.9	-0.2

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
May 1993

Shipments decreased 1.2% in May, the second decline in a row, following six consecutive increases. A large portion of the drop was due to the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries; the rest of manufacturing showed little change for April and May.

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments decreased 1.2% in May, the second monthly decline, following six consecutive increases. This was the first back to back decline since January 1992. Only eight of the 22 major groups recorded lower shipment levels. However, a large drop of 7.3% in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries which was affected by temporary and permanent closings of some plants accounted for most of the decline . Shipments for the rest of manufacturing were relatively flat over the last two months. Unfilled orders decreased 1.6% in May, due to some cancelled orders. Inventory levels edged up for the third month in a row.

The short-term trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments has increased for more than a year; however, the pace of the overall trend has slowed considerably since January 1993. This reflected a slowing down in the growth of the trends for a number of major groups, notably the motor vehicle, parts and accessories as well as the wood industries.

The trend for unfilled orders, after falling since October 1989, increased over the seven most recent periods, but at a slower rate since February. After declining for five months, the inventories trend showed no change in the most recent period. The new orders trend continued to rise, but has slowed from a peak of 1.7% a month in December 1992 to 0.2% a month in the most recent period.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased 1.2% to $25.1 billion in May. Eight of the 22 major groups (accounting for 37% of shipment values) decreased, while 14 increased. A drop of 7.3% in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries contributed most to the decline, though significant decreases were also recorded in wood (-4.9%), tobacco (-26.4%) and primary metals (-2.8%) industries. Most of the increases in the 14 major groups were marginal, other than for food (+1.8%).

Trend for Shipments

The trend for shipments has been rising for more than a year, but at a significantly slower pace over the last four periods. The trend for 17 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 78% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period, though the pace has slowed for nine of them. A considerable dampening influence on the overall trend was exerted by the motor vehicle, parts and accessories as well as the wood industries.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) rose 0.4% in May to $34.4 billion. The largest increases were recorded in the wood (+3.2%), and refined petroleum and coal products (+4.2%) industries. Other than for paper and allied products (-1.5%) industries, declines were small. The trend for inventories (owned) showed no change after declining during the previous five periods.

Inventories to Shipments Ratio

The inventories to shipments ratio increased to 1.37 in May, from 1.35 in April. This was the second consecutive increase from the historical low of 1.34 recorded in March. The trend however, continued to decline from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992 to 1.35 in the most recent period.

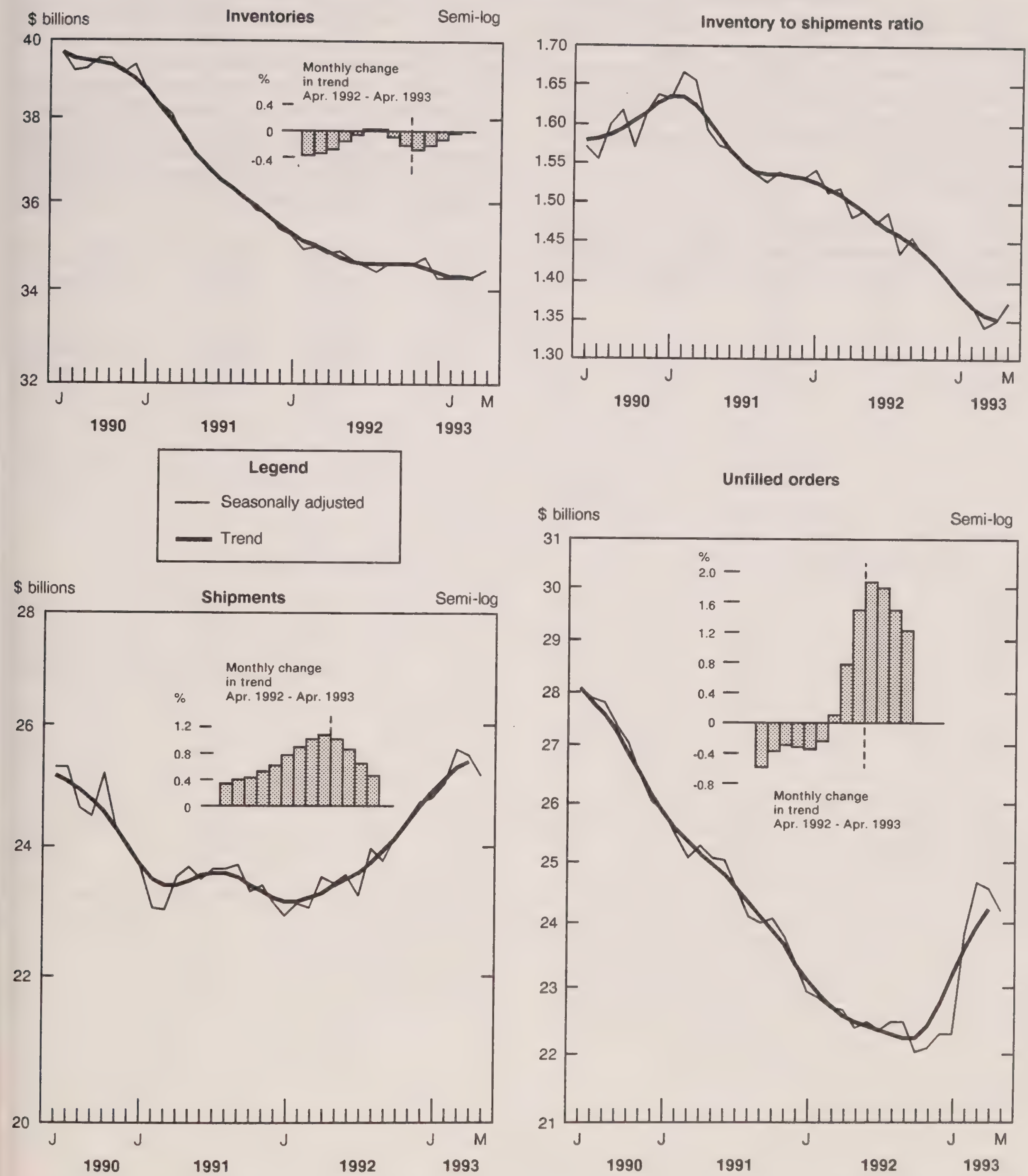
Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders decreased 1.6% to $24.2 billion, the second decrease in a row following five consecutive gains. The largest decrease in dollar terms was in transportation equipment (-3.2%), largely due to cancellations in the aircraft industry. Despite the recent monthly declines, the trend increased over the seven most recent periods, but at a slower pace since February 1993.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, May 1993



New Orders

New orders decreased 2.4% to $24.8 billion, the third consecutive decline since the large increase of 7.2% in February. The trend for new orders has continued to rise since March 1992, but the pace has slowed from a peak of 1.7% per month in December 1992, to 0.2% per month in the most recent period.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first five months of 1993 were estimated at $125.9 billion, 8.7% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the May 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Period	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions							
May 1992	24,404	35,064	22,659	24,119	23,403	34,838	22,401	23,114
June 1992	25,571	34,465	22,557	25,469	23,529	34,654	22,516	23,645
July 1992	21,378	34,093	22,373	21,194	23,219	34,488	22,381	23,084
August 1992	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September 1992	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October 1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November 1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March 1993	27,379	34,976	24,899	28,403	25,583	34,230	24,688	26,407
April 1993	25,785	34,789	24,849	25,735	25,451	34,288	24,592	25,355
May 1993	26,186	34,636	24,392	25,729	25,141	34,436	24,207	24,756

Period	Shipments S.A.	Shipments Trend	Inventories S.A.	Inventories Trend	Inventory to shipments ratio S.A.	Inventory to shipments ratio Trend	Unfilled orders S.A.	Unfilled orders Trend	New orders S.A.	New orders Trend
	seasonally adjusted									
	month to month % change				ratio		month to month % change			
May 1992	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.49	1.49	-1.3	-0.4	-1.5	0.6
June 1992	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	1.47	1.48	0.5	-0.3	2.3	0.5
July 1992	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.49	1.47	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.5
August 1992	3.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.3	4.4	0.6
September 1992	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.45	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.9
October 1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.2
November 1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.6
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.7
January 1993	0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.9	-0.6	1.4
February 1993	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.8	7.2	0.8
March 1993	2.3	0.7	0.1	-0.1	1.34	1.36	3.5	1.5	-0.5	0.4
April 1993	-0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.35	1.35	-0.4	1.2	-4.0	0.2
May 1993	-1.2	*	0.4	*	1.37	*	-1.6	*	-2.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Building Permits

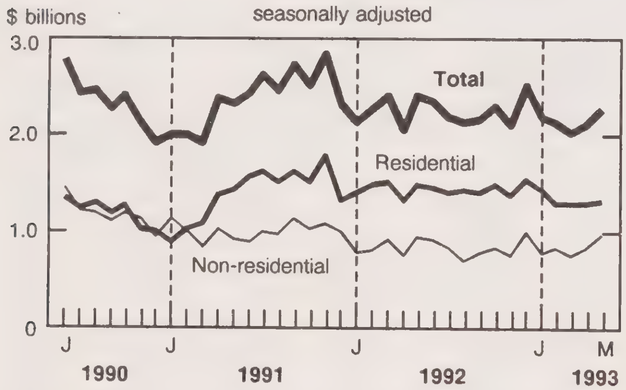
May 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,253 million in May 1993, up 7.2% from April's revised level of $2,101 million. The non-residential sector (+16.0%) was the main contributor to this increase. The residential sector also recorded an increase of 1.6% in May. All the regions reported increases in the total value of building permits issued in May except British Columbia (-29.1%).

Residential Sector

The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 1.6% in May to $1,297 million, up from April's revised level of $1,277 million.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



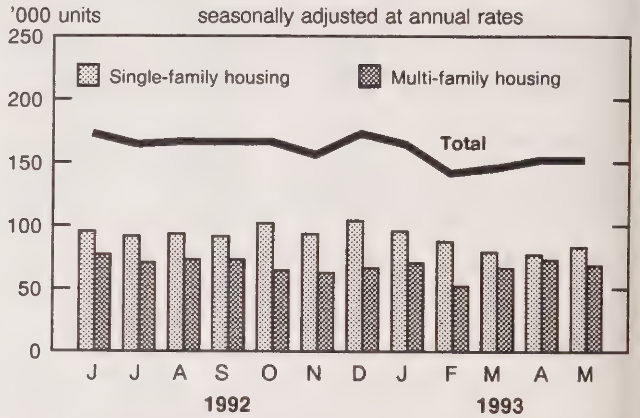
Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

The Atlantic (+10.5%), Quebec (+6.7%) and Prairie (+6.6%) regions recorded the largest increases in the value of residential building permits issued. Only the British Columbia region, which includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, showed a decrease of 4.9%.

The value of building permits in the single-family dwelling sector rose 5.6% to $904 million, while the value in the multi-family dwelling sector decreased 6.7% to $393 million.

The total number of dwelling units authorized in May increased slightly by 0.2% to 151,000 units at an annual rate. The single-family dwelling sector (+5.8% to 82,000 units) was entirely responsible for this rise. However, the multi-family dwelling sector decreased 5.8% to 68,000 units; pratically offsetting the increase that occured in the single-family dwelling sector.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

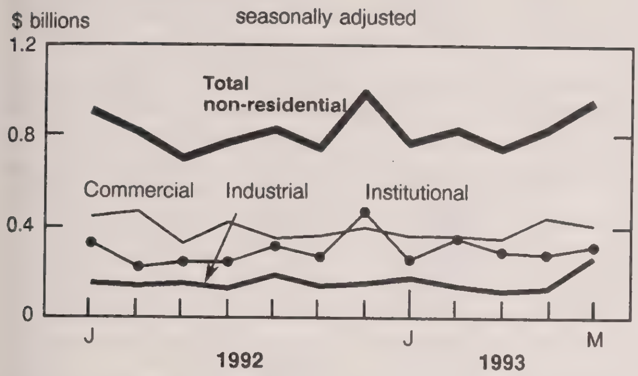
Non-residential Sector

The value of non-residential building permits for May jumped 16.0% to $956 million, up from $824 million in April.

Increases in the value of non-residential building permits for May were recorded in Quebec (+100.9%), Atlantic (+56.6%), Prairies (+55.2%) and Ontario (+26.5%) regions. Only the British Columbia region (-62.2%) reported a decrease in May.

Two of the three components of the non-residential sector showed increases in building permits value: the industrial (+109.9% to $255 million) and the institutional (+11.8% to $305 million) sectors. The commercial sector went down 7.9% to $396 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Note: Revised data for April, preliminary data for May.

Building Permits Indices

The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) was up 9.8% in May 1993 to 97.5; this represents the second consecutive monthly increase.

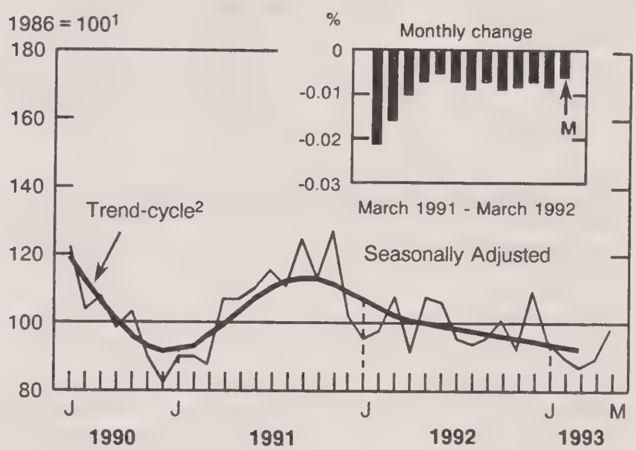
The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) pursued its downward drift since October 1991, decreasing 0.6% in March 1993 to 92.0. The residential building permits index short-term trend continued its downtrend evident since November 1991, decreasing 1.6% in March 1993 to 99.0, while the non-residential trend increased 1.1% to 82.5.

Avalaible on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The May 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the last week of July. The residential building permits advance estimate for June 1993 will be released July 30.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Building Permits Indices



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences, which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

Regions and Type of Construction	April 1993r	May 1993p	May 1993/ 1992	May/ April 1993	April 1993r	May 1993p	May 1993/ 1992	May/ April 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,101,081**	**2,252,925**	**-6.0**	**7.2**	**2,503,101**	**2,780,272**	**-3.1**	**11.1**
Residential	1,276,972	1,296,946	-12.4	1.6	1,766,671	1,722,061	-8.8	-2.5
Non-residential	824,109	955,979	4.4	16.0	736,430	1,058,211	8.0	43.7
Industrial	121,435	254,927	89.1	109.9	100,397	284,217	143.5	183.1
Commercial	429,989	396,186	-22.9	-7.9	380,304	476,257	-16.8	25.2
Institutional	272,685	304,866	14.2	11.8	255,729	297,737	2.4	16.4
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**103,306**	**128,539**	**-8.4**	**24.4**	**115,458**	**180,979**	**-0.4**	**56.7**
Residential	72,093	79,663	-3.3	10.5	90,179	130,487	0.9	44.7
Non-residential	31,213	48,876	-15.8	56.6	25,279	50,492	-3.7	99.7
Industrial	1,560	1,524	-61.6	-2.3	2,682	3,845	-45.2	43.4
Commercial	18,862	21,346	-35.5	13.2	16,934	20,237	-35.2	19.5
Institutional	10,791	26,006	24.2	141.0	5,663	26,410	86.4	366.4
Quebec								
Total Construction	**414,227**	**577,520**	**16.6**	**39.4**	**592,510**	**771,745**	**22.0**	**30.3**
Residential	270,261	288,295	-10.6	6.7	453,659	414,759	-5.8	-8.6
Non-residential	143,966	289,225	67.1	100.9	138,851	356,986	85.8	157.1
Industrial	33,102	157,080	767.2	374.5	18,780	183,776	1193.5	878.6
Commercial	84,960	94,794	-13.1	11.6	83,574	125,932	1.5	50.7
Institutional	25,904	37,351	-18.6	44.2	36,497	47,278	-12.1	29.5
Ontario								
Total Construction	**729,850**	**813,107**	**-6.4**	**11.4**	**804,703**	**954,418**	**-1.3**	**18.6**
Residential	418,277	418,946	-23.5	0.2	546,177	550,620	-17.0	0.8
Non-residential	311,573	394,161	22.7	26.5	258,526	403,798	32.9	56.2
Industrial	65,824	50,505	-19.5	-23.3	56,991	64,564	-0.4	13.3
Commercial	185,303	181,912	8.5	-1.8	149,271	204,248	30.7	36.8
Institutional	60,446	161,744	77.9	167.6	52,264	134,986	63.2	158.3
Prairies								
Total Construction	**247,374**	**303,620**	**-6.2**	**22.7**	**306,506**	**349,876**	**-5.2**	**14.1**
Residential	165,337	176,298	-6.4	6.6	233,919	231,487	-8.0	-1.0
Non-residential	82,037	127,322	-6.0	55.2	72,587	118,389	0.7	63.1
Industrial	10,923	35,815	4.9	227.9	8,849	22,372	19.9	152.8
Commercial	50,078	56,519	-9.5	12.9	42,492	62,955	8.1	48.2
Institutional	21,036	34,988	-9.8	66.3	21,246	33,062	-18.8	55.6
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**606,324**	**430,139**	**-24.3**	**-29.1**	**683,924**	**523,254**	**-27.0**	**-23.5**
Residential	351,004	333,744	-1.9	-4.9	442,737	394,708	-2.1	-10.8
Non-residential	255,320	96,395	-57.7	-62.2	241,187	128,546	-59.1	-46.7
Industrial	10,026	10,003	-37.1	-0.2	13,095	9,660	-19.8	-26.2
Commercial	90,786	41,615	-70.6	-54.2	88,033	62,885	-69.0	-28.6
Institutional	154,508	44,777	-36.5	-71.0	140,059	56,001	-43.6	-60.0

1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figure
r Revised figure

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

May 1993

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The May 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

April 1993

In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 2.4% from the same period last year to 15 078 932 cubic metres . Year-to-date receipts were 61 391 656 cubic metres, up 2.7% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 8.4% compared to April 1992 to 3 849 644 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 799 208 cubic metres, up 6.8% over the same period last year. On a year-to-date basis, exports at the end of April were 15 681 854 cubic metres, down 1.2% from 1992, while year-to-date imports were 3 578 885 cubic metres, up 8.0%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month were 4 542 937 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.5% from 1992. Deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in April decreased 23.2% to 347 601 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 10, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 10, 1993 totalled 274 101 tonnes, up 1.6% from the week-earlier 269 906 tonnes and up 15.5% from the year-earlier 237 231 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 517 319 tonnes, a 3.2% increase from 7 283 849 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1993

April 1993 marks the eighth consecutive month in which domestic passenger-kilometres on scheduled services of Canadian Level I air carriers have decreased in comparison to the same month of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Regional and local scheduled services have stabilized at about 25% of the total enplaned/deplaned market. The 1992 share was nine percentage points higher than the 1987, pre-deregulation share.

After two consecutive annual decreases, the total international charter market recorded an increase of 9% in 1992 compared to 1991.

Preliminary data reported by Level I air carriers indicated that 67% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services during the first three quarters of 1992 travelled on discount fares, up from 66% in 1991.

The Vol. 25, No. 7 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund at (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Financial and Operating Statistics for Canadian-domiciled Marine Carriers

1991 (Preliminary)

In 1991, 201 Canadian-domiciled marine carriers (for-hire, private or public) reported a total of $2.74 billion in revenues, compared with $2.65 billion in 1990. Vessel operating expenses grew by 2.1% to $2.33 billion over the same period.

Preliminary statistics for 1991 will be published in the Vol. 9 No. 6 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), available at the end of September. For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

June 1993

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,212,079 light bulbs and tubes in June 1993, an increase of 26.8% from the 16,732,395 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1993 amounted to 128,407,770 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.1% from 128,484,311 sold during the same period in 1992.

The June 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Second Quarter 1993

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the second quarter of 1993 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

May 1993

Deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from May 1992, except for durum wheat and canola.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	May 1992	May 1993
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 151.3	1 426.6
Durum wheat	232.0	162.0
Total wheat	**1 383.3**	**1 588.6**
Oats	32.9	57.1
Barley	270.0	365.9
Rye	9.1	17.5
Flaxseed	19.2	21.9
Canola	164.1	101.8
Total	**1 878.6**	**2 152.8**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production – Seeded Area

1993

The preliminary estimate of 1993 Canadian area seeded to potatoes, by province, is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Atlantic Regional Office, Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or the Ottawa Office, Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, May 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Touriscope – International Travel: Advance Information, May 1993, Vol. 9, No. 5.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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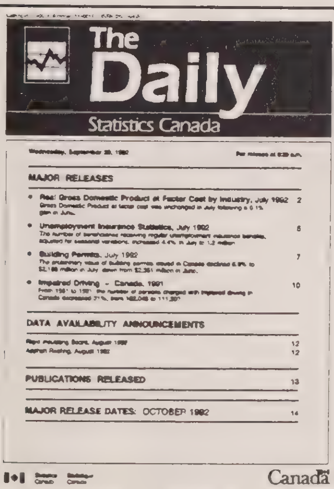

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Caroline Paris (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 19 to 23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
19	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	June 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	May 1993
20	Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	1991
20	Construction Union Wage Rate Index	June 1993
22	Retail Trade	May 1993
22	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	May 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	May 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 19, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Market Research Handbook
1993-1994

The *Market Research Handbook* is a complete source of information on Canadian consumer and industrial markets.

This edition includes information about Canada's marketplace – from consumer expenditure patterns, income levels, labour force productivity measurements and retail trade statistics to urban demographic profiles, population characteristics, education levels, industrial manufacturing data, international trade data and more.

The 1993-1994 *Market Research Handbook* has been updated with data from the 1991 Census plus current data from Statistics Canada's wide range of surveys, including 1992 population estimates for 45 urban centres across Canada. In addition to the most up-to-date available data, this edition includes up to three years of data updates from the 1992 edition. With over 600 pages, the 1993-1994 *Market Research Handbook* contains over 200 statistical tables and more than 50 charts and graphs.

The 1993-1994 *Market Research Handbook* (63-224, $94) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-0822), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas in May 1993 were virtually unchanged from May 1992. Weak sales in April and May 1993 followed strong growth in the January to March period.

For May 1993, sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 783 million cubic metres, up 0.1% from May 1992.

On the basis of rate structure information, May sales were as follows, with the percentage changes from May 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 714 million cubic metres (-7.2%); commercial sales, 556 million cubic metres (-10.0%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 514 million cubic metres (+6.4%).

The decline in residential sales in May 1993 was primarily due to warmer than normal weather conditions in Western Canada.

Year-to-date figures at the end of May 1993 indicate sales of natural gas amounted to 29 745 million cubic metres, up 6.9% from 1992.

Year-to-date sales were as follows, with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 8 619 million cubic metres (+8.9%); commercial sales, 6 654 million cubic metres (+4.3%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 14 472 million cubic metres (+6.9%).

The May 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.70/\$127) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	May 1992	May 1993p	May 1992 to May 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**3 750 565**	**3 783 379**	**+0.1**	**27 830 862**	**29 744 966**	**+6.9**
Residential	769 341	713 769	-7.2	7 913 884	8 618 697	+8.9
Commercial	617 592	555 573	-10.0	6 378 728	6 653 739	+4.3
Industrial	1 891 878	1 921 857	+6.4	11 012 024	11 106 863	+6.9
Direct[1]	471 754	592 180		2 526 226	3 365 667	

Sales of Natural Gas, by Province

Rate structure	**Canada**	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
				thousands of cubic metres			
Total	**3 783 379**	**409 004**	**1 351 780**	**83 302**	**273 955**	**1 233 413**	**431 925**
Residential	**713 769**	51 778	371 375	23 041	47 119	138 574	81 882
Commercial	**555 573**	103 009	223 827	21 500	22 741	113 248	71 248
Industrial	**1 921 857**	251 717	560 882	38 186	1 628	981 591	87 853
Direct[1]	**592 180**	2 500	195 696	575	202 467	–	190 942
Degree Days[2]							
May 1992	...	158	138	195	229	254	139
May 1993	...	155	142	218	200	182	105

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales – Advance Release
June 1993

Department stores sales, including concessions, for June were $998 million, down 1.3% from June 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $535 million (-4.1%), and sales for the junior category were $463 million (+2.1%).

Users should note that the advance department store release is a very preliminary indication of department store sales in Canada. Data from this release are not a component of the monthly retail trade survey. This release is an advance indicator of the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.7 million tonnes, a 6.3% decrease from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 5.7% and the number of cars loaded decreased 7.1% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of July 7, 1993 decreased 4.3% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
April 1993

The seven major railways reported a combined net profit of $16.5 million in April 1993. Operating revenues of $589.9 million fell $11.1 million or 1.9% from April 1992.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 0.5% from April 1992. Freight train-kilometres increased 1.1% and freight car-kilometres decreased 2.2%.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Soft Drinks
June 1993

Data on production of soft drinks for June 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables
May 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for May 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, May 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1993, Vol. 73, No. 3.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Market Research Handbook, 1993-1994.
Catalogue number 63-224
(Canada: $94; United States: US$113; Other Countries: US$132).

The Labour Force, June 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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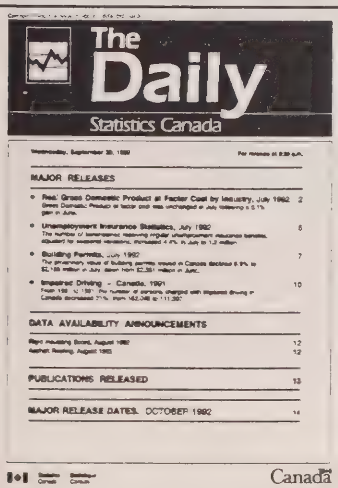
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992
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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Caroline Paris (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence Ans d'excellence

Tuesday, July 20, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Rail in Canada
1991

This annual publication presents a comprehensive picture of rail activity in Canada. It covers financial performance statistics, as well as operating, traffic, freight origin, and destination statistics.

In 1991, the rail industry generated $7.2 billion in total operating revenues and transported 274 million tonnes of freight. It provided employment to some 65,000 employees.

Rail in Canada, 1991 (52-216, $45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Neighbourhood Income and Demographics
1991

Once again, Westmount, Quebec (the H3Y postal area) had the highest percentage of taxfilers (18%) who declared in excess of $100,000 in annual income in 1991. A high percentage (17%) was also observed near Aurora, Ontario in the L4G 3G8 postal area and in Toronto in the M4W postal area (17%). In Canada, 219,830 taxfilers (1%) declared in excess of $100,000 in total income in 1991.

Of the 10 postal areas with the highest percentages of high income earners, eight are in Ontario, one is in Montreal and one is in Calgary. Of the eight postal areas in Ontario, seven are in Toronto.

Percentage of Taxfilers with $100,000 + Income, Top 10 Postal Areas*

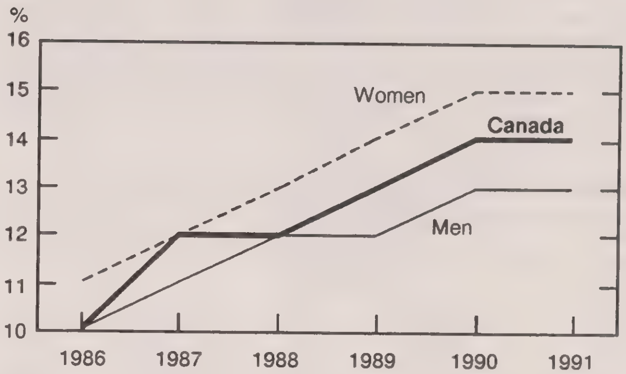
Postal Area	Area's Name	Number of Taxfilers	Percentage with Income of $100,000 +
H3Y	Westmount, Quebec	1,250	18
L4G 3G8	Aurora, Ontario	140	17
M4W	Toronto, Ontario	1,250	17
T3E 6W3	Calgary, Alberta	160	15
M4N	Toronto, Ontario	1,450	15
M2P	Toronto, Ontario	600	14
M4T	Toronto, Ontario	930	14
M2L	Toronto, Ontario	1,110	13
M4V	Toronto, Ontario	1,420	13
M5P	Toronto, Ontario	1,740	13

**Only areas with 400 taxfilers or more.*

Percentage of Taxfilers Aged 65 and Over

A postal area in Abbotsford, British Columbia (V2S 6W8) had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over (47%). In Canada, 14% of taxfilers were aged 65 or over in 1991.

Percentage of Taxfilers Aged 65 and Over



Seven postal areas tied for having the lowest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over (1%). The seven postal areas are as follows: Fort McMurray, Alberta (T9K); Fox Creek, Alberta (T0H 1P0); Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland (A0P 1S0); Labrador City, Newfoundland (A2V); Mackenzie, British Columbia (V0J 2C0); Wabush, Newfoundland (A0R 1B0); and Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (X1A).

For men, the postal area of V2S 6W8 in Abbotsford, British Columbia had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over (49%). For women, the postal area of V8W in Victoria, British Columbia had the highest percentage of taxfilers aged 65 and over (51%).

Percentage of Taxfilers Aged 65 and Over, Top 10 Postal Areas*

Postal Area	Area's Name	Men	Women	Both
V2S 6W8	Abbotsford, British Columbia	49	45	47
V2S 4N3	Abbotsford, British Columbia	46	42	44
K2S 1B9	Stittsville, Ontario	40	44	40
L6V 3N2	Brampton, Ontario	36	42	39
V8W	Victoria, British Columbia	27	51	39
V0N 2J0	Mayne, British Columbia	44	35	37
S4P	Regina, Saskatchewan	26	45	37
V4B	White Rock, British Columbia	34	39	37
H4W	Montreal, Quebec	36	37	36
V8V	Victoria, British Columbia	31	39	36

** Only areas with 400 taxfilers or more.*

Provinces and Territories

Percentage Change in Median Total Income Between 1986 and 1991

Although median total income for both men and women increased from 1986 to 1991, the rate of increase for women exceeded that for men during the latter years of the period. The rate of increase in men's median total income has actually slowed since 1987-88.

Median Total Income of Men and Women

Year	Men	% Change	Women	% Change
1985	$20,900		$11,000	
1986	$21,400	2.4	$11,200	1.8
1987	$22,300	4.2	$11,700	4.5
1988	$23,600	5.8	$12,200	4.3
1989	$24,700	4.7	$13,000	6.6
1990	$25,300	2.4	$14,400	10.8
1991	$25,300	0.0	$14,800	2.8

The median total income for women increased by 32%, from $11,200 in 1986 to $14,800 in 1991. The largest increase for a province or territory in women's median total income was noted in the Northwest Territories (+ 48% between 1986 and 1991).

For men, the increase in median total income was smaller (+ 18%), increasing from $21,400 in 1986 to $25,300 in 1991. The largest increase for a province or territory in men's median total income was noted in Newfoundland (+ 27% between 1986 and 1991).

Percentage Change in Median Total Income Between 1990 and 1991

The largest increases in median total income for a province or territory between 1990 and 1991 occurred in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory (both at + 3%).

The largest increase for a province or territory in median total income of women was observed in the Yukon, where it increased by 6% from 1990. The largest increase for a province or territory in median total income of men was observed in Prince Edward Island, where it increased by 2% from 1990.

For more information regarding this release, contact Client Services, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720, fax 613-951-4745). ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

June 1993 (Preliminary)

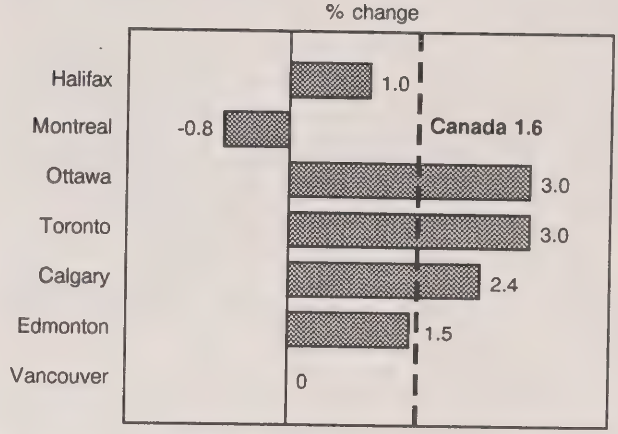
The Construction Union Wage Rate Index for Canada (including supplements, 1986=100) remained unchanged in June at May's level of 132.9.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 1.6%, from 130.8 in June 1992 to 132.9 in June 1993. While above-average year-over-year increases were observed for most Ontario cities, the indices for cities in Quebec showed decreases that ranged from -0.6% to -1.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

Construction Union Wage Rate Indices, Basic Rate + Supplements
June 1992 to June 1993



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
(1986=100)

	June 1992	May 1993	June 1993p	June 1992 to June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993
				% change	
Canada	**130.8**	**132.9**	**132.9**	**1.6**	–
St. John's	124.5	125.6	125.6	0.9	–
Halifax	120.2	121.4	121.4	1.0	–
Saint John	130.8	135.7	135.7	3.7	–
Quebec City	139.4	138.5	138.5	-0.6	–
Chicoutimi	139.3	137.9	137.9	-1.0	–
Montreal	139.5	138.4	138.4	-0.8	–
Ottawa	135.4	139.5	139.5	3.0	–
Toronto	138.8	142.9	142.9	3.0	–
Hamilton	132.5	138.9	138.9	4.8	–
St. Catharines	135.5	139.8	139.8	3.2	–
Kitchener	130.7	137.7	137.7	5.4	–
London	134.5	138.6	138.6	3.0	–
Windsor	135.2	138.6	138.6	2.5	–
Sudbury	135.8	139.9	139.9	3.0	–
Thunder Bay	135.8	140.0	140.0	3.1	–
Winnipeg	120.9	121.9	121.9	0.8	–
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Calgary	122.5	125.5	125.5	2.4	–
Edmonton	120.0	121.8	121.8	1.5	–
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–
Victoria	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–

* *Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

June 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 4.96 billion cigarettes in June 1993, down 0.8% from 5.00[r] (revised) billion cigarettes in June 1992. From January to June 1993, production totalled 25.78[r] billion cigarettes, up 5.4% from 24.45[r] billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in June 1993 totalled 3.10 billion cigarettes, down 1.0% from 3.13 billion cigarettes sold in June 1992. Year-to-date sales for 1993 totalled 15.47 billion cigarettes, down 11.0% from 17.38[r] billion cigarettes in 1992.

There were revisions back to July 1992 for production, inventories, and adjustments.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The June 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indices

June 1993

The June 1993 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by Commodity, April 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Surgical Procedures and Treatments, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 82-217
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

Rail in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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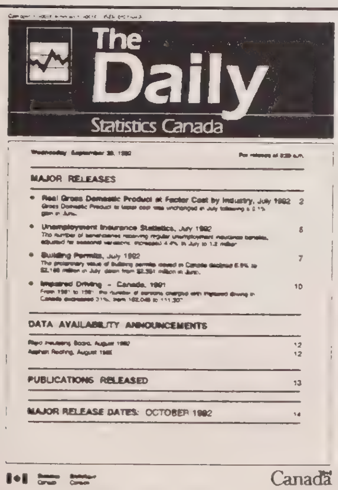
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 21, 1993
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at July 1, 1993 and revised data for June 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Oil Pipeline Transport, April 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

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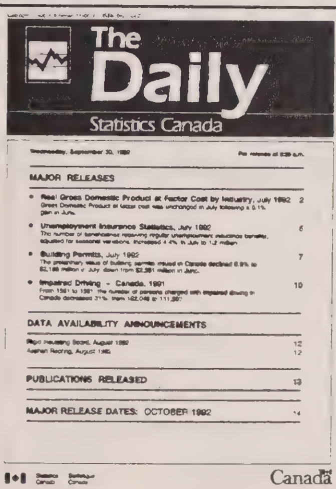
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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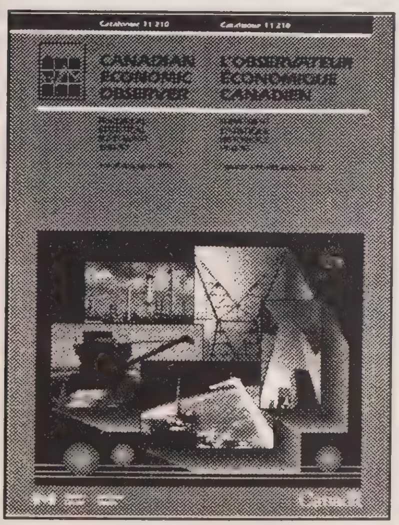
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

July 1993

The July issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in June, and a feature article on manufacturing productivity in Canada and the United States. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Historical Statistical Supplement* is also released today and is available free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all of the series reported monthly in *Canadian Economic Observer*.

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1993 (11-010, $22/$220) and *Canadian Economic Observer — Historical Statistical Supplement, 1992/93* (11-210, $27) are now available from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

May 1993

In May 1993, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $3.6 billion of Canadian securities, resuming the trend of strong investments that has prevailed since December 1992. As in April, foreign investment in Canadian bonds was virtually flat, but non-residents stepped up sharply in May their investment in Canadian money market paper ($2.8 billion) and reached a record investment in equities ($1.5 billion). At the same time, Canadian residents acquired a net $0.8 billion of foreign securities in May, after a small net sell-off in April.

Canadian Money Market

The $2.8 billion investment in Canadian money market paper in May represented the third consecutive monthly net investment in that market. In May, the net buying continued to be directed almost solely to Government of Canada treasury bills ($2.7 billion), with a negligible investment in other paper. Geographically, the net investment was widespread except for a small net disinvestment by some European Community countries. Total gross trading amounted to $36 billion, in line with the strong trading activity that has prevailed since early 1992.

Canadian Stocks

The net investment of $1.5 billion in Canadian stocks was the eighth in a row and reached a level not seen since 1987. So far this year, non-residents have accumulated a net $4.3 billion of Canadian stocks – that in addition to the $1.0 billion accumulated in 1992. Residents of the United States continued to account for the bulk of this net investment. In May, the gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose to $5.2 billion, matched only by the monthly volumes of 1987. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index continued to climb, adding a further 2.5% in May and bringing to almost 16% the gain so far this year.

Canadian Bonds

Non-residents sold a net $0.7 billion of Canadian bonds in May. This was made up of a $0.8 billion net withdrawal in the secondary market and a small net investment in the primary market, where new issues ($2.8 billion) were almost offset by retirements ($2.7 billion).

In the secondary market, where the trading is mainly in federal issues, European investors sold a net $1.5 billion that was partly offset by net buying from the United States ($0.3 billion) and Asian countries excluding Japan ($0.4 billion). Gross non-resident trading declined marginally but was still substantial at $48 billion.

The $2.8 billion of gross new bond issues in May was down from $3.5 billion in April and well below the over $6.0 billion average of the first three months of 1993. In May, gross new issues were evenly split between Canadian and U.S. dollars; earlier this year, Canadian dollar issues accounted for only one-third of new issues. Almost half the $2.7 billion of retirements in May represented issues called prior to maturity by the provincial sector. (The provinces and their enterprises had raised large amounts of funds abroad through new bond issues earlier in the year.) On a net new issue basis, a small net investment ($0.5 billion) from the United States was offset by net retirements from overseas countries in May. Continued stable interest rates on Canadian and U.S. long-term bonds for the third consecutive month left the differentials favouring investment in Canada unchanged.

Foreign Securities

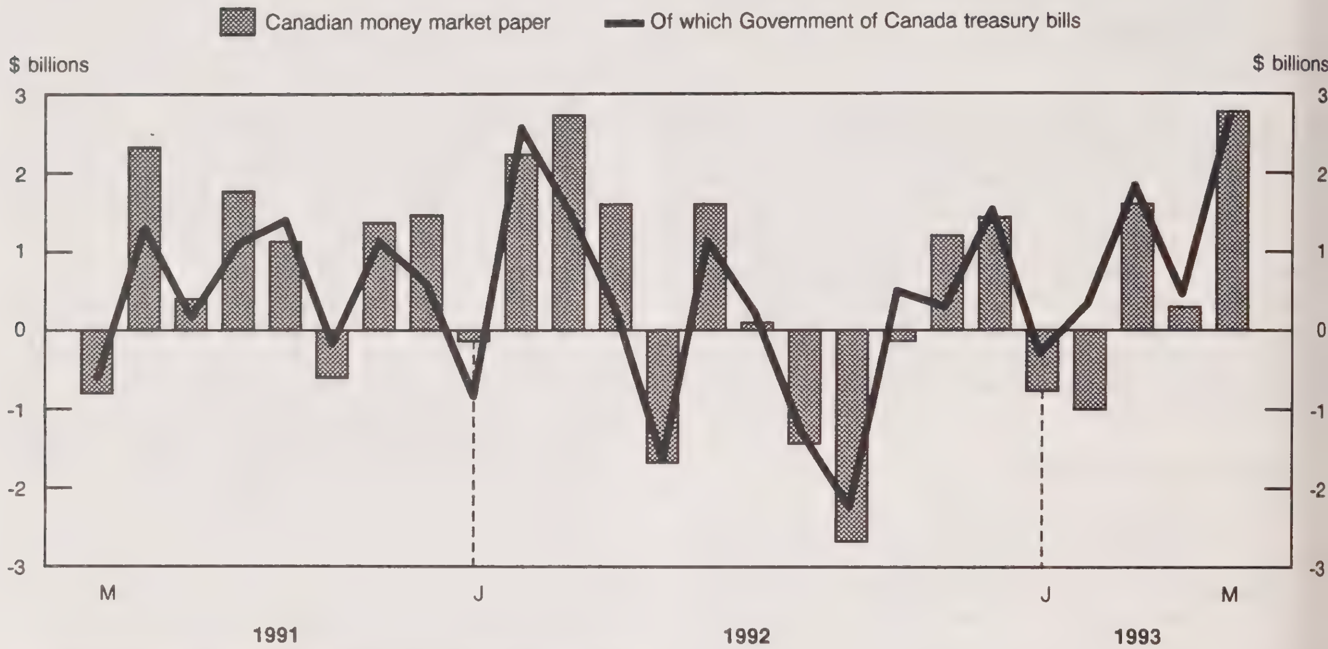
In May, Canadian residents returned to the foreign market with the net investment of $0.8 billion, roughly split between foreign equities and bonds. Three-quarters of the equity investment went into overseas stocks with the net investment in foreign bonds mainly in U.S. bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

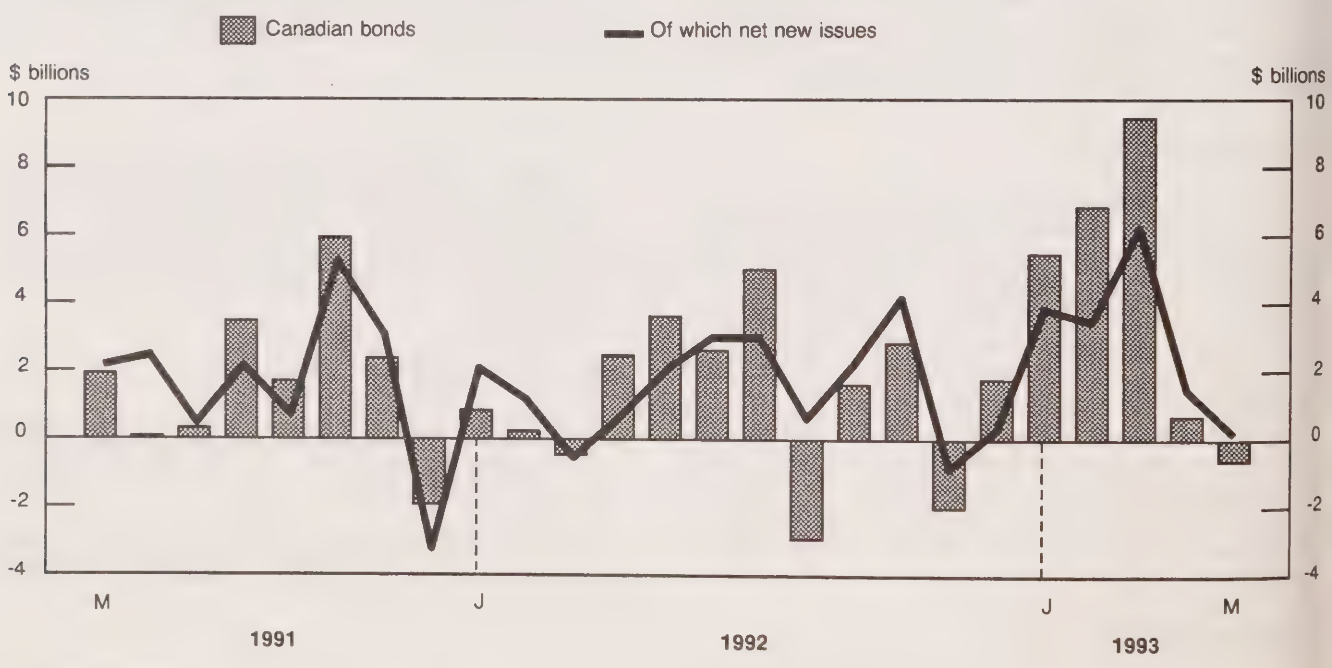
The May 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



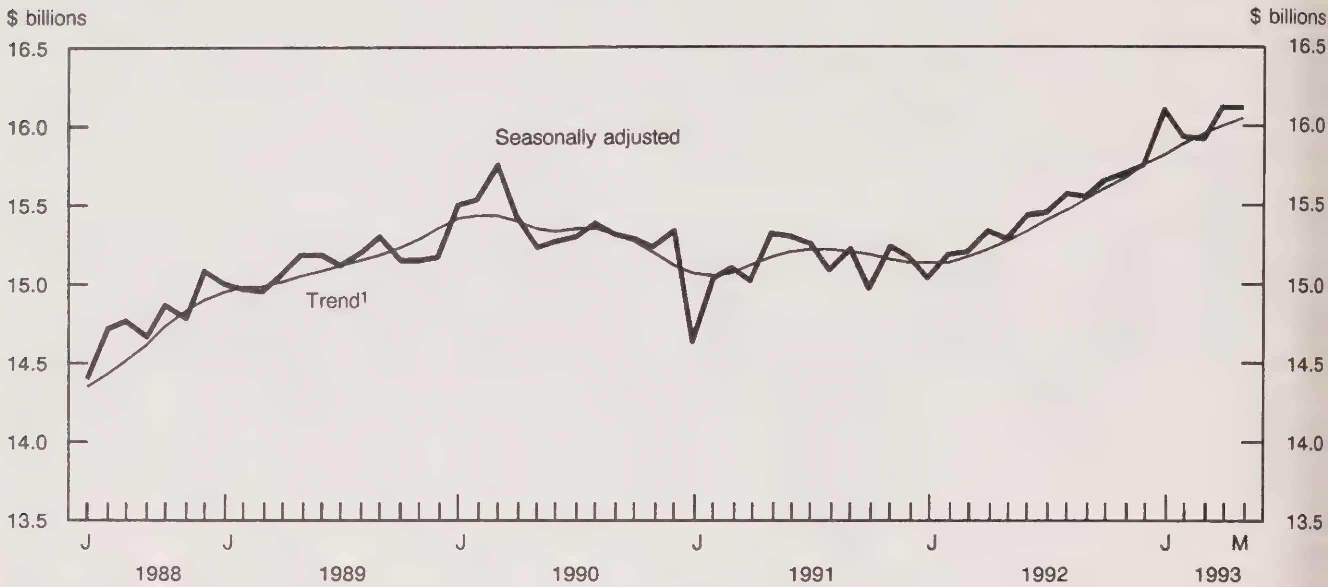
[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
January to May										
1992	1,481	14,310	-9,052	6,738	4,778	278	**11,795**	-1,553	-3,914	**-5,466**
1993	6,908	24,848	-9,950	21,808	2,891	4,334	**29,032**	-131	-1,578	**-1,708**
1991										
May	-169	2,881	-793	1,919	-790	-236	**893**	-371	-763	**-1,134**
June	-2,294	3,535	-1,143	99	2,341	10	**2,449**	70	-1,171	**-1,101**
July	-99	2,456	-2,011	346	405	186	**937**	-491	94	**-397**
August	1,397	2,970	-891	3,476	1,751	121	**5,348**	430	-592	**-162**
September	1,071	3,571	-2,918	1,723	1,135	148	**3,006**	-540	-146	**-686**
October	787	6,251	-1,083	5,954	-608	-60	**5,286**	1,102	-550	**553**
November	-663	4,883	-1,846	2,373	1,356	-65	**3,664**	-256	-787	**-1,043**
December	1,325	1,885	-5,158	-1,948	1,477	23	**-449**	-300	-473	**-773**
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,289	870	-131	-2	**737**	-392	-700	**-1,091**
February	-892	2,924	-1,784	248	2,243	162	**2,652**	169	-877	**-709**
March	190	1,811	-2,436	-435	2,722	100	**2,387**	-708	-782	**-1,490**
April	1,825	2,303	-1,688	2,440	1,606	11	**4,058**	-165	-852	**-1,016**
May	1,559	3,916	-1,854	3,620	-1,662	-27	**1,931**	-454	-533	**-987**
June	-333	7,294	-4,311	2,650	1,601	35	**4,286**	-755	-539	**-1,294**
July	1,979	5,368	-2,395	4,969	106	-161	**4,915**	321	-205	**115**
August	-3,443	2,469	-1,913	-2,888	-1,442	-47	**-4,376**	-65	92	**27**
September	-517	3,420	-1,260	1,642	-2,672	-27	**-1,057**	777	-129	**648**
October	-1,269	6,104	-1,955	2,880	-127	162	**2,915**	598	-226	**372**
November	-1,091	466	-1,360	-1,985	1,212	210	**-563**	38	-380	**-342**
December	1,485	3,142	-2,872	1,756	1,441	556	**3,752**	95	-820	**-725**
1993										
January	1,671	4,774	-980	5,464	-774	305	**4,995**	-85	-8	**-92**
February	3,412	5,843	-2,423	6,832	-1,012	986	**6,807**	437	-790	**-353**
March	3,315	7,918	-1,739	9,494	1,615	954	**12,063**	-168	-399	**-567**
April	-709	3,524	-2,143	673	303	552	**1,528**	43	143	**186**
May	-778	2,788	-2,664	-653	2,758	1,499	**3,604**	-356	-416	**-772**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, retail sales remained unchanged in May at $16.1 billion. Following a sizable increase in January 1993, sales have not changed significantly because of offsetting fluctuations in monthly movements. The trend for retail sales has been rising steadily since April 1992 but at a slower rate over the last two months.

Components

The unchanged level in May was the result of offsetting movements. In terms of dollar impact, the most significant changes were reported by the food (+0.5%) and automotive (-0.5%) sectors.

The 0.5% sales increase in May in the food sector followed no growth in April and a decrease of 0.3% in March. Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores advanced 0.7% in May after three consecutive monthly declines, as sales have closely followed food price movements.

The 0.5% sales decline in May for the automotive sector followed a 2.2% gain in April. The largest downward influence came from a 0.9% sales decrease for gasoline service stations in May, the third consecutive monthly decrease for this trade group. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers decreased 0.2% following a particularly strong 3.9% gain in April.

Provinces and Territories

Eight provinces and territories posted sales decreases in May, ranging from -0.1% in Ontario to -4.0% in New Brunswick. Increases were reported by British Columbia (+3.2%), Nova Scotia (+0.6%) and the Yukon Territory (+0.5%), while sales for Alberta were unchanged.

Trend

The trend for retail sales has been rising, with rates of increase at around 0.4% between April 1992 and March 1993. The trend continued to rise in April and May but at a slower pace of 0.3%. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

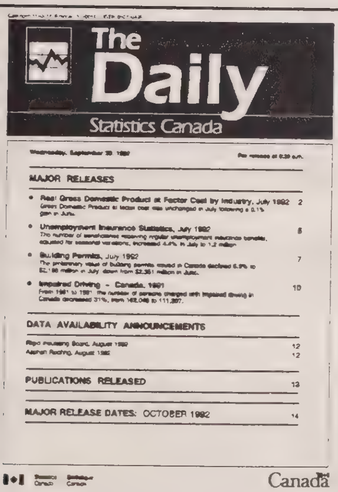
Year-to-date

Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first five months of 1993 totalled $74.1 billion, up 4.5% from the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The May 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182), will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □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MAJOR RELEASES

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- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Retail Sales

Sector/trade group	May 1992 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	May 1992 to May 1993	May 1992 r	Feb. 1993 r	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	April to May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,988	3,912	4,017	0.7	3,748	3,918	3,901	3,897	3,924	0.7	4.7
All other food stores	280	298	300	7.4	260	283	287	291	285	-1.9	9.9
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	880	958	951	8.1	890	965	978	978	975	-0.2	9.6
Clothing											
Shoe stores	137	135	146	6.3	124	132	127	133	132	-1.1	6.2
Men's clothing stores	140	131	148	5.5	137	144	144	145	145	--	6.0
Women's clothing stores	326	305	328	0.7	308	309	302	309	314	1.4	1.7
Other clothing stores	310	324	328	5.9	322	339	339	344	345	0.4	7.1
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	566	652	631	11.5	610	675	682	701	695	-0.8	13.9
Household furnishings stores	179	176	182	2.2	177	181	184	184	183	-0.1	3.4
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,757	3,955	4,017	6.9	3,171	3,269	3,288	3,415	3,407	-0.2	7.4
Gasoline service stations	1,197	1,134	1,202	0.4	1,166	1,213	1,207	1,197	1,186	-0.9	1.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	955	918	987	3.3	862	916	904	905	896	-1.0	4.0
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,685	1,640	1,698	0.7	1,734	1,751	1,748	1,751	1,756	0.3	1.2
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	586	528	644	9.9	523	564	567	577	581	0.6	11.1
Other durable goods stores	396	381	430	8.6	406	432	435	441	445	0.9	9.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	887	793	861	-2.9	836	839	829	843	840	-0.3	0.4
Total, Retail Sales	**16,269**	**16,239**	**16,870**	**3.7**	**15,275**	**15,930**	**15,919**	**16,110**	**16,110**	**--**	**5.5**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,511	12,284	12,853	2.7	12,103	12,661	12,633	12,695	12,703	0.1	5.0
Department store type merchandise	5,204	5,230	5,485	5.4	5,232	5,492	5,504	5,563	5,571	0.1	6.5
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	285	275	276	-3.4	267	268	274	276	270	-2.4	0.9
Prince Edward Island	69	66	70	1.9	66	71	67	70	68	-1.9	3.7
Nova Scotia	536	536	559	4.4	507	514	514	531	534	0.6	5.2
New Brunswick	414	430	426	3.1	390	402	404	429	412	-4.0	5.8
Quebec	4,195	4,165	4,296	2.4	3,761	3,892	3,859	3,944	3,911	-0.8	4.0
Ontario	5,974	5,947	6,202	3.8	5,662	5,869	5,939	5,986	5,982	-0.1	5.6
Manitoba	565	561	566	--	532	550	554	555	547	-1.5	2.8
Saskatchewan	472	464	483	2.4	449	469	468	467	466	-0.2	3.9
Alberta	1,665	1,675	1,734	4.2	1,609	1,661	1,612	1,691	1,691	--	5.1
British Columbia	2,044	2,071	2,207	8.0	1,983	2,183	2,177	2,110	2,178	3.2	9.8
Yukon	17	16	18	7.4	16	17	17	17	17	0.5	7.7
Northwest Territories	34	33	34	1.5	32	33	33	34	33	-1.6	4.0

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
– Amount too small to be expressed.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 17, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 17, 1993 totalled 276 647 tonnes, up 0.9% from the week-earlier 274 101 tonnes and up 41.8% from the year-earlier 195 111 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 793 966 tonnes, a 4.2% increase from 7 478 960 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

June 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 218 339 thousand square metres in June 1993, up 11.9% from 195 163 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 084 208r (revised) thousand square metres, up 9.6% from 989 070 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The June 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

June 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 298 141 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1993, down 15.1% from 2 705 777r (revised) square metres shipped a year earlier but up 53.5% from 1 496 959 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1993 totalled 13 776 009 square metres, down 3.3% from the same revised period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased by 17.1% to 2 159 934 cubic metres in May 1993 from 1 845 122 cubic metres after revisions in May 1992.

Stocks at the end of May 1993 totalled 3 160 450 cubic metres, up 12.8% from 2 801 805 cubic metres in May 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of May 1993 totalled 10 960 018 cubic metres, 14.1% above the 9 606 314 cubic metres after revisions produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

May 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,162.0 million in May 1993, up 3.9% from May 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $863.2 million, 6.6% higher than in May 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $298.7 million, 3.0% below May 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, July 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Canadian Economic Observer – Historical Statistical Supplement, 1992/93.
Catalogue number 11-210
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, May 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Building Permits, May 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Friday, July 23, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Trade

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales totalled $16.5 billion in May, up 1.9% from the previous month. This increase follows weaker sales in April (-2.7%) and a rise of 0.3% in March.

Seasonally Adjusted

The movement in recent months is due, in part, to the international transactions of commodities traditionally handled by wholesalers – transactions such as export sales made by suppliers of lumber and building materials and imports through wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies.

Growth was broadly based as sales for seven of the nine trade groups rose. The most significant increases (in dollar terms) were by suppliers of food, drug and tobacco products, up 3.5% from April after two months of lower sales. The second largest rise was by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 2.8% but still below last year's levels.

The largest monthly decline was by wholesalers of lumber and building materials, down 2.1% from April. This was the second consecutive decrease following four months of growth.

Seven of the provinces and territories had higher sales in May. The increases ranged from +1.6% in Quebec to +4.7% in Nova Scotia.

In May, wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $25.8 billion, down 0.6% from April. The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of May was 1.56:1, down from 1.60:1 at the end of April.

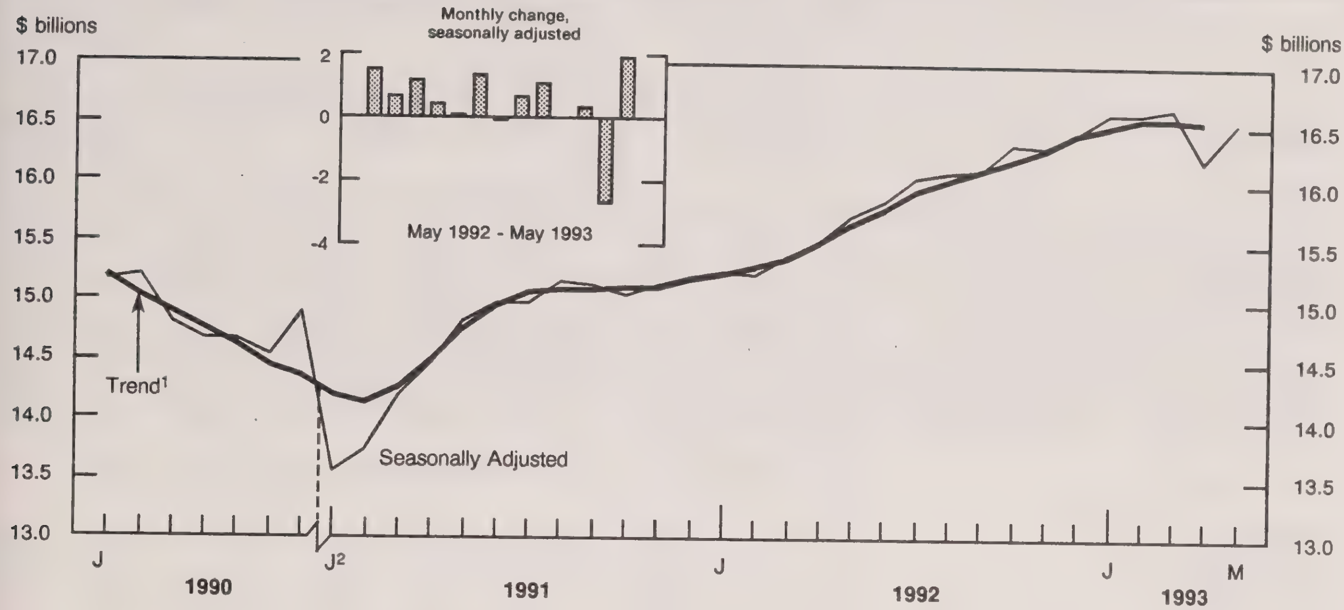
Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

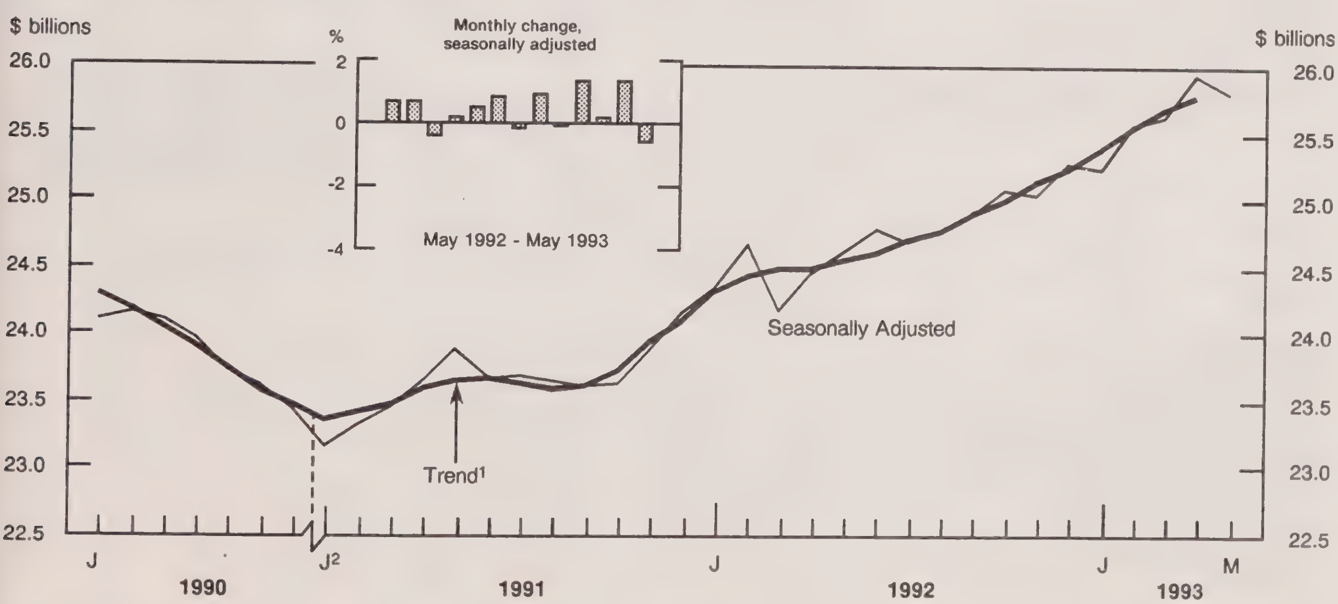
The May issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. ☐

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

Canada	May 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	May 1992 to May 1993	May 1992	Feb. 1993 r	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	April to May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Trade group											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,146	4,302	4,500	8.5	4,109	4,424	4,418	4,308	4,458	3.5	8.5
Apparel and dry goods	291	408	344	18.4	372	439	436	429	444	3.3	19.2
Household goods	491	551	513	4.4	540	596	594	576	576	- -	6.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,860	1,904	1,949	4.8	1,732	1,779	1,808	1,772	1,810	2.2	4.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,125	1,147	1,177	4.6	1,068	1,151	1,145	1,136	1,138	0.2	6.6
Lumber and building materials	1,723	1,638	1,832	6.3	1,480	1,626	1,674	1,603	1,569	-2.1	6.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	418	429	446	6.8	346	362	348	353	357	1.2	3.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,556	3,397	3,373	-5.2	3,603	3,632	3,649	3,409	3,505	2.8	-2.7
Other products	2,815	2,711	3,046	8.2	2,467	2,587	2,580	2,623	2,664	1.6	8.0
Total, all trades	**16,426**	**16,487**	**17,181**	**4.6**	**15,717**	**16,597**	**16,652**	**16,208**	**16,521**	**1.9**	**5.1**
Regions											
Newfoundland	159	156	168	5.1	165	171	172	176	175	-0.7	6.4
Prince Edward Island	46	36	44	-5.1	45	42	41	40	41	3.2	-8.8
Nova Scotia	394	345	396	0.6	359	376	360	344	360	4.7	0.2
New Brunswick	249	223	244	-2.1	248	247	240	231	240	3.6	-3.2
Quebec	4,103	3,911	4,124	0.5	3,933	3,949	4,029	3,936	4,000	1.6	1.7
Ontario	6,674	6,843	6,987	4.7	6,461	6,924	6,927	6,621	6,822	3.0	5.6
Manitoba	639	583	686	7.5	549	576	588	584	583	-0.1	6.2
Saskatchewan	535	495	599	11.9	477	503	512	517	511	-1.2	7.2
Alberta	1,528	1,515	1,616	5.8	1,420	1,523	1,501	1,482	1,511	2.0	6.4
British Columbia	2,080	2,360	2,297	10.4	2,041	2,265	2,264	2,256	2,257	- -	10.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	20	21	10.7	19	21	20	22	22	-0.3	12.6

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories

Canada	May 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	May 1992 to May 1993	May 1992	Feb. 1993 r	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	April to May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Trade group											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,002	3,276	3,389	12.9	2,965	3,274	3,200	3,306	3,334	0.8	12.5
Apparel and dry goods	871	936	977	12.1	836	949	935	923	942	2.0	12.7
Household goods	1,189	1,260	1,290	8.4	1,189	1,143	1,188	1,260	1,290	2.4	8.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,708	4,178	4,016	8.3	3,655	3,786	3,809	4,055	3,941	-2.8	7.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,199	2,231	2,250	2.3	2,063	2,154	2,156	2,154	2,126	-1.3	3.0
Lumber and building materials	2,592	2,897	2,817	8.7	2,446	2,543	2,639	2,686	2,637	-1.8	7.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,504	1,266	1,283	-14.7	1,445	1,295	1,239	1,195	1,214	1.6	-16.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,201	7,193	7,123	-1.1	7,024	7,108	7,091	6,997	6,975	-0.3	-0.7
Other products	3,039	3,479	3,383	11.3	2,982	3,321	3,366	3,375	3,350	-0.7	12.3
Total, all trades	**25,306**	**26,718**	**26,526**	**4.8**	**24,605**	**25,573**	**25,623**	**25,953**	**25,810**	**-0.6**	**4.9**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Long-term Debt
June 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

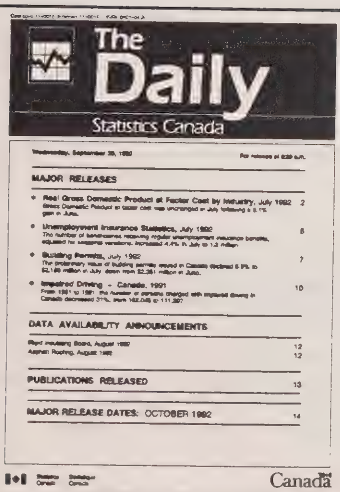
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
May 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,702 million in May 1993, up 3.4% from $1,646 million a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in about three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■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Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps, June 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, May 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Hospital Morbidity, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 82-216
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

List of Canadian Hospitals, 1992.
Catalogue number 83-239
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 26-30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
27	Health and Activities Limitation Survey – Education and Employment	1991
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1993
28	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1993
28	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1993
29	Crude Oil and Natural gas	May 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 26, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

May 1993

Net generation of electric energy in May 1993 decreased to 36 883 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 2.1% from May 1992. Exports decreased 4.0% to 2 288 GWh but imports increased from 502 GWh to 1 348 GWh.

Year-to-date figures at the end of May 1993 showed net generation at 222 188 GWh, up 1.2% over the year-earlier period. Year-to-date, exports (12 025 GWh) were up 10.1% and imports (3 989 GWh) were up 26.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1993

Production of coal totalled 5 479 kilotonnes in May 1993, up 7.7% from May 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1993 stood at 28 187 kilotonnes, down 6.3%.

Exports in May fell to 2 705 kilotonnes, down 7.9% from May 1992, while imports dropped 18.5% to 1 245 kilotonnes. For January to May 1993, exports totalled 10 916 kilotonnes, 21.7% below last year's level.

Coke production in May increased to 329 kilotonnes, up 8.7% from May 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the last week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report

1992

According to scheduled air passenger origin and destination data reported by Canadian carriers in 1992, the top three city-pairs were Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. Compared with 1991, the Montreal-Toronto route showed a 7% decrease in 1992, while Ottawa-Toronto showed a 1% decrease, but the Toronto-Vancouver route showed a slight 1% increase.

The number of scheduled passengers who had both a domestic origin and a domestic destination totalled 11.4 million in 1992, unchanged from the 1991 total.

The number of passengers with a domestic portion in their international trip totalled 1.8 million in 1992, up 10% from 1991.

In 1992, the top 10 city-pairs represented 39% of total domestic traffic. Of these 10 city-pairs, only Toronto-Vancouver, Calgary-Vancouver and Edmonton-Vancouver reported slight increases (less than 1%).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1992 (51-204, $38) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact J. Forbes (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Disability Rates, Nature and Severity of Disabilities

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

Data on disability rates, as well as data on the nature and severity of disabilities, are now available for census metropolitan areas from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

For more information, please contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

July 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1, 1993 amounted to 37 940 tonnes. This compares with 33 490 tonnes a month earlier and 28 860 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, July 1993.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report, 1992.
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: $38; United States: US$46; Other Countries: US$53).

Gas Utilities, April 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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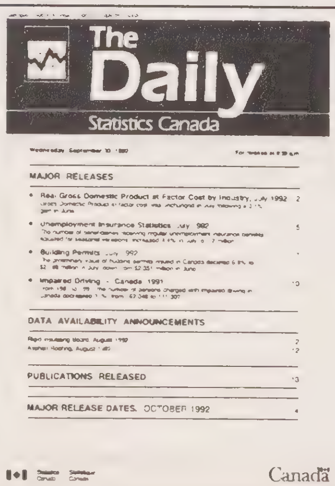
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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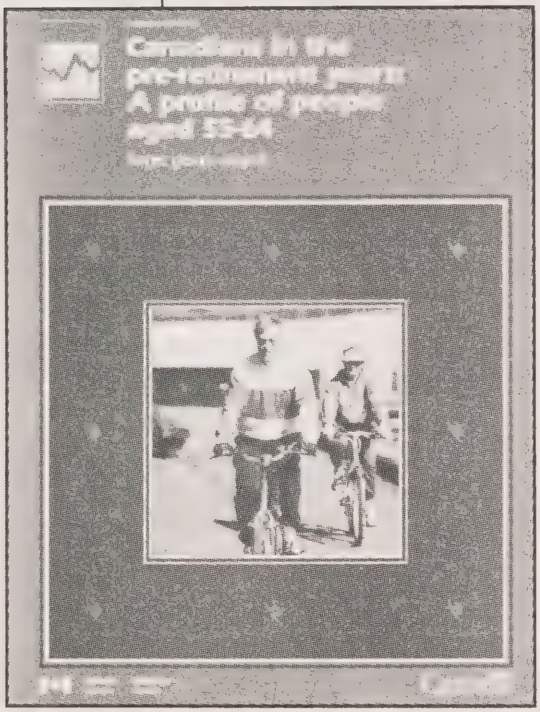
The Pre-Retirement Years... An Age of Transition



In 1990, Canadians aged 55-64 numbered almost 2.4 million. While much has been written about people aged 65 and over, the pre-retirement age group has received little attention. The Target Group's publication, ***Canadians in the Pre-Retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64*** provides a comprehensive, statistical overview of the population nearing retirement age.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

Tuesday, July 27, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey: Employment and Education

3

- 2.3 million Canadians between 15 and 64 years of age – 13% of the working age population – reported some level of disability in 1991. In 1986, 1.8 million Canadians in this age group (10%) reported disabilities.
- In 1991, 48% of working age Canadians with disabilities were employed (1.1 million), up from 40% in 1986. Among persons without disabilities, the percentage employed increased to 73% in 1991, from 70% in 1986.
- A larger percentage of Canadians with disabilities had at least some post-secondary education in 1991 (35%) than in 1986 (31%). Forty-nine percent of the population without disabilities had this level of education in 1991.
- Among individuals with a university degree, the percentage employed was lower for persons with disabilities (67%) than for persons without disabilities (87%).

(continued on page 2)

Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

The information in this publication was obtained from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

Data tables include information for Canada, the provinces and territories, and 17 selected census metropolitan areas; data are tabulated for persons with and without disabilities between 15 and 64 years of age.

To obtain a copy of *Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics*, 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (82-554, $60), see "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information on this release, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).

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MAJOR RELEASE

Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics

1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey

Today's release highlights information on the employment and education characteristics of 2.3 million Canadians who reported in the 1991 Health and Limitation Survey that they had some level of disability or limitation in activity. These persons, aged 15 to 64, were among the 4.2 million persons with disabilities covered in the survey. Further information on their characteristics is available in the October 13, 1992 issue of *The Daily*.

Profile of the Working Age Population

The working age population with disabilities has an older age distribution than the population without disabilities. Among the 1991 population with disabilities, 30% were aged 15 to 34 years; in the population without disabilities, 50% were in this age group.

Within the 1991 population with disabilities, 54% (1,248,500) reported mild disabilities, 32% (725,430) reported moderate disabilities, and 14% (323,205) reported severe disabilities.

Distribution of Persons with Disabilities
1991

Age	Total	Males	Females
All Levels of Severity			
15-64	**2,297,135**	**1,136,325**	**1,160,810**
15-34	675,055	328,435	346,615
35-54	992,835	491,740	501,095
55-64	629,245	316,145	313,100
Mild			
15-64	**1,248,500**	**651,110**	**597,395**
15-34	447,305	220,310	227,000
35-54	524,380	283,070	241,315
55-64	276,815	147,730	129,085
Moderate			
15-64	**725,430**	**329,910**	**395,520**
15-34	173,605	78,540	95,065
35-54	321,430	140,035	181,390
55-64	230,400	111,335	119,065
Severe			
15-64	**323,205**	**155,305**	**167,900**
15-34	54,140	29,590	24,555
35-54	147,030	68,640	78,390
55-64	122,030	57,075	64,955

Persons with Disabilities

In 1991, 4.2 million Canadians of all ages — 16% of the population — reported some degree of disability. Today's release focuses on the group of persons typically referred to as the "working age population" — that is, persons aged 15 to 64, excluding institutional residents.

Among persons of this age group, the number with disabilities increased from 1.8 million in 1986 to 2.3 million in 1991, representing an increase in the percentage of Canadians of working age with disabilities, from 10% in 1986 to 13% in 1991. This increase is partly due to an aging population and partly to a change in survey methodology, which provided a more comprehensive enumeration of persons with mental health conditions or handicaps and of persons with learning disabilities. As well, an increased public awareness of disability in recent years may have made people more willing to report the limitations in activity and the barriers they encounter in everyday activities.

The increased enumeration of persons with mild disabilities likely contributed to the increase in employment and education levels among the population with disabilities.

Persons with Disabilities Made Gains in Employment

While there are still major differences between the rates of employment of persons with disabilities and non-disabled persons, the percentage of persons with disabilities who were employed increased to 48% (1.1 million) in 1991 from 40% in 1986. A smaller increase in the percentage employed occurred among persons without disabilities, from 70% in 1986 to 73% in 1991.

Women led the increase in percentage employed in both these populations. The percentage of women with disabilities who were employed increased from 31% in 1986 to 41% in 1991. Among women without disabilities, the percentage with employment increased from 60% to 66%.

The percentage of men with disabilities who were employed also increased, from 50% in 1986 to 56% in 1991; for men without disabilities, the percentage employed was unchanged at 80%.

While 48% of all persons with disabilities were employed in 1991, this percentage varied according to the level of severity of disabilities. Persons reporting mild disabilities were far more likely to be employed (62%) than those with moderate disabilities (37% employed) and those with severe disabilities (19% employed). Between 1986 and 1991, the number of employed persons with disabilities increased by 396,000; 82% of this increase (325,000) was among persons with mild disabilities.

Employment percentages among persons with disabilities were higher than the national average in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the Western provinces; this was also the case for the employment percentages of persons without disabilities. The highest percentage of employment of persons with disabilities was reported in Regina, while the lowest was reported in Sudbury.

The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey included questions addressing barriers to employment of persons with disabilities. The survey results indicate the following:

- 4% of employed persons with mild disabilities believed that they had been refused employment during the last five years because of their condition; this percentage increased to 10% for persons with moderate disabilities and to 19% for persons with severe disabilities;

- 3% of employed persons with mild disabilities, 7% of those with moderate disabilities and 9% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition, and equal proportions believed that they had been dismissed from a job because of their condition;

- 16% of employed persons with mild disabilities, 38% of those with moderate disabilities and 54% of those with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment;

- As to the potential for advancing in their present jobs or for changing jobs, 22% of respondents with mild disabilities, 54% of those with moderate disabilities and 69% of those with severe disabilities indicated that it would be difficult or very difficult.

The Unemployment Rate of Canadians with Disabilities Was 14% in 1991

The unemployment rate (i.e., percentage of unemployed in the labour force) among Canadians with disabilities was 14% in 1991, down from 15% in 1986. The unemployment rate among Canadians without disabilities was 10% in 1991, unchanged from 1986. There was a difference between the 1991 unemployment rates for women (16%) and men (13%) with disabilities, but there was little difference between the rates for women (9.7%) and men (9.9%) without disabilities.

Unemployment rates among Canadians with disabilities also varied by level of severity. The 1991 unemployment rate was 12% among persons with mild disabilities, 17% among persons with moderate disabilities and 28% among persons with severe disabilities.

Survey data on barriers to employment in 1991 reveal that, among those who were unemployed at the time of the survey:

- 12% of those with mild disabilities, 23% of those with moderate disabilities and 28% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused employment because of their condition during the last five years;

- 3% of those with mild disabilities, 7% with moderate disabilities and 12% with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition;

- 10% of persons with mild disabilities, 23% with moderate disabilities and 30% with severe disabilities believed that they had been dismissed from a job during the past five years because of their condition;

- 29% of persons with mild disabilities, 55% with moderate disabilities and 72% with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment.

Labour Force Status of Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years

	Persons With Disabilities			
	1991		1986*	
	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes**	**2,297,135**	**100.0**	**1,757,055**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		56.3		47.7
Employed	1,106,205	48.2	709,740	40.4
Unemployed	186,300	8.1	127,850	7.3
Unemployment Rate		14.4		15.3
Not in Labour Force	1,004,625	43.7	889,660	50.6
Females	**1,160,810**	**100.0**	**873,285**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		48.5		37.1
Employed	472,640	40.7	268,595	30.8
Unemployed	90,310	7.8	55,075	6.3
Unemployment Rate		16.0		17.0
Not in Labour Force	597,860	51.5	536,765	61.5
Males	**1,136,325**	**100.0**	**883,770**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		64.2		58.2
Employed	633,565	55.8	441,145	49.9
Unemployed	95,990	8.4	72,780	8.2
Unemployment Rate		13.2		14.2
Not in Labour Force	406,765	35.8	352,895	39.9

	Persons Without Disabilities			
	1991*		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes**	**15,859,035**	**100.0**	**15,179,720**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate	80.8		78	.0
Employed	11,558,940	72.9	10,623,180	70.0
Unemployed	1,255,365	7.9	1,217,900	8.0
Unemployment Rate		9.8		10.3
Not in Labour Force	3,022,770	19.1	3,338,645	22.0
Females	**7,949,635**	**100.0**	**7,641,245**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		73.3		68.0
Employed	5,253,610	66.1	4,593,255	60.1
Unemployed	574,770	7.2	599,415	7.8
Unemployment Rate		9.9		11.5
Not in Labour Force	2,112,180	26.6	2,448,575	32.0
Males	**7,909,400**	**100.0**	**7,538,480**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		88.3		88.2
Employed	6,305,335	79.7	6,029,925	80.0
Unemployed	680,595	8.6	618,485	8.2
Unemployment Rate		9.7		9.3
Not in Labour Force	910,595	11.5	890,070	11.8

* *Respondents not stating their labour force activity are not shown, but are included in the totals.*
** *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Fewer Canadians with Disabilities Were Not in the Labour Force in 1991

Between 1986 and 1991, the percentage of working age Canadians with disabilities who were not in the labour force declined from 51% to 44%, to one million people. In 1991, by contrast, only 19% of Canadians without disabilities in this age group were not in the labour force. Women were less likely than men in both populations to be in the labour force. In 1991, 52% of women with disabilities and 36% of men with disabilities were not in the labour force. Among Canadians without disabilities, 27% of women and 12% of men were not in the labour force.

Differences in the percentage of persons not in the labour force also existed between levels of severity reported by persons with disabilities. In 1991, the percentage of persons not in the labour force was 29% among persons with mild disabilities, 55% among persons with moderate disabilities and 74% among persons with severe disabilities.

Among the population with disabilities who were not in the labour force in 1991, 59% or almost 600,000 persons reported being completely prevented from working. For those with mild disabilities, this percentage was 35%; it increased to 66% for those with moderate disabilities and to 86% for those with severe disabilities.

Questions on barriers to employment in 1991 reveal that, among people with disabilities who were not in the labour force at the time of the survey:

- 5% of those with mild disabilities, 9% of those with moderate disabilities and 9% of those with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused employment because of their condition during the last five years;

- 2% with mild disabilities, 3% with moderate disabilities and 3% with severe disabilities believed that they had been refused a promotion because of their condition;

Labour Force Status of Persons With Disabilities Aged 15 to 64 Years

	1991		1986*	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Levels of Severity**	**2,297,135**	**100.0**	**1,757,055**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		56.3		47.7
Employed	1,106,205	48.2	709,740	40.4
Unemployed	186,300	8.1	127,850	7.3
Unemployment Rate		14.4		15.3
Not in Labour Force	1,004,625	43.7	889,660	50.6
Mild Disabilities	**1,248,500**	**100.0**	**907,375**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		70.9		58.2
Employed	774,970	62.1	449,700	49.6
Unemployed	109,630	8.8	78,090	8.6
Unemployment Rate		12.4		14.8
Not in Labour Force	363,905	29.1	361,755	39.9
Moderate Disabilities	**725,430**	**100.0**	**580,740**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		44.8		43.2
Employed	271,525	37.4	213,680	36.8
Unemployed	53,515	7.4	37,170	6.4
Unemployment Rate		16.5		14.8
Not in Labour Force	400,395	55.2	322,220	55.5
Severe Disabilities	**323,205**	**100.0**	**268,935**	**100.0**
Labour Force Participation Rate		25.6		21.9
Employed	59,710	18.5	46,360	17.2
Unemployed	23,160	7.2	12,595	4.7
Unemployment Rate		27.9		21.4
Not in Labour Force	240,330	74.4	205,685	76.5

* *1986 respondents not stating their labour force activity are not shown, but are included in the totals.*
** *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

- 4% of persons with mild disabilities, 7% with moderate disabilities and 10% with severe disabilities believed that they had been dismissed from a job during the past five years because of their condition.

- 40% of persons with mild disabilities, 71% with moderate disabilities and 82% with severe disabilities believed that an employer would consider their condition to be a disadvantage in employment.

Post-secondary Education Increases Among Persons with Disabilities

In 1991, individuals with at least some post-secondary education represented 35% of the population with disabilities, an increase over 1986 (31%). Forty-nine percent of the population without disabilities had at least some post-secondary education.

Educational Distribution of Persons With and Without Disabilities
1991

	Persons with Disabilities	Persons without Disabilities
	%	
Highest Level of Schooling		
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
No Formal Schooling	1.7	0.4
1 to 8 years	18.1	7.7
Secondary	44.9	43.1
Some Post-secondary Studies	10.8	12.9
Certificate/Diploma	18.7	22.3
University Degree	5.9	13.6

The proportion of persons with disabilities having at least some post-secondary education varies by level of severity. In 1991, 39% of persons with mild disabilities, 32% of persons with moderate disabilities and 28% of persons with severe disabilities had at least some post-secondary education.

Among persons with a university degree, the percentage employed was lower for persons with disabilities (67%) than for persons without disabilities (87%). In the population with disabilities who had a university degree:

What is a Disability?

The 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability: "... any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Adults were asked questions about various limitations in activities related to daily living (sensory, mobility, agility, or other physical or psychological abilities) to determine the presence of a disability. The answers to the questions on disability represent the respondents' **perception** of the situation and are, therefore, subjective.

Severity of Disability

A severity scale for adults has been developed using the responses to the activity limitation questions in HALS.

Each respondent receives a severity score by adding together the individual's responses to all activity limitation questions: one point is scored for each partial loss of function and two points are scored for each total loss of function (i.e., a complete inability to perform a function). The total score is then categorized as follows:

mild:	less than 5 points
moderate:	5 to 10 points
severe:	11 or more points

- 74% of persons with mild disabilities were employed;

- 61% of persons with moderate disabilities were employed;

- 31% of persons with severe disabilities were employed.

Among persons with a university degree, the percentage unemployed in 1991 was similar for persons with and without disabilities: 6% compared to 5%.

The percentage of persons with a university degree who were not in the labour force was substantially higher for persons with disabilities (27%) than for persons without disabilities (8%). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations

July-September 1992

Operating statistics for the third quarter of 1992 showed continued improvement for Canadian air carriers, although the improvement over 1991 was not as great as that reported in the second quarter. The total number of passengers increased by only 1%, but passenger-kilometres rose by 9%, as the economy grew slightly in the third quarter of 1992.

Air Canada reported a 9% increase in scheduled passenger-kilometres, while Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported an 8% increase. To accomplish this, Air Canada increased its available seat-kilometres by 15%, while CAIL's increased by only 5%. As a result, the Air Canada load factor on scheduled services fell from 73% to 70%; CAIL's load factor rose from 71% to 73%. Air Canada added capacity in the second quarter by returning three Boeing 747-400's to their fleet that had been parked.

In each of the first three quarters of 1992, passenger revenue did not keep pace with the increases in scheduled or charter passenger-kilometres. In the third quarter of 1992, passenger revenue on scheduled services rose by about half as much (+5%) as passenger-kilometres (+9%). However, air carriers kept the increases in operating expenses and operating revenues to the same amount, roughly 4%. By trimming expenses per passenger-kilometre, they generated a slight increase in operating income (+1%) and a 4% increase in before-tax income.

Canadian air carriers reported net income of $29 million in the third quarter of 1992, compared with a net loss of $5 million in the same quarter of 1991. Once again, the reason for their improved net position was less income tax paid: in the third quarter of 1991, they paid $43 million in tax; in the third quarter of 1992, they paid only $10 million in tax.

Compared to a year earlier, the third quarter of 1992 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services fell 6%, while the discount fare index fell 3%. For international markets, the discount fare index dropped about 4%; in contrast, the economy fare index rose 4% from the previous year.

During the third quarter of 1992, 69% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, down from 71% in 1991. In international markets, 75% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The July-September 1992 issue of *Canadian Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

May 1993

Production of construction type plywood totalled 137 110 cubic metres in May 1993, down 12.2% from 156 222 cubic metres produced in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, production totalled 759 391 cubic metres, off 4.0% from 791 379 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

May 1993

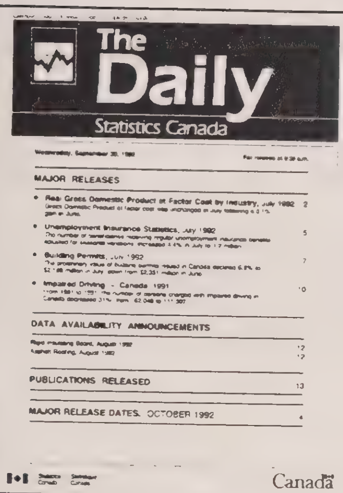
Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 770 142 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1993, up 3.0% from 2 690 003 cubic metres produced in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, production totalled 14 520 089 cubic metres, up 3.5% from 14 029 094 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Survey Methodology, June 1993.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipment and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, June 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industry Price Indexes, May 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Adults with Disabilities: Their Employment and Education Characteristics, 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.
Catalogue number 82-554
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72;
Other Countries: US$84).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

May 1993

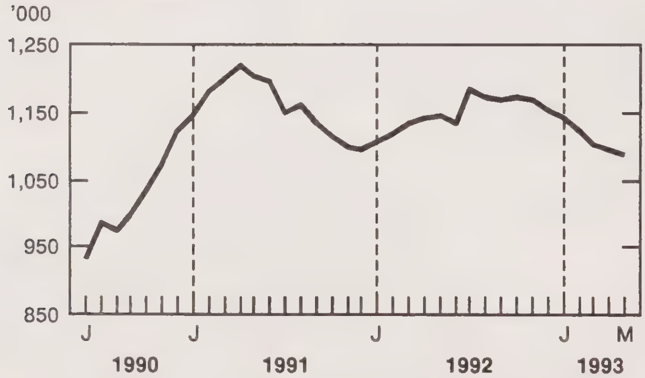
Between January and May 1993, $9.0 billion was disbursed in unemployment insurance benefits, down 1.8% from the same five-month period in 1992.

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ended May 15, 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,085,000, almost unchanged (-0.7%) from the previous month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Seasonally adjusted



Between April and May 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 1.3% in the Yukon. The number of beneficiaries decreased 4.8% in Newfoundland, 4.7% in Saskatchewan and 2.4% in Alberta. The number of such beneficiaries in the other provinces changed by less than 1.0%.

Unadjusted

In May 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,299,000, down 7.9% from May 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 9.1% to 725,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 6.3% to 574,000.

Note to Users

Beneficiaries is the number who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include disbursements to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Census metropolitan areas where the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average (-7.9%)

	Beneficiaries May 1993	% change from year earlier
Victoria	9,250	-8.6
London	10,990	-10.7
Sherbrooke	6,990	-11.0
St. John's	14,750	-11.0
Toronto	140,480	-11.1
Oshawa	7,950	-11.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	15,010	-11.5
Hamilton	19,980	-11.6
Windsor	8,240	-18.9
Kitchener	11,870	-19.7

Unemployment insurance disbursements in May 1993 totalled $1.5 billion, down 1.7% from May 1992. From January to May 1993, a total of $9.0 billion was paid in benefits, down 1.8% from the same period in 1992. Comparing the same five-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 3.1% to $264.47, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 4.9% to 32.9 million.

A total of 212,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in May 1993, down 11.4% from May 1992. For January to May 1993, 1,279,000 claims were received, a 16.3% decrease from the same period in 1992. The decline reflects a larger than usual number of applications for unemployment insurance benefits during the same time last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The May 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), which contains data for March, April and May, will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

		May 1992	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular Benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,143	1,100[r]	1,093[p]	1,085[p]	-0.7
Amount paid	$'000	1,263,528	1,253,605	1,242,549	1,239,644	-0.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,019	4,895	4,839	4,814	-0.5
						May 1992 to May 1993
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,410	1,537[r]	1,468[p]	1,299[p]	-7.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,146	1,290[r]	1,234[p]	1,080[p]	-5.8
Claims received	'000	239	262	225	212	-11.4
Amount paid	$'000	1,577,269	2,069,103	1,728,918	1,549,796	-1.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,119	7,530	6,272	5,856	-4.3
Average weekly benefit	$	253.76	265.44	264.70	261.48	3.0

Year-to-date		January to May		1992 to 1993
		1992	1993	% change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,548	1,485[p]	-4.1
Claims received	'000	1,527	1,279	-16.3
Amount paid	$'000	9,116,570	8,951,087	-1.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	34,652	32,940	-4.9
Average weekly benefit	$	256.54	264.47	3.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

Industrial Product Price Index

June 1993 (Preliminary)

In June 1993, the Industrial Product Price Index was up 0.1% from May 1993 and up 2.9% from June 1992.

Preliminary data indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) rose 0.1% from a revised level of 112.0 reported for May. Fifteen of the 21 major groups of products posted increases, four decreased and two were unchanged. Increases were reported for chemicals and chemical products (+0.9%) and autos, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.3%), while the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell 1.8%.

The value of the U.S. dollar in Canadian funds rose 0.4% in June, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. From June 1992 to June 1993, the U.S. dollar in Canadian funds gained 7.3%, contributing to the rise in the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index to 109.4 – its highest level since 1986.

The IPPI for June 1993 was 2.9% higher than in June 1992. The indices for second-stage intermediate goods and all finished goods were up, while weaker prices for pulp and primary metal products kept prices for first-stage intermediate goods 2.9% lower than in 1992.

Higher Automobile Prices

The autos, trucks and other transport equipment index increased 0.3% in June from a month earlier and increased 6.3% from a year earlier, due to the effects of variations in the value of the Canadian dollar on export prices. The price index for automobiles on the domestic market was up 4.6% from 1992, while the index for export automobiles was up 9.3% to 110.5 – its highest level since 1986. This upward trend began in September 1991, moderated from April to July 1992 and, since then, has continued almost without interruption.

The chemicals and chemical products index increased 0.9% over the May figure, mainly due to 5.0% higher prices for industrial organic chemicals.

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index was down 1.8% in June, the second decrease in as many months. The index remained 16.1% higher than in June 1992. The decrease in June was mainly the result of a 2.2% drop in softwood lumber prices. Decreases ranged from -1.4% for coastal British Columbia lumber to -3.1% for interior B.C. shipments, but the index was up 0.2% on the Prairies. Declines for different species varied from -1.0% to -2.9%, while prices for Douglas fir lumber increased 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000 to 2008.

The June 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available in late August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indices

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	June 1992	May 1993 r	June 1993 p	June 1992 to June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.9**	**112.0**	**112.1**	**2.9**	**0.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.2**	**113.4**	**113.5**	**3.0**	**0.1**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**107.1**	**109.9**	**109.9**	**2.6**	**0.0**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.6	101.3	101.6	-2.9	0.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.9	112.4	112.2	4.0	-0.2
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.5**	**115.1**	**115.3**	**3.4**	**0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.4	118.7	118.8	2.1	0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	110.9	115.8	116.0	4.6	0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	109.2	112.8	113.1	3.6	0.3
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.4	116.2	116.4	4.5	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.5	115.7	115.6	1.0	-0.1
Beverages	2.0	122.0	124.3	124.5	2.0	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.2	154.9	154.9	4.5	0.0
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.6	114.0	114.0	0.4	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.1	109.1	109.6	0.5	0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	114.1	114.2	0.1	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.5	134.2	131.8	16.1	-1.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.8	119.0	119.1	1.1	0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.9	105.0	104.8	-0.1	-0.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.4	133.6	134.8	5.8	0.9
Primary metal products	7.7	102.5	99.0	98.8	-3.6	-0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.7	113.6	113.7	1.8	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.6	118.7	118.8	1.9	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.9	109.1	109.4	6.3	0.3
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.0	112.5	112.7	1.5	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.7	110.4	110.6	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	90.2	91.3	91.5	1.4	0.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.2	114.9	115.9	2.4	0.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	114.4	114.6	2.6	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.7	79.9	80.1	13.3	0.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index edged down 0.3% in June 1993 due to a 2.7% decrease in the mineral fuels index. This decline in the RMPI was the first since January 1993. The RMPI was up 6.3% from June 1992, with the wood index posting the largest year-to-year increase at 43.3%.

Modest Decrease in RMPI for June 1993

Based on preliminary data, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) was 114.8 in June 1993, down 0.3% from the previous month. However, five of the seven major indices increased. The largest increase was in the wood index, at 1.9%, and the other four increases were under 0.5%. These increases were not enough to offset the decreases for mineral fuels (-2.7%) and vegetable products (-1.3%). The overall index excluding mineral fuels registered a slight 0.7% increase.

Compared with June 1992 figures, the RMPI was up 6.3%, mainly due to higher indices for wood (+43.3%) and for animals and animal products (+5.7%). The 6.5% decrease in the mineral fuels index was an offsetting factor. The overall index excluding mineral fuels rose 12.5% over the last 12 months.

The mineral fuels index was 2.7% lower in June 1993, reflecting the 3.0% drop in its principal component, the crude mineral oils index. The mineral fuels index declined 6.5% from June 1992, owing to a drop in the crude mineral oils index (-7.3%).

The vegetable products index posted a 1.3% decrease in June 1993, mainly because of lower indices for unrefined sugar (-10.2%) and grains (-1.0%). The oilseeds index was up 1.7%. Compared with June 1992 figures, the vegetable products index was up 3.6%, reflecting higher indices for oilseeds (+15.9%), unrefined sugar (+20.2%) and raw tobacco (+9.7%). This upward movement was offset somewhat by decreases in the indices for grains (-5.6%) and fresh fruit (-17.5%).

Smaller Monthly Increase in the Wood Index

The wood index was up 1.9% in June 1993 due to the 2.3% increase in the logs and bolts index, which has been rising steadily since December 1991. However, the monthly rate of increase in the wood index has slowed somewhat in recent months. Compared with the June 1992 level, the wood index increased 43.3% on the strength of a 58.7% surge in the logs and bolts index. The wood index reflects the prices paid by sawmills for wood in the bush, which are affected by stumpage fees as well as recent conditions in the lumber market. Often price movements for logs and bolts lag price movements for lumber products.

The animal and animal products index edged up 0.3% in June 1993 as a result of the 8.6% rise in the hogs index. This increase was partly offset by the decrease in the cattle index (-2.3%). From June 1992 to June 1993, the animal and animal products index rose 5.7%, mainly because of higher indices for cattle and calves (+17.0%) and hogs for slaughter (+10.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Material Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	June 1992	May 1993[r]	June 1993[p]	June 1992 to June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993
					% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**108.8**	**115.2**	**114.8**	**6.3**	**-0.3**
Mineral fuels	32	109.9	105.7	102.8	-6.5	-2.7
Vegetable products	10	92.6	97.2	95.9	3.6	-1.3
Animal and animal products	26	105.3	111.0	111.3	5.7	0.3
Wood	13	135.9	191.1	194.8	43.3	1.9
Ferrous materials	4	94.3	100.4	100.6	6.7	0.2
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.1	92.5	92.9	-5.3	0.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.5	99.7	99.8	0.3	0.1
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	107.1	119.7	120.1	12.5	0.7

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.2 million tonnes, up 4.3% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 14.1% and the number of cars loaded increased 12.1% from the same period last year.

Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of July 14, 1993 decreased 4.0% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, May 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills on British Columbia, May 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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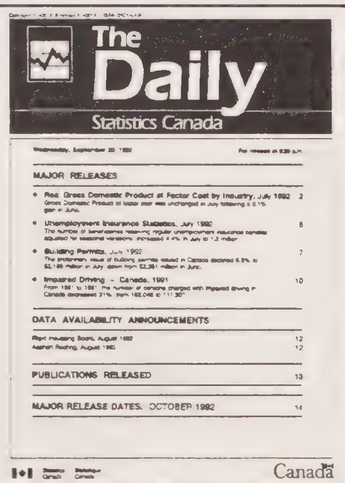
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Thursday, July 29, 1993
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(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours
May 1993

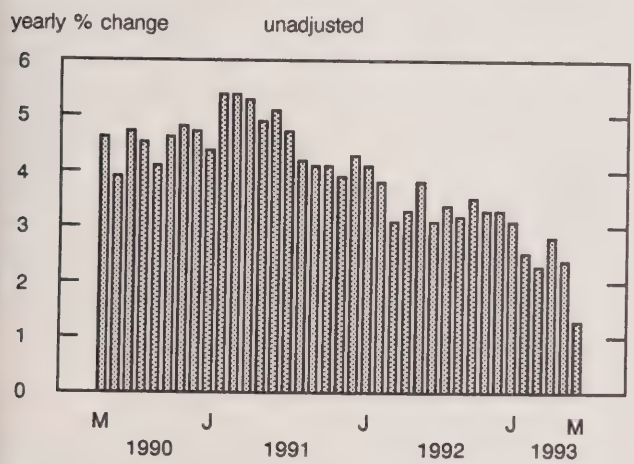
Unadjusted average weekly earnings in May rose 1.3% on a year-over-year basis.

Average Weekly Earnings

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, weakness in May in average weekly earnings resulted in part from declines in construction (-2.8%), real estate and insurance (-4.6%) and business services (-1.0%). Growth in average weekly earnings has been generally decelerating since February 1991.

Average Weekly Earnings, Industrial Aggregate



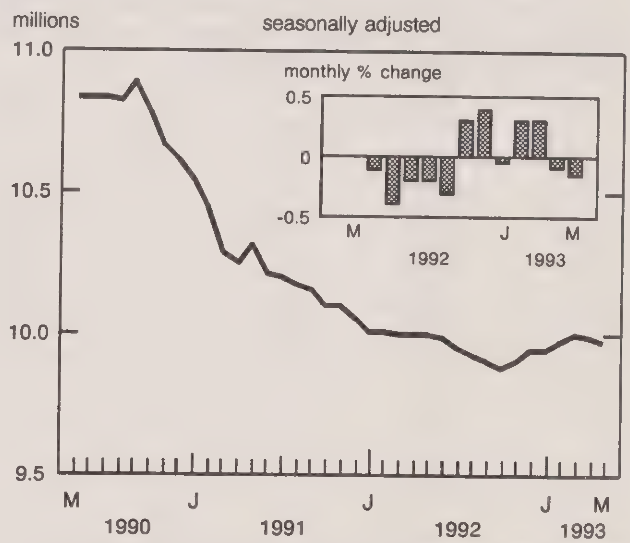
Average weekly earnings grew by less than the national average (+1.3%) in Saskatchewan (+0.4%), Quebec (+0.6%), Manitoba (+0.6%) and Nova Scotia (+0.7%). Average weekly increased slightly more than the national average in Ontario (+1.5%).

Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Industrial aggregate payroll employment in May was estimated at 9,969,00, down slightly (-0.1%) from April. Over the previous six months, employment had shown an average monthly increase of 0.2%. The employment decline was concentrated in finance, insurance and real estate (-1.8%), construction (-0.9%) and in durable goods manufacturing (-0.7%). An employment gain of 1.4% in wholesale trade partly offset the declines.

Employment, Industrial Aggregate



All provinces and territories except Quebec (+0.1%) and the Yukon (+1.6%) had employment decreases.

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Unadjusted

Employment for firms with less than 200 employees, which accounted for 45% of the overall total in May, continued to be stronger than for firms with 200 or more employees. The year-over-year employment gain in May for the small firms was 38,000; for the large firms, however, the year-over-year employment loss was 56,000. Accommodation, food and beverage services and retail trade had the largest gains for the small firms. For the large firms, manufacturing and finance and insurance showed the biggest employment losses.

Average Weekly Hours

Seasonally Adjusted

Average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees posted the largest monthly decrease (-0.4%) since March 1992. All major industries except trade (+0.6%) registered monthly declines.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees for the industrial aggregate fell 0.2% in May. The decline for large firms (-0.5%) was moderated by an increase (+0.2%) for the small firms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services contact Howard Krebs at (613-951-4090, fax 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	April 1993r	May 1993p	April 1993 to May 1993	May 1992	May 1993p	May 1992 to May 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	$		% change	$		% change
Industrial aggregate	**558.67**	**555.50**	**-0.6**	**548.57**	**555.46**	**1.3**
Logging and forestry	706.58	709.16	0.4	700.09	699.32	-0.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	953.22	928.92	-2.5	937.51	934.26	-0.3
Manufacturing	672.09	670.45	-0.2	655.84	670.27	2.2
Construction	644.17	629.40	-2.3	646.09	627.94	-2.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.90	708.53	-0.9	704.64	707.16	0.4
Trade	410.55	410.77	0.1	401.56	412.63	2.8
Wholesale trade	591.90	584.72	-1.2	585.16	587.45	0.4
Retail trade	331.01	332.65	0.5	318.22	334.31	5.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	618.14	613.15	-0.8	591.47	615.20	4.0
Business services	586.18	584.10	-0.4	590.13	584.10	-1.0
Education-related services	671.78	668.70	-0.5	664.72	657.54	-1.1
Health and social services	500.58	500.18	-0.1	483.55	501.77	3.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.63	215.03	-0.3	210.81	214.63	1.8
Public administration	740.44	746.26	0.8	713.74	740.00	3.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	529.97	530.30	0.1	504.32	528.00	4.7
Prince Edward Island	454.38	451.54	-0.6	441.25	447.15	1.3
Nova Scotia	496.17	494.19	-0.4	490.63	494.19	0.7
New Brunswick	511.35	498.21	-2.6	493.48	498.21	1.0
Quebec	543.11	539.37	-0.7	536.37	539.37	0.6
Ontario	589.94	589.14	-0.1	578.87	587.74	1.5
Manitoba	493.26	490.79	-0.5	485.57	488.52	0.6
Saskatchewan	473.58	474.46	0.2	471.93	473.83	0.4
Alberta	553.84	551.31	-0.5	539.09	548.02	1.7
British Columbia	558.73	555.25	-0.6	548.44	556.10	1.4
Yukon	683.95	662.56	-3.1	677.52	662.56	-2.2
Northwest Territories	717.64	710.12	-1.0	707.04	700.06	-1.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1993 r	May 1993 p	April 1993 to May 1993	May 1992	May 1993 p	May 1992 to May 1993
	Number of employees					
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
Industrial aggregate	**9,984**	**9,969**	**-0.1**	**10,100**	**10,082**	**-0.2**
Logging and forestry	57	55	-4.4	53	53	-1.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	122	119	-2.2	131	120	-8.5
Manufacturing	1,570	1,563	-0.4	1,620	1,586	-2.1
Construction	394	390	-0.9	441	404	-8.4
Transportation, communication and other utilities	815	813	-0.3	819	813	-0.7
Trade	1,889	1,903	0.7	1,871	1,911	2.2
Wholesale trade	577	585	1.4	584	591	1.3
Retail trade	1,312	1,320	0.6	1,287	1,320	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	659	648	-1.8	669	653	-2.4
Business services	505	509	0.7	485	507	4.5
Education-related services	923	923	0.0	943	960	1.9
Health and social services	1,123	1,122	-0.2	1,135	1,122	-1.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	706	709	0.4	683	723	5.9
Public administration	711	708	-0.4	722	714	-1.1
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	134	134	-0.4	137	133	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	39	38	-1.6	40	40	-1.4
Nova Scotia	282	280	-0.6	285	282	-0.8
New Brunswick	227	226	-0.6	231	231	-0.1
Quebec	2,389	2,392	0.1	2,478	2,449	-1.2
Ontario	4,005	3,993	-0.3	4,024	4,023	0.0
Manitoba	376	375	-0.3	380	379	-0.1
Saskatchewan	296	294	-0.6	306	301	-1.8
Alberta	961	959	-0.2	975	966	-1.0
British Columbia	1,242	1,234	-0.7	1,211	1,247	3.0
Yukon	11	11	1.6	12	12	0.1
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	20	21	3.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in June 1993, an increase of 0.6% from May 1993. This was the first monthly increase since February 1993.

Seasonally Adjusted

Sales of two of the four main products increased in June: light fuel oil (+7.4%) and heavy fuel oil (+1.9%). In addition, sales of "all other refined products" (includes petrochemical feedstocks, kerosene, asphalt, etc.) increased 3.2%. Sales fell for diesel fuel oil (-1.8%) and motor gasoline (-0.8%).

June's decrease in motor gasoline sales followed modest increases in the previous two months. The 1.8% decline in diesel fuel oil sales in June followed a sharp 3.6% increase in May.

Unadjusted

Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.6% from June 1992, to 6.6 million cubic metres. Of the four main products, only heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-20.6%), primarily a reflection of reduced imports. Also, sales of "all other refined products" declined 6.5%. The other three main products reported increased sales: light fuel oil (+21.2%), diesel fuel oil (+4.0%) and motor gasoline (+0.9%).

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products for the first six months of 1993 totalled 38.7 million cubic metres, a 0.4% decrease from the same period in 1992. Heavy fuel oil was the major contributing factor to this overall decrease, falling 15.7% from the same period in 1992. Year-to-date sales increased for diesel fuel oil (+4.1%), motor gasoline (+1.7%) and light fuel oil (+0.1%).

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products data are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The June 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 r	June 1993p	May 1993 to June 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 859.9**	**6 645.1**	**6 573.8**	**6 613.8**	**0.6**
Motor Gasoline	2 817.6	2 822.1	2 829.1	2 807.0	-0.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 396.0	1 367.6	1 417.2	1 392.1	-1.8
Light Fuel Oil	510.3	441.9	490.8	527.1	7.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	656.3	638.9	541.8	551.9	1.9
All Other Refined Products	1 479.7	1 374.6	1 294.9	1 335.7	3.2
	June 1992	June 1993p	January to June 1992	January to June 1993p	January-June 1992 to January-June 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 675.5**	**6 569.4**	**38 873.4**	**38 727.0**	**-0.4**
Motor Gasoline	2 952.5	2 978.7	16 006.7	16 274.7	1.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 427.7	1 485.1	7 478.1	7 786.2	4.1
Light Fuel Oil	164.0	198.7	3 454.0	3 458.6	0.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	607.0	482.1	4 321.8	3 641.3	-15.7
All Other Refined Products	1 524.3	1 424.8	7 612.8	7 566.2	-0.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in May (8.5 million cubic metres) rose 6.0% from May 1992. Approximately 75% of May's increase in production was exported. Year-to-date production for 1993 rose 1.9% from the same period in 1992, to 42.0 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 44.2% from May 1992, to 2.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports at the end of May 1993 (13.6 million cubic metres) rose 20.6% from 1992. This increase in imports shows up as increased refinery receipts (+13.5%). Most notably, the Atlantic region's refineries increased production during the first five months of 1993 compared with the same period in 1992. A similar increase in exports of refined products (primarily light fuel oil and motor gasoline) has been reported by these refineries.

Exports of crude oil increased 9.1% from May 1992, to 4.4 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports at the end of May (20.2 million cubic metres) were off 1.1% from 1992.

Marketable production of natural gas in May (9.9 billion cubic metres) posted a 3.6% gain from May 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of May was up 9.8% from 1992, at 53.4 billion cubic metres. Approximately 53% of the increased production has been exported.

Exports of natural gas (5.3 billion cubic metres) rose 9.0% from May 1992. Year-to-date natural gas exports (26.3 billion cubic metres) moved 10.6% ahead of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The May 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	May 1992	May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993	January - May 1992	January - May 1993	January-May 1992 to January-May 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent[1]						
Production	8 056.0	8 541.9	6.0	41 171.5	41 952.9	1.9
Exports	4 016.6	4 383.1	9.1	20 450.0	20 225.4	-1.1
Imports	1 893.4	2 729.9	44.2	11 281.0	13 608.0	20.6
Refinery receipts	5 930.5	6 730.8	13.5	32 201.6	34 703.0	7.8
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 571.4	9 911.3	3.6	48 652.6	53 419.7	9.8
Exports	4 865.5	5 302.1	9.0	23 768.4	26 286.5	10.6
Canadian sales[3]	3 750.9	3 783.4	0.9	27 828.6	29 806.8	7.1

1 Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2 Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
3 Includes direct sales.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 24, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 24, 1993 totalled 281 509 tonnes, up 1.8% from the week-earlier 276 647 tonnes and up 31.6% from the year-earlier 213 895 tonnes. The cummulative total at the end of the week was 8 075 475 tonnes, a 5.0% increase from 7 692 855 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit Production

June 1993

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 103 374 362 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended June 1993, an increase from the same period of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of Selected Biscuits (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1993

Chemical firms produced 130 574 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1993, a 0.6% decrease from 131 340 tonnes produced in June 1992.

For January to June 1993, production totalled 812 521^{r} (revised) tonnes, down 3.3% from 840 055 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1993 and June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Wholesale Trade Statistics, Wholesale Merchants, Agents and Brokers, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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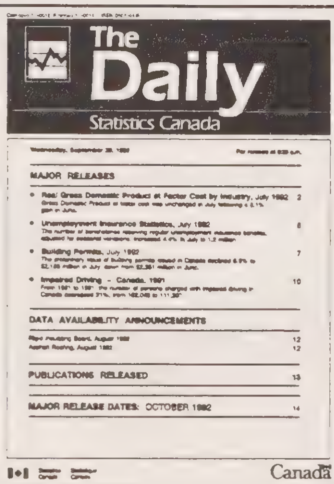
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry
May 1993

Seasonally adjusted, Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost was unchanged in May after edging down 0.1% in April and gaining 0.7% in March. Output in April and May together averaged 0.5% above the first-quarter level, slowing from its 0.9% gain in the first quarter. The pause in output growth in April and May coincided with weak employment during the same period. In June, however, employment rose 0.8%. Output of services inched ahead 0.1% in May following gains of 0.2% in April and 0.5% in March. Goods production dropped 0.2% following a 0.7% decline in April and strong gains between November 1992 and March 1993.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services slowed to a 0.1% gain following increases of 0.2% in April and 0.5% in March. Community, business and personal services, as well as finance, insurance and real estate and wholesale trade contributed most to the gain. Smaller gains were recorded in transportation and storage and in communications. Widespread declines in government services and lower retail sales moderated the gain.

Community, business and personal services increased 0.5%, its fourth consecutive advance. Business services continued to improve, gaining 1.2%. Professional, computer and miscellaneous business services each recorded similar dollar increases. Accommodation and food services fell 0.4% mainly because of lower demand for hotel services. Food services were unchanged following a large gain in April, while amusement services dropped 0.8% after advancing substantially in April.

Finance, insurance and real estate slowed to a 0.3% rise after increasing 0.5% in April and 1.5% in March. Trust, other finance and real estate advanced 0.8%, led by higher real estate and mutual fund activities. Royalties fell 1.9%, however, reflecting lower output by the forestry and natural gas industries. This was the second consecutive decline in royalties.

Bolstered by widespread gains, wholesale trade rose 0.5% following a 1.1% decline in April. Wholesalers of food, machinery and equipment and of motor vehicles increased their sales the most. Sales of petroleum products were weak in May.

Retail sales slipped 0.2% after posting gains in the previous two months. Service stations, motor vehicle dealers, and retailers of automotive parts recorded the largest declines.

Goods-producing Industries

For a second consecutive month, manufacturers led the cutbacks in the goods-producing industries. Utilities and forestry also contributed, while a moderate advance in mining and smaller gains in agriculture and construction moderated the loss.

Manufacturers cut production 0.3% after reducing output 1.1% in April. Transportation equipment producers were responsible for most of the decline. Excluding transportation equipment, output in manufacturing increased 0.3%. Manufacturers of paper and allied products and refiners also reduced output; production of chemical and food products increased.

Production of transportation equipment fell 3.7% following a 2.3% decline in April. Motor vehicle manufacturers pared output 8.9%, the second consecutive monthly decline. Large first-quarter gains in motor vehicle assemblies were more than offset by the cutbacks in April and May. Producers of motor vehicle parts trimmed production 3.2%. (Exports of both motor vehicles and parts declined considerably in May.)

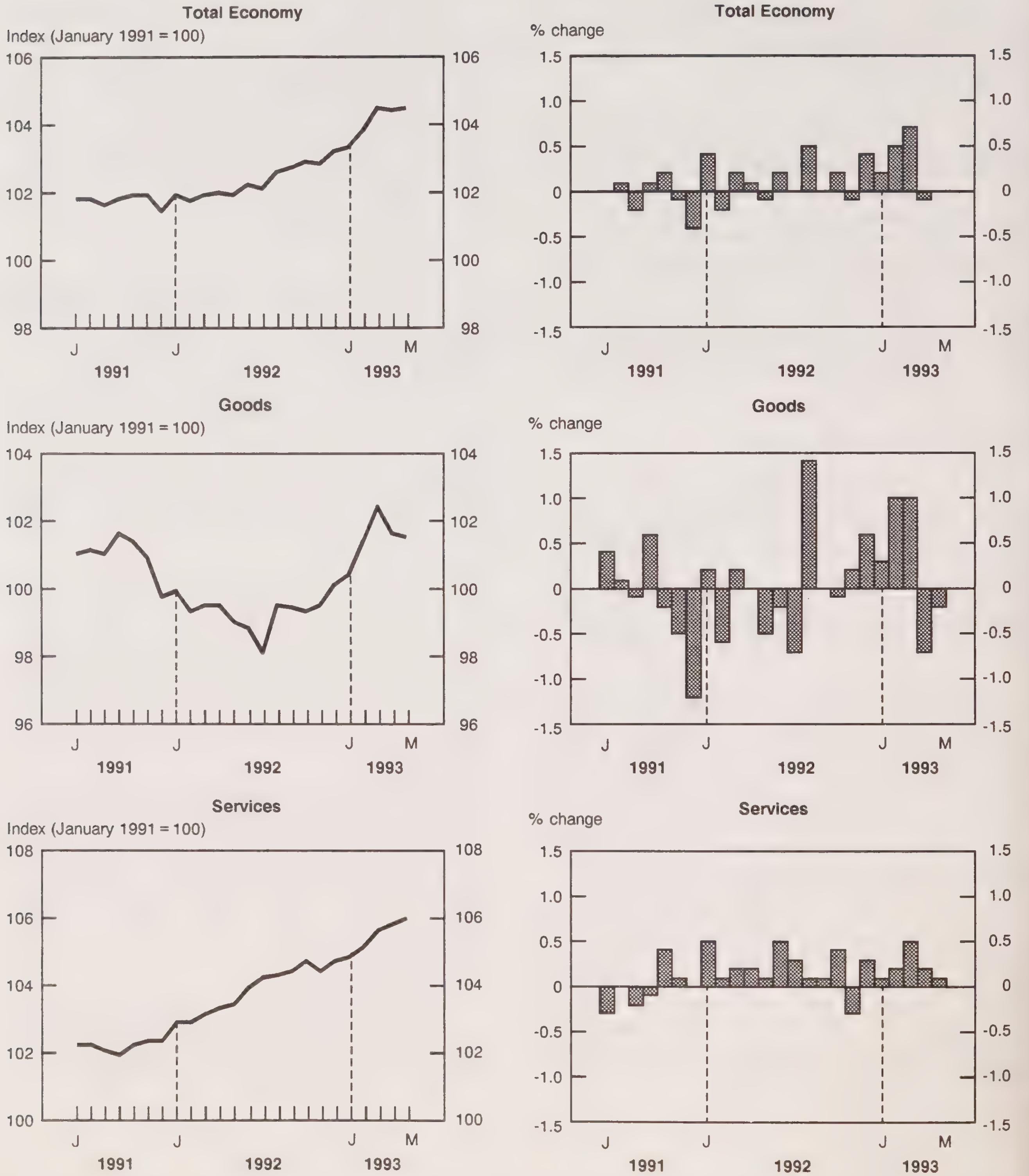
Manufacturers of paper and allied products reduced production 1.5% after increases in March and April. The loss mostly reflected a 1.5% drop in pulp and paper output. Newsprint production fell despite higher shipments abroad, as domestic inventories were trimmed. Output of other paper and paperboard fell 2.7% as exports declined substantially.

Output of refineries fell 5.1% as the industry was affected by shutdowns.

Chemical products production rose 3.2% following a sequence of increases and decreases since last January. In May, the gain was led by pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial chemical industries.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Output of food products advanced 1.4% after declining 1.2% in April. Higher production of fish, dairy and poultry products were responsible for most of the gain.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of electrical products edged ahead 0.3% following two consecutive gains. Helped by higher exports, production of office machinery advanced 6.6%, but lower production of electronic equipment offset most of this gain. Production of machinery and equipment increased for the fourth consecutive month.

Output of utilities fell 0.9%, its third consecutive decline.

Forestry output fell 2.8% following a similar decline in April, as residential construction and foreign demand for lumber remained sluggish.

Output in mining rose 0.5% following gains in the previous four months. Drilling activities continued to improve, gaining 2.7%. Production of coal mines and other metal mines also contributed to the strength. Output of crude oil and natural gas was unchanged as a gain in petroleum was offset by a decline in natural gas.

Construction output edged up 0.1% following declines in March and April. Non-residential construction rose 1.7% as activity on industrial, commercial and public projects increased. Engineering construction gained 0.4%, but residential construction fell 1.4% and offset most of the gains elsewhere. After improving in March and April, new housing sales dropped in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The May 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in August.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry at 1986 Prices

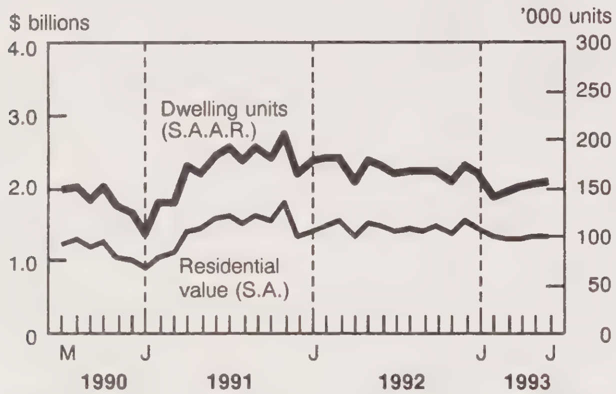
	1992	1993			
	May	February	March	April	May
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
	$ million				
Total Economy	**500,171.2**	**509,500.5**	**512,832.8**	**512,422.3**	**512,603.1**
Business Sector:	**407,979.1**	**416,475.8**	**419,854.9**	**419,500.9**	**419,985.3**
Goods:	**164,189.1**	**168,157.9**	**169,865.0**	**168,623.6**	**168,331.1**
Agriculture	10,716.2	10,640.1	10,525.3	10,680.8	10,733.6
Fishing and Trapping	951.1	859.6	848.7	843.9	840.3
Logging Industry	2,485.2	2,935.5	2,989.7	2,905.4	2,823.5
Mining Industries	20,259.6	20,714.3	21,161.9	21,436.4	21,552.6
Manufacturing Industries	84,504.1	88,500.7	90,228.1	89,199.9	88,928.8
Construction Industries	29,116.9	27,642.7	27,566.9	27,388.9	27,426.5
Other Utility Industries	16,156.0	16,865.0	16,544.4	16,168.3	16,025.8
Services:	**243,790.0**	**248,317.9**	**249,989.9**	**250,877.3**	**251,654.2**
Transportation and Storage	21,711.4	22,147.8	22,303.3	22,187.8	22,244.8
Communication Industries	19,397.9	19,773.2	19,660.3	19,697.6	19,773.2
Wholesale Trade	29,227.2	30,234.5	30,284.9	29,952.2	30,116.8
Retail Trade	29,776.8	30,644.7	30,736.9	31,127.5	31,055.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	83,133.8	84,345.6	85,606.5	86,034.9	86,260.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,542.9	61,172.1	61,398.0	61,877.3	62,203.2
Non-business Sector:	**92,192.1**	**93,024.7**	**92,977.9**	**92,921.4**	**92,617.8**
Goods:	**936.4**	**928.0**	**932.8**	**908.7**	**903.9**
Services:	**91,255.7**	**92,096.7**	**92,045.1**	**92,012.7**	**91,713.9**
Government Service Industry	34,017.7	34,313.9	34,229.9	34,129.1	33,952.7
Community and Personal Services	53,795.7	54,201.4	54,211.0	54,257.8	54,202.6
Other Services	3,442.3	3,581.4	3,604.2	3,625.8	3,558.6
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	165,125.5	169,085.9	170,797.8	169,532.3	169,235.0
Services-producing Industries	335,045.7	340,414.6	342,035.0	342,890.0	343,368.1
Industrial Production	121,856.1	127,008.0	128,867.2	127,713.3	127,411.1
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,319.6	39,666.8	40,478.6	40,186.1	40,350.7
Durable Manufacturing	45,184.5	48,833.9	49,749.5	49,013.8	48,578.1

Residential Building Permits

June 1993 (Advance Estimate)

The seasonally adjusted advance estimate for June indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,325 million, up 2.1% from the revised value for May 1993 ($1,298 million). The single-family dwelling sector (+3.4%) was entirely responsible for this rise; the multi-family dwelling sector declined by 0.8%.

Value of Residential Building Permits and Number of Authorized Dwelling Units



Note: Revised data for May, advanced data for June.
S.A.A.R.: Seasonally adjusted at annual rate (right scale).
S.A.: Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate (left scale).

The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in June 1993 increased by 3.2%, to about 157,000 units at annual rates, up from some 152,000 (revised) units in May. This increase was attributable to both the single-family (+4.0%) and the multi-family (+2.3%) dwelling sectors.

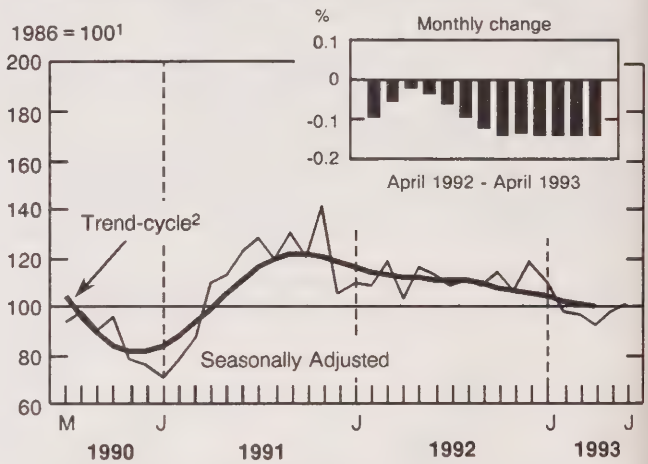
Residential Building Permits Index

The residential building permits index (excluding engineering projects) rose 2.6% in June 1993 to 99.8, the second consecutive monthly increase. Despite this increase, the trend remains beneath its latest peak (117.6), reached in December 1992.

The residential building permits short-term trend index continued to fall – as it has since October 1991 – decreasing on average by 1.1% per month, from 120.6 in October 1991 to 98.7 in April 1993; this represents a drop of about 18.2%. In April 1993, the trend decreased 1.4% from March's level of 100.0.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results received from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed.

Residential Building Permits Index



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for June 1993 will be released on August 17.

For further analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits (Advance Estimate)

	Value			
	May [r] 1993	June [a] 1993	May [r] to June [a] 1993	June 1992 to 1993 [a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,297,518	1,325,406	2.1	-8.3
Raw	1,722,061	1,777,788	3.2	-3.8

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized (Advance Estimate)

	Annual Rate			
	May [r] 1993	June [a] 1993	May [r] to June [a] 1993	June 1992 to 1993 [a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	151,632	156,540	3.2	-9.3
Raw	191,760	200,112	4.4	-4.8

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

Indices for all seven of the surveyed cities increased in the second quarter, with the index for Vancouver increasing the most at 1.8%.

The Non-residential Building Construction Price Index (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) composite increased slightly to 122.0 (1986 = 100) in the second quarter of 1993, up 0.7% from the first quarter of 1993 and up 0.3% from the second quarter of 1992. Since the first quarter of 1991, the composite index has moved within a narrow range, between 121.1 and 122.0.

In the second quarter of 1993, the index for Vancouver showed the largest change with a 1.8% increase from the first quarter of 1993 and a 2.9% increase from the second quarter of 1992. The indices for Calgary and Edmonton showed virtually no change from the first quarter of 1993.

In Central Canada, the index for Toronto rose 0.8% from the first quarter of 1993 and rose 0.9% from the second quarter of 1992. This quarterly increase – though small – was the largest since the second quarter of 1990. The index for Ottawa showed similar movement, while the Montreal index was still affected by the Quebec Sales Tax harmonization with the GST, which became effective July 1, 1992.

The index for Halifax moved up 0.4% from the previous quarter, the largest quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1990; it also posted the largest year-over-year increase (+0.5%) since the fourth quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993
	%				% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**121.6**	**121.1**	**122.0**	**0.3**	**0.7**
Halifax	2.1	108.9	109.0	109.4	0.5	0.4
Montreal	19.3	115.4	111.4	111.7	-3.2	0.3
Ottawa	8.1	125.5	126.0	126.9	1.1	0.7
Toronto	40.1	124.2	124.3	125.3	0.9	0.8
Calgary	5.0	123.0	123.5	123.7	0.6	0.2
Edmonton	6.2	124.5	125.3	125.4	0.7	0.1
Vancouver	19.2	117.6	118.9	121.0	2.9	1.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
June 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 685 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1993, down 5.4% from 2 839 thousand square metres in June 1992.

For January to June 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 15 116 thousand square metres, up 3.7% from 14 582 thousand square metres during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 47).

The June 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
June 1993

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for June 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 66 328 tonnes in June 1993, up 3.0% from 64 367 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
June 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 329 053 metric bundles in June 1993, down 5.6% from 4 586 445 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1993, shipments totalled 18 573 992 metric bundles, down 9.1% from the 20 431 681 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mother Tongue
1991 Census Technical Reports

Mother Tongue, the second report from the new 1991 Census Technical Reports Series, is now available.

The technical reports examine the quality of the 1991 Census data and inform users of the following: the conceptual framework and definitions used in data collection; any unusual circumstances that may influence the data; principal sources of error; and, where possible, the size of error.

The report released today examines the quality of the data for mother tongue. To obtain a copy of *Mother Tongue* (92-335E, $20), see "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Film and Video Production and Motion Picture Post-production Surveys
1991-92

Preliminary data from the 1991-92 annual Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey, as well as from the Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Production and Post-production Services Survey, are now available.

Despite declining production revenues, the overall profitability of Canadian film producers improved dramatically in 1991-92. The profit margin of production companies jumped to 11.1% from a 10-year low of 1.5% in 1990-91.

At the same time, the number of film, video and audio-visual production companies operating in Canada increased marginally from 741 in 1990-91 to 743 in 1991-92. There was, however, a large increase – from 119 in 1990-91 to 137 in 1991-92 – in the number of producers specializing in television production. Feature film production remained steady, with 21 companies producing 55 theatrical features.

Operating revenues in the Canadian motion picture laboratory and post-production services sector increased 9.4% to $285 million, despite a drop in the number of firms from 170 to 159.

Culture Statistics: Film and Video, 1991-92 (87-204, $22) will be available in the fall.

For further information, contact Nancy Ghalam (613-951-1573), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

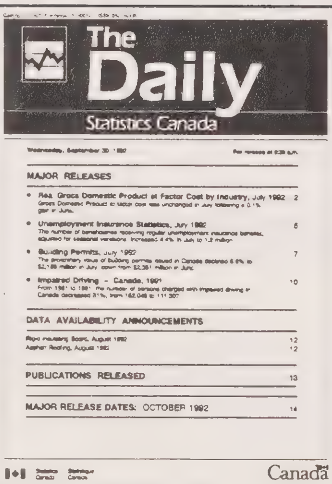
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indices

1987-1992 Revisions

Estimates from 1987 to 1992 for certain components of three plant construction indices have been revised on CANSIM, in order to correct a transcription error. The series affected are part of the transmission line, transformer station and hydro-electric station aggregates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, May 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

The Sugar Situation, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, May 1993. Vol.70, No.5.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1993. Vol.73, No.4.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Retail Trade, May 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Wholesale Trade, May 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, May 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Mother Tongue, 1991 Census Technical Reports.
Catalogue number 92-335E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
3	Trusteed Pension Plans	First Quarter 1993
3	Short-term Expectations Survey	
4	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions 1993
4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	July 1993
4	Help-wanted Index	July 1993
5	Migration	1991-92
6	Labour Force Survey	July 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	June 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1993
11	Composite Leading Indicator	July 1993
11	Farm Product Price Index	June 1993
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1993
17	Building Permits	June 1993
17	Department Store Sales (Advance Release)	July 1993
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1993
19	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1993
20	Consumer Price Index	July 1993
23	Retail Trade	June 1993
24	Wholesale Trade	June 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1993
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1993
25	Field Crop Reporting Series No.5: July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
26	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1993
26	Families	1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1993
27	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1993
30	Employment, Earnings and hours	June 1993
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1993
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1993
31	Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1993
31	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1993
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1993
31	Major Release Dates	September 1993

User note: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

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The Daily

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: July 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Trusteed Pension Funds

First Quarter 1993

Assets of trusteed pension funds topped $241 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1993. These assets represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of Canadian chartered banks. The estimates are based on a survey of 199 trusteed funds that hold almost 88% of total assets.

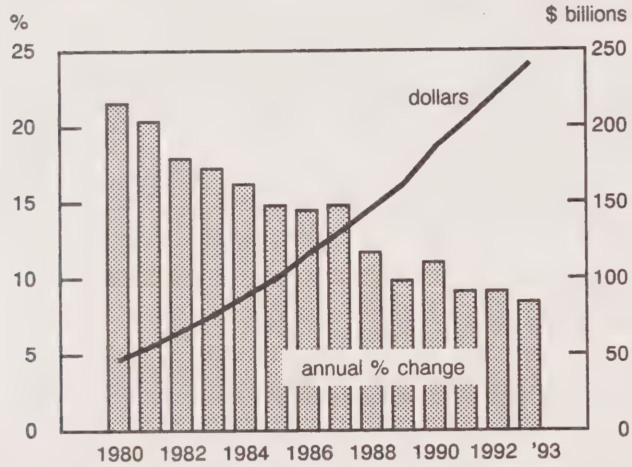
Note to Users

The data collection document was changed for the first quarter of 1993, in order to more precisely estimate investment in different asset categories. Specifically, most pooled monies are now included with the type of asset in which they are invested (i.e., stocks, bonds, etc.). More detail is also now available on foreign investment vehicles.

This change affected the asset distribution slightly and should be considered when making historical comparisons.

Book Value of Trusteed Pension Fund Assets

First Quarters

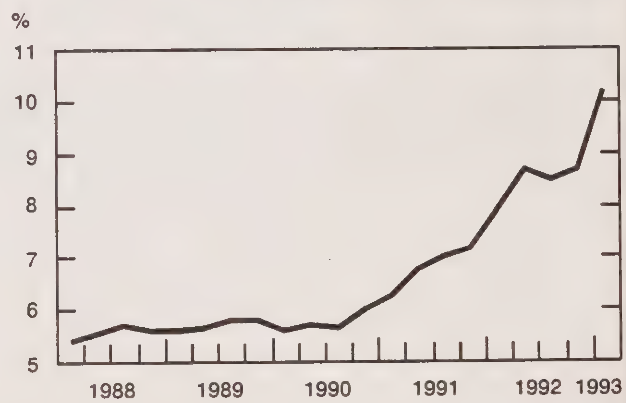


Assets

The annual growth rate of assets, as of March 31, 1993, recorded a first-quarter low of 8.5%. However, a healthy increase in first-quarter profits from the sale of securities resulted in the largest fourth-to-first-quarter growth rate (+ 2.3%) in five years.

Investment outside Canada reached $24.6 billion. The first quarter was marked by a two percentage point increase (from 16% to 18%) in the proportion of assets that pension funds are permitted to invest abroad. Until 1990, the foreign investment limit was 10% of assets and investment abroad hovered at around 5.5% of total assets. Since the fourth quarter of 1990, this proportion has increased steadily, reaching 10.2% in the first quarter of 1993.

Foreign Investments of Trusteed Pension Funds as a Percentage of Total Assets



Bonds continued to be the preferred investment vehicle for trusteed pension funds. However, their proportion of total assets has been declining somewhat, from 49% in 1980 to 44% in the first quarter of 1993. But the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily over the same period, from 19% to 34%.

Fully 60% of the assets are held by public sector funds. Comparing public and private sector funds, notable differences exist in the asset distribution. While private sector funds invest equal proportions of their assets in stocks and bonds (39%), funds in the public sector hold much more in bonds (48%) than in stocks (31%).

Income and Expenditures

First-quarter income of trusteed funds was an estimated $7.8 billion, a marginal 1.3% increase from a year earlier and the smallest annual growth rate since 1988; at the same time, expenditures increased by 15%. Net income (income minus expenditures) totalled $4.0 billion, down almost 9%.

First-quarter investment income, the largest component of fund income (almost half the total), declined 2% from 1992. This was the eighth consecutive quarter in which investment income decreased or remained virtually unchanged from the previous year. Continuing low interest rates are the prime reason. In 1989 and 1990, when the bank rate ranged between 12% and 14%, investment income in the first quarter grew at annual rates of 15% in 1989 and 32% in 1990.

Compared with the fourth quarter of 1992, net profits from the sale of securities more than doubled, as did their proportion of total income (to 14%). This increase reflects the healthier stock prices and sustained upward movement in the TSE in the first quarter of 1993.

Payments to retired employees or to their survivors were estimated at $2.8 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (76% of the total). These payments increased by 10% from the first quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Distribution of Assets, Income and Expenditures of Trusteed Pension Funds
First Quarter 1993

	Public Sector		Private Sector		Both Sectors	
	$ millions	%	$ millions	%	$ millions	%
Assets						
Bonds	69,762	47.6	37,353	39.4	107,115	44.4
Stocks	45,825	31.3	36,751	38.8	82,576	34.2
Mortgages	4,618	3.2	3,851	4.1	8,468	3.5
Real Estate	6,440	4.4	2,643	2.8	9,083	3.8
Short-Term Investments	12,137	8.3	8,480	8.9	20,617	8.5
Other	7,712	5.3	5,679	6.0	13,390	5.6
Total	**146,494**	**100.0**	**94,757**	**100.0**	**241,249**	**100.0**
Income						
Contributions						
Employer	1,017	19.8	574	21.8	1,591	20.5
Employee	876	17.1	207	7.9	1,083	14.0
Investment Income	2,490	48.5	1,329	50.5	3,818	49.2
Profit on Sale of Securities	611	11.9	470	17.9	1,081	13.9
Miscellaneous	138	2.7	52	2.0	190	2.4
Total Income	**5,132**	**100.0**	**2,632**	**100.0**	**7,763**	**100.0**
Expenditures						
Pension Payments	1,536	81.2	1,271	69.7	2,807	75.6
Cost of Pensions Purchased	7	0.4	67	3.7	74	2.0
Cash Withdrawals	144	7.6	341	18.7	485	13.1
Administration Costs	60	3.2	86	4.7	147	3.9
Net Loss on Sale of Securities	122	6.4	41	2.2	163	4.4
Other	23	1.2	17	0.9	39	1.1
Total Expenditures	**1,892**	**100.0**	**1,823**	**100.0**	**3,715**	**100.0**

■

Farm Input Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the second quarter of 1993 stood at a preliminary 113.2, up 1.9% from the previous quarter and up 3.9% from the second quarter of 1992. Of seven major group indices that are updated quarterly, six rose and one declined.

The crop production index increased in the second quarter (+4.8%), mainly because of a substantial increase in the preliminary index for 1993-94 crop insurance (+15.1%). Increases were particularly marked in Saskatchewan (+17.9%), Alberta (+26.1%) and New Brunswick (+38.6%). Also noted were higher prices for seeds (+3.2%), fertilizer (+4.5%), and pesticides (+2.5%).

The animal production index rose 4.2% over the quarter. Within this major group, prices rose 4.0% for weanling pigs and rose 10.4% for feeder cattle. Feeder cattle prices rose more in the east, around 18%; weanling pig prices rose more in the west, 26.2%. Prices for feed fell 0.5%. Year-over-year, the animal production index increased 9.6% as feeder cattle prices were 20.1% higher than a year earlier and weanling pig prices were 5.6% higher than a year earlier.

The index for building and fencing rose 3.1% over the quarter as some construction materials were more expensive, especially lumber. Compared to the second quarter of 1992, the index was 7.8% higher.

The interest index declined by 2.7% over the quarter as the non-mortgage component was 3.3% lower and the mortgage component was 1.5% lower. The interest index was 9.5% lower than a year earlier.

By province, the total FIPI quarterly changes ranged from +0.8% in Quebec to +3.1% in Ontario. The Atlantic region and the Western provinces moved within the +1% to +2% range. For the first time, it was possible to measure an annual change in the provincial totals. The lowest movement was in Quebec (+1.5%); the highest annual increase was in Alberta (+5.2%).

The regional total indices also increased from the first quarter. The Eastern Canada FIPI total was 117.1 (up 2.3% from the first quarter and up 3.7% from the second quarter of 1992). The Western Canada index stood at 110.3 (up 1.7% from the first quarter and up 4.3% from the second quarter of 1992). The most notable movement of indices occurred within the crop production group for Western Canada: it rose 6.8% in the quarter as the rise in the crop insurance index was estimated at 16.7%. By comparison, the crop production index for Eastern Canada increased by 2.0% as the crop insurance index increase of 4.9% did not significantly affect the component index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indices

(1986 = 100)

	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993
				% change	
Canada					
Total Farm Input	**108.9**	**111.1**	**113.2**	**1.9**	**3.9**
Building and Fencing	114.0	119.2	122.9	3.1	7.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.9	116.5	116.7	0.2	4.3
Crop production	101.1	100.3	105.1	4.8	4.0
Animal production	102.2	107.2	111.7	4.2	9.3
Supplies and services	114.2	117.7	117.8	0.1	3.2
Hired farm labour	129.3	130.2	131.6	1.1	1.8
Property taxes	121.8	125.5	125.5	0.0	3.0
Interest	113.1	105.1	102.3	-2.7	-9.5
Farm rent	98.5	101.0	101.0	0.0	2.5
Eastern Canada					
Total Farm Input	**112.9**	**114.5**	**117.1**	**2.3**	**3.7**
Building and Fencing	120.0	124.2	127.4	2.6	6.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.1	120.8	121.5	0.6	3.8
Crop production	110.1	109.0	111.2	2.0	1.0
Animal production	101.9	104.7	110.2	5.3	8.1
Supplies and services	121.5	124.8	124.9	0.1	2.8
Hired farm labour	135.0	136.9	138.8	1.4	2.8
Property taxes	124.6	128.3	128.3	0.0	3.0
Interest	116.0	108.3	105.4	-2.7	-9.1
Farm rent	124.3	128.2	128.2	0.0	3.1
Western Canada					
Total Farm Input	**105.8**	**108.5**	**110.3**	**1.7**	**4.3**
Building and Fencing	107.2	113.6	117.8	3.7	9.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	109.3	114.3	114.3	0.0	4.6
Crop production	96.6	95.9	102.4	6.8	6.0
Animal production	102.6	110.4	113.8	3.1	10.9
Supplies and services	106.8	110.7	110.7	0.0	3.7
Hired farm labour	122.5	122.2	123.0	0.7	0.4
Property taxes	121.1	124.7	124.7	0.0	3.0
Interest	111.4	103.2	100.4	-2.7	-9.9
Farm rent	89.7	91.8	91.8	0.0	2.3

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists (an average of 23 participants) for a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for July 1993, the level of merchandise exports and imports for June 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost for June 1993.

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for July is forecast at 1.6%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.4% and +1.8%, respectively. In June, the mean forecast (+1.8%) overestimated the outcome (+1.6%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for July is 11.2% (minimum 10.9%, maximum 11.4%). For June, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of 11.3%.

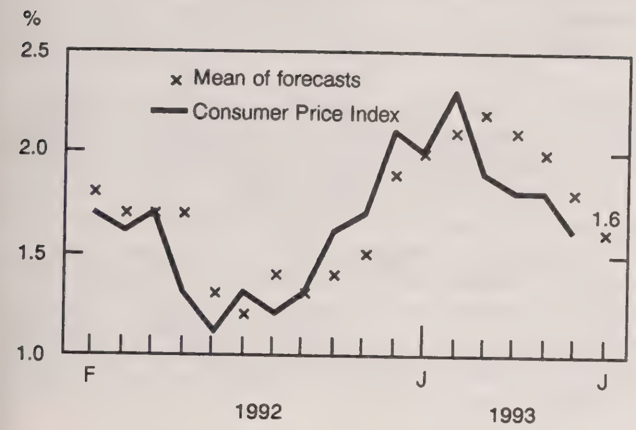
June merchandise exports are forecast to be $14.7 billion, with a minimum of $14.4 billion and a maximum of $14.9 billion. For May, the mean forecast ($14.8 billion) overestimated the outcome by $0.3 billion. The forecast of imports for June is $13.9 billion, with a minimum of $13.6 billion and a maximum of $14.1 billion. For May, the mean forecast ($13.8 billion) slightly underestimated the outcome by $0.1 billion.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by 0.3% between May and June 1993 (minimum +0.1% and maximum +0.4%). Between April and May 1993, the mean forecast (+0.4%) overestimated the outcome (0.0%).

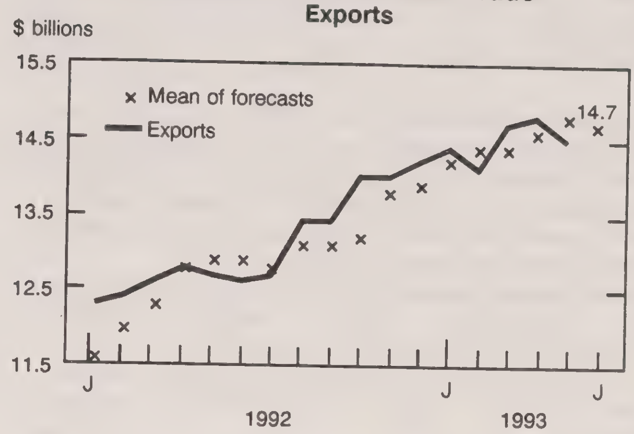
For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

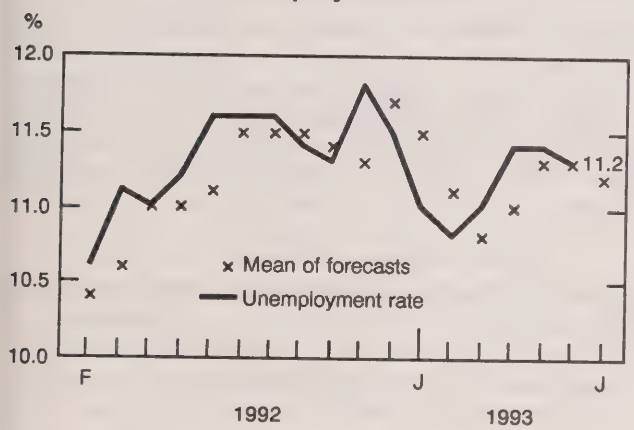
Consumer Price Index



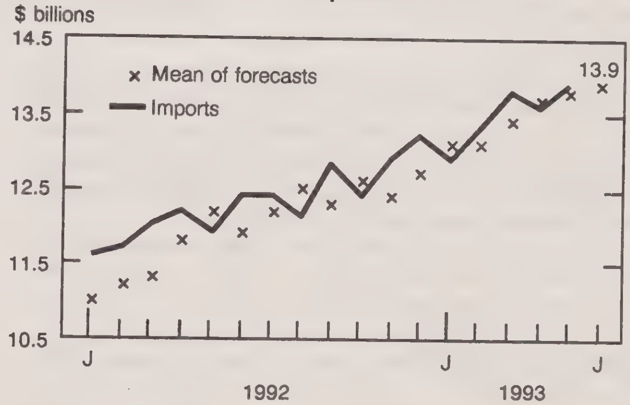
Canadian International Trade Exports



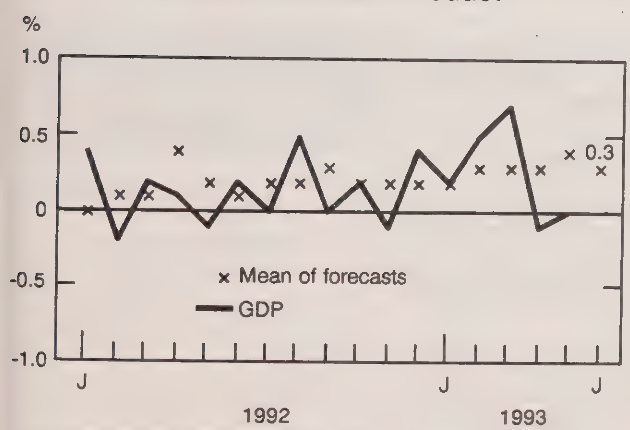
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products
Second Quarter 1993

Data on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available for the second quarter of 1993. Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $11.3 million for the second quarter of 1993, up 13.0% from $10.0 million shipped during the second quarter of 1992.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
June 1993

Manufacturers shipped 18 986 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1993, up 23.6% from 15 356 thousand square metres shipped in June 1992 and up 15.9% from 16 376 thousand square metres shipped in May 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June 1993 totalled 105 571 thousand square metres, down 1.9% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
June 1993

Production of process cheese in June 1993 totalled 8 944 345 kilograms, up 36.7% from May 1993 and up 22.5% from June 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 totalled 40 319 396 kilograms, up from 37 311 444 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder during June 1993 totalled 441 703 kilograms, up 33.1% from May 1993 and up 6.5% from June 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 totalled 2 312 510 kilograms, down from 2 400 757 kilograms the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
July 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for July 1993 are now available on CANSIM by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Textile Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 34-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Electric Power Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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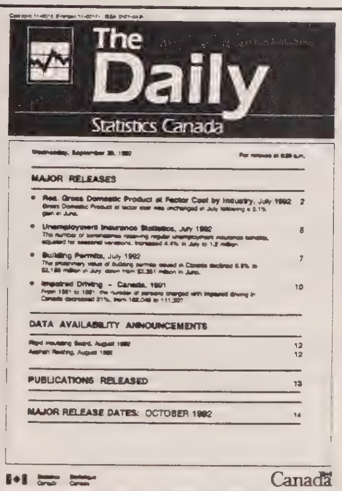
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Statistics Canada

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Adults with Disabilities: Employment and Education Characteristics	1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey	July 27, 1993
Air Carrier Operations	July-September 1992	July 27, 1993
Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Domestic Report	1992	July 26, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	June 1993	July 30, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	June 1993	July 6, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	July 1993	July 16, 1993
Basic Summary Tabulations	1991 Census	July 7, 1993
Biscuit Production	June 1993	July 29, 1993
Building Permits	May 1993 (Preliminary)	July 16, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	May 1993	July 22, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Services	1991 and 1992	July 29, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	1992/93 Historical Statistical Supplement	July 22, 1993
	July 1993	July 22, 1993
Canadian Potato Production – Seeded Area	1993	July 16, 1993
Canadian Social Trends	Summer 1993	July 5, 1993
Characteristics of Dual-earner Families	1991	July 2, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	May 1993	July 26, 1993
Composite Leading Indicator	June 1993	July 14, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	May 1993	July 27, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	June 1993	July 20, 1993
Consumer Price Index	June 1993	July 15, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	June 1993	July 22, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	May 1993	July 29, 1993

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy Review	May 1993	July 13, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	May 1993	July 16, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1993	July 12, 1993
Department Store Sales – Advance Release	June 1993	July 19, 1993
Disability Rates, Nature and Severity of Disabilities	1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey	July 26, 1993
Domestic and International Shipping	January-March 1993	July 14, 1993
Electric Lamps	June 1993	July 16, 1993
	Second Quarter 1993	July 16, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	May 1993	July 26, 1993
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indices	1987-1992 Revisions	July 30, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1993	July 29, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	April 1993 (Preliminary)	July 6, 1993
Export and Import Price Indices	May 1993	July 16, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	May 1993	July 9, 1993
Federal Government Finance	1992-93 Revised Estimates and 1993-94 Estimates	July 15, 1993
Film and Video Production and Motion Picture Post-production Surveys	1991-92	July 30, 1993
Financial and Operating Statistics for Canadian-domiciled Marine Carriers	1991 (Preliminary)	July 16, 1993
Fixed Assets in Canada	1993	July 12, 1993
Government Expenditures on Culture	1991-92	July 15, 1993
Help-wanted Index	June 1993	July 7, 1993
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	May 1993	July 5, 1993
	June 1993	July 29, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	June 1993	July 28, 1993
Labour Force Survey	June 1993	July 9, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	June 1993	July 23, 1993
Market Research Handbook	1993-94	July 19, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	May 1993	July 12, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	June 1993	July 22, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1993	July 16, 1993
Mother Tongue	1991 Census Technical Reports Series	July 30, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (For-hire Carriers)	1991	July 7, 1993
Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	1991	July 20, 1993
New Housing Price Index	May 1993	July 8, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1993	July 9, 1993
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index	Second Quarter 1993	July 30, 1993

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Oils and Fats	May 1993	July 8, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	May 1993	July 9, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	May 1993	July 7, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1993	July 16, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	May 1993	July 19, 1993
Production of Eggs	May 1993	July 9, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia	May 1993	July 27, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	May 1993	July 22, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	May 1993	July 8, 1993
Rail in Canada	1991	July 20, 1993
Railway Carloadings	May 1993	July 7, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending June 21, 1993	July 7, 1993
	Nine-day Period Ending June 30, 1993	July 12, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending July 7, 1993	July 19, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending July 14, 1993	July 28, 1993
Railway Operating Statistics	February 1993	July 7, 1993
	March 1993	July 9, 1993
	April 1993	July 19, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	June 1993	July 28, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	June 1993	July 12, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1993	July 30, 1993
Residential Building Permits	June 1993	July 30, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	May 1993	July 23, 1993
Retail Trade	May 1993	July 22, 1993
Rigid Insulating Board	June 1993	July 30, 1993
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Selected Financial Indices	June 1993	July 20, 1993
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Short-term Expectations Survey		July 6, 1993
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Steel Pipe and Tubing	May 1993	July 5, 1993
Steel Primary Forms	May 1993	July 2, 1993
	Week Ending June 26, 1993 (Preliminary)	July 2, 1993
	Week Ending July 3, 1993 (Preliminary)	July 8, 1993
	Week Ending July 17, 1993	July 22, 1993
	Week Ending July 19, 1993 (Preliminary)	July 16, 1993
	Week Ending July 24, 1993	July 29, 1993
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	June 1993	July 30, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	July 1, 1993	July 26, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	July 1, 1993	July 21, 1993

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

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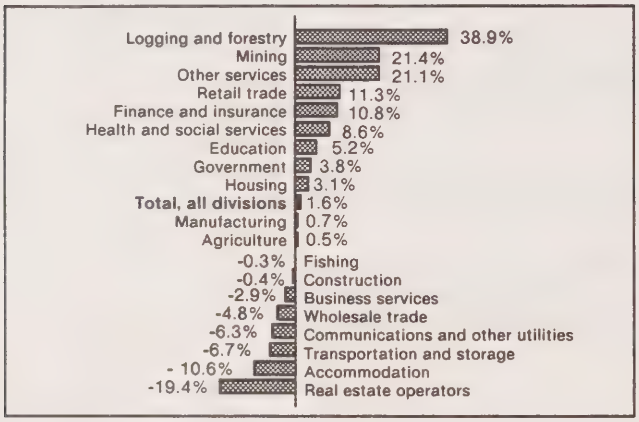
MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment Revised Intentions
1993

Business and government plan capital expenditures of $124.3 billion in 1993, a 1.6% increase over 1992 spending of $122.3 billion. Investment in machinery and equipment such as cars, computers and assembly lines is expected to increase by 2.5%, while spending on construction of factories, schools, roads and housing is expected to increase by 1.1 %.

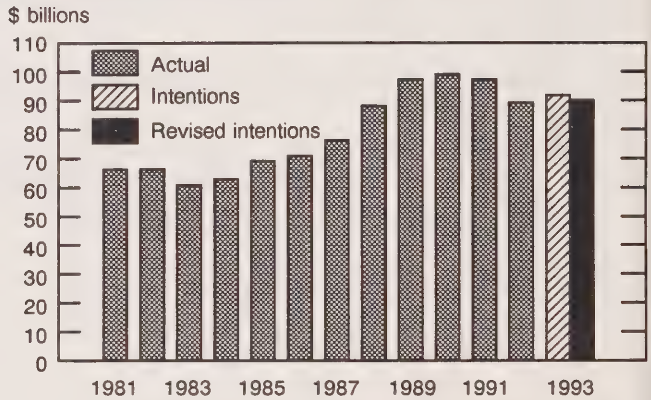
Percentage Change in Capital Spending Intentions
1992 to 1993



The latest survey indicates that industries plan to spend 2.0% less in 1993 than they indicated in an earlier estimate released in February. Since February, there have been downward revisions in transportation and storage (-12.5%), government services (-5.8%) and communications and other utilities (-3.9%). These have been partly moderated by upward revisions in finance and insurance (+5.7%) and mining, quarrying and oil wells (+4.9%). By province, upward revisions in investment were observed only in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Business and government investment is one of the driving forces behind economic growth. Spending on construction and on machinery and equipment is linked to productivity and competitiveness in the Canadian economy; it also gives an indication of the demand for materials and labour.*
>
> *This is the first release of private and public investment data based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Previous data were released on a 1970 SIC basis. This change makes the data more immediately comparable with production and employment data classified by industry. In order to maintain continuity of data, a special analysis that compares the investment series for the years 1991 to 1993 between the previously published and revised estimates is included in Private and Public Investment in Canada (61-206).*

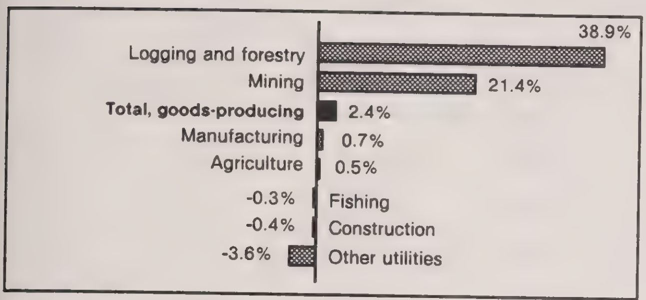
Historical Capital Expenditures (Excluding Expenditures on Housing)



Goods-producing Industries

The goods-producing industries expect capital spending of $40.1 billion in 1993, up 2.4% from 1992. In manufacturing, outlays will increase 0.7% to $14.4 billion, with 16 of 22 major groups showing increases. The mining, quarrying and oil well industries plan spending of $7.3 billion (+21.4%); the largest gain is expected from crude petroleum.

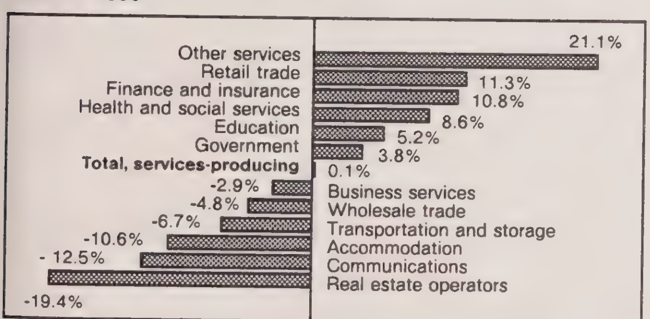
Percentage Change in Capital Spending Intentions for the Goods-producing Industries
1992 to 1993



Services-producing Industries

Investment in the services-producing industries is expected to be $49.9 billion, almost unchanged from 1992. The "other service industries" plan spending increases of 21.1%, followed by retail trade (+11.3%) and finance and insurance (+10.8%). In government services, capital spending is expected to increase 3.8% to $13.5 billion with gains coming from the federal and local levels. Leading the decline are real estate operators (-19.4%) and communications industries (-12.5%).

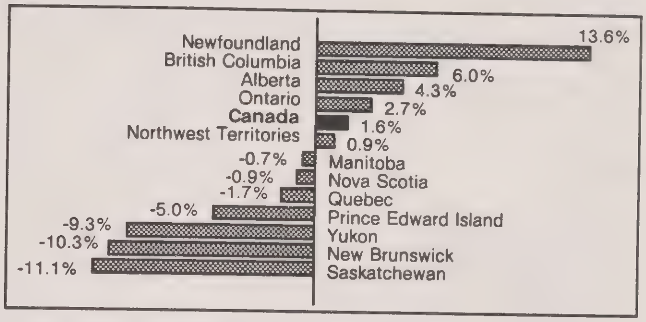
Percentage Change in Capital Spending Intentions for the Services-producing Industries
1992 to 1993



Housing

Housing investment is expected to increase to $34.3 billion, 3.1% more than in 1992. The major components of this estimate are projected housing starts, building costs, and the value of alterations and improvements in each province.

Percentage Change in Capital Spending Intentions for the Provinces / Territories
1992 to 1993



Provincial/Territorial Data

The strongest investment plans are in Newfoundland, up 13.6%, followed by British Columbia (+6.0%), Alberta (+4.3%) and Ontario (+2.7%). The remaining provinces are either expecting declines or reporting increases below the national average of 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

The Revised Intentions Survey was conducted between the end of March and the beginning of July with a sample of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions. In February 1993, investment data from the Intentions (1993), Preliminary Actual (1992) and Actual (1991) Surveys were released on a 1970 SIC basis.

Estimates are now available on a 1980 SIC basis and are included in *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Revised Intentions 1993* (61-206), which will be available by mid-September. See " How to Order Publications". Data from 1991 onward are available on CANSIM.

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital Spending Intentions of Private and Public Organizations by Division

	1992 Preliminary Actual	1993 Intentions	1993 Revised Intentions	Intentions 1993 to Revised Intentions 1993	Preliminary 1992 to Revised Intentions 1993
	$ billions			% change	
Grand Total	**122.3**	**126.8**	**124.3**	**-2.0**	**1.6**
Housing	33.2	34.6	34.3	-0.8	3.1
Goods-producing Industries	39.2	40.6	40.1	-1.3	2.4
Services-producing Industries	49.9	51.6	49.9	-3.3	0.1
Divisions					
Agriculture	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.5
Fishing and Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Logging and Forestry	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.3	38.9
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells	6.0	6.9	7.3	4.9	21.4
Manufacturing	14.3	14.8	14.4	-2.7	0.7
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	-2.3	-0.4
Transportation and Storage	5.7	6.1	5.4	-12.5	-6.7
Communications and Other Utilities	20.5	20.0	19.2	-3.9	-6.3
Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.8	1.7	-7.7	-4.8
Retail Trade	2.8	3.1	3.1	0.3	11.3
Finance and Insurance	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	10.8
Real Estate Operators	4.6	4.1	3.7	-8.3	-19.4
Business Services	1.2	1.3	1.1	12.2	-2.9
Government	13.0	14.3	13.5	-5.8	3.8
Education	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.2	5.2
Health and Social Services	2.0	2.0	2.2	5.5	8.6
Accommodation, Food and Beverage	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.2	-10.6
Other Services	3.2	3.6	3.9	10.1	21.1

***Note**: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Capital Spending Intentions of Private and Public Organizations by Province/Territory

		Capital Expenditures				
		Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total	Intentions 1993 to Revised Intentions 1993	Preliminary 1992 to Revised Intentions 1993
		$ billions			% change	
Canada	**1992 [1]**	**77.1**	**45.2**	**122.3**		
	1993	**79.8**	**47.0**	**126.8**		
	1993	**78.0**	**46.3**	**124.3**	**-2.0**	**1.6**
Newfoundland	1992	1.6	0.5	2.1		
	1993	2.0	0.5	2.5		
	1993	1.9	0.5	2.4	-4.6	13.6
Prince Edward Island	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4	-1.3	-5.0
Nova Scotia	1992	1.7	1.1	2.8		
	1993	1.7	1.1	2.8		
	1993	1.7	1.1	2.7	-0.8	-0.9
New Brunswick	1992	1.8	0.6	2.4		
	1993	1.4	0.8	2.2		
	1993	1.4	0.7	2.2	-0.2	-10.3
Quebec	1992	16.7	10.2	26.9		
	1993	17.2	9.3	26.5		
	1993	17.1	9.3	26.4	-0.4	-1.7
Ontario	1992	27.1	19.7	46.9		
	1993	28.1	22.0	50.1		
	1993	27.1	21.1	48.1	-3.9	2.7
Manitoba	1992	2.0	1.3	3.4		
	1993	2.1	1.4	3.5		
	1993	1.9	1.4	3.3	-4.5	-0.7
Saskatchewan	1992	2.4	1.6	4.0		
	1993	2.0	1.5	3.5		
	1993	2.1	1.5	3.6	2.0	-11.1
Alberta	1992	10.8	4.9	15.7		
	1993	11.0	5.1	16.2		
	1993	11.1	5.2	16.3	1.0	4.3
British Columbia	1992	12.1	5.0	17.2		
	1993	13.5	5.1	18.6		
	1993	13.0	5.2	18.2	-2.0	6.0
Yukon	1992	0.2	0.1	0.3		
	1993	0.2	0.1	0.3		
	1993	0.2	0.0	0.2	-17.9	-9.3
Northwest Territories	1992	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.4	0.9

[1] *Preliminary Actual 1992, followed by Intentions 1993, then by Revised Intentions 1993.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries

July 1993

On balance, manufacturers' opinions concerning the expected volume of production in the coming three months dropped substantially during July 1993. The balance of opinions concerning the current backlog of unfilled orders and the current level of new orders also decreased.

Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of manufacturers' opinions concerning the expected volume of production during the next three months dropped substantially between the April and July 1993 surveys. The balance of opinion concerning the current backlog of unfilled orders and the current level of orders received also decreased in the July 1993 survey.

Manufacturers expressed pessimism about the expected volume of production over the next three months. The July 1993 balance dropped 20 points to -9, from +11 in April 1993. After four quarters of optimism, this is the largest decline since the 27-point drop between the October 1989 (+9) and January 1990 (-18) surveys. The decrease was mainly influenced by the transportation equipment industry.

The balance of -9 in July is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 34% who indicated a "lower than normal" expected volume of production from the optimistic 25% who reported "higher than normal" expected volume of production. The remaining 41% expected a normal volume of production.

The balance of opinion for current orders received decreased from +12 in April 1993 to +2 in July 1993 survey. This 10-point drop is the greatest decrease in the balance since the 12-point decline to -20 in the January 1992 survey. Although decreasing, the balance has remained positive during the last three quarters.

The July 1993 balance of opinion concerning employment prospects in the next three months remained unchanged at -12. The last positive balance posted for employment prospects was +4 in the April 1989 survey.

The balance of opinion concerning the current backlog of unfilled orders stood at -22 in the July 1993 survey. This is seven points lower than in April 1993. Although the balance decreased, it is still stronger than the -58 of the April 1991 survey.

Note to Users

The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion with a negative response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both unadusted and seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components (the positive and negative components) from 100.

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Production, inventories and orders responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on the number of employees reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Data back to 1989 have been revised. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as before being benchmarked to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

The balance of manufacturers' opinions concerning current levels of finished-product inventories remained unchanged from the April 1993 survey at -18. Some 76% of manufacturers indicated their finished-products inventories were "about right", while 21% indicated they were "too high", and 3% indicated "too low".

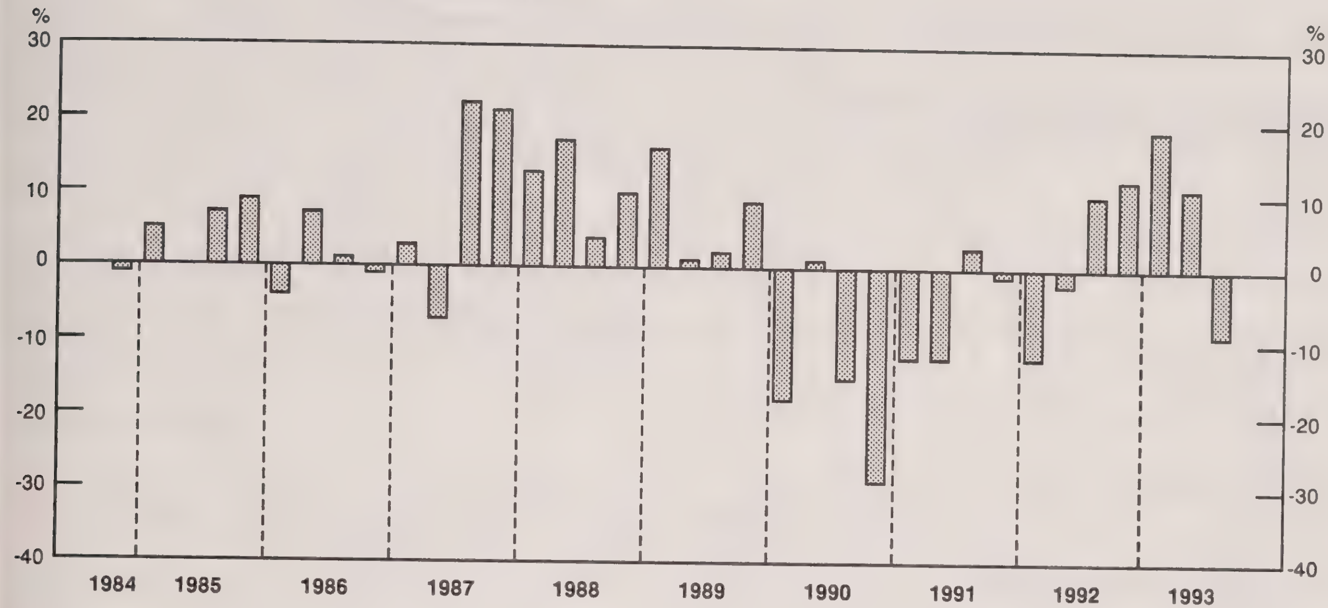
Unadjusted

About 83% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the July 1993 survey. Some 6% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 2% of manufacturers. For the eleventh consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845 (unadjusted data only).

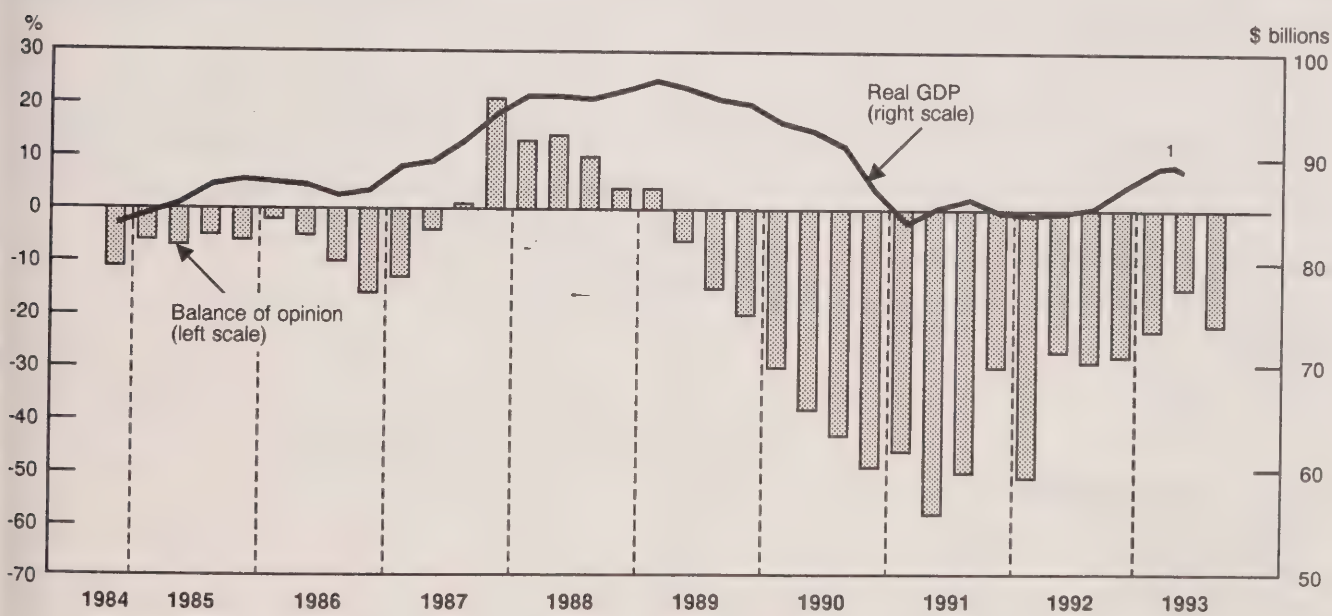
For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries

seasonally adjusted



[1] April and May 1993 average.

Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries

	July 1992	October 1992	January 1993	April 1993	July 1993
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	46	48	45	45	41
Higher	32	32	37	33	25
Lower	22	20	18	22	34
Balance	10	12	19	11	-9
Balance (unadjusted)	-3	15	7	28	-21
	seasonally adjusted				
Orders received are:					
About the same	48	62	57	58	58
Rising	21	13	28	27	22
Declining	31	25	15	15	20
Balance	-10	-12	13	12	2
Balance (unadjusted)	-8	-15	11	14	1
	seasonally adjusted				
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	51	58	65	63	58
Higher than Normal	10	7	6	11	10
Lower than Normal	39	35	29	26	32
Balance	-29	-28	-23	-15	-22
Balance (unadjusted)	-28	-27	-22	-17	-23
	seasonally adjusted				
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	71	68	67	74	76
Too low	6	3	4	4	3
Too high[1]	23	29	29	22	21
Balance	-17	-26	-25	-18	-18
Balance (unadjusted)	-17	-25	-25	-19	-18
	seasonally adjusted				
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	63	67	66	66	70
Increase	10	8	12	11	9
Decrease	27	25	22	23	21
Balance	-17	-17	-10	-12	-12
Balance (unadjusted)	-14	-25	-15	-3	-10
	unadjusted				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	7	6	6	5	6
Skilled labour shortage	3	2	2	2	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	3	3	4	4
Other difficulties	8	7	5	3	3
No difficulties	78	80	84	85	83

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Help-wanted Index

July 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) in July increased 5% to 87 – virtually the same level as at the start of 1993.

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

After reaching a peak of 217 at the beginning of 1989, the index started a downward trend. The index bottomed at 83 in early 1992. After fluctuating close to this level until November, it increased to 88 in December 1992. Since then, the index has behaved erratically but generally has remained near this level.

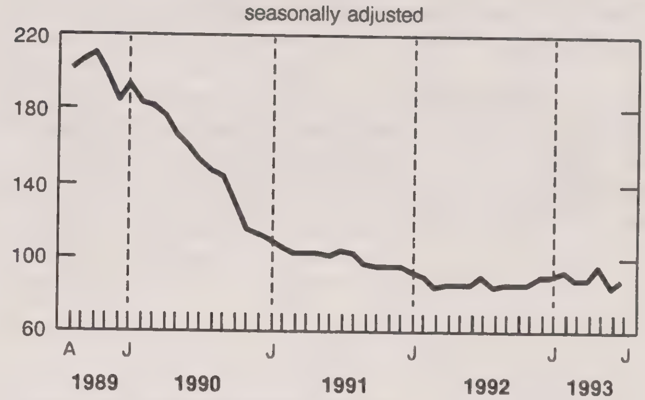
Regional Changes

Between June and July 1993, the Help-wanted Index increased by 10% in Quebec and by 1% both in Ontario and in the Prairie provinces. The index decreased 2% in British Columbia and decreased 3% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)



Since January 1993, the Help-wanted Index has been re-indexed to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates, starting in January 1981, are available on CANSIM and in an occasional report, *Help-wanted Index* (71-540).

On request, for $30, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained by fax or on diskette. Please contact André Picard (613-951-4045) for more information.

For further information on the data, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	July 1992	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**89**	**95**	**83**	**87**	**-2**	**5**
Atlantic Provinces	83	101	94	91	10	-3
Quebec	94	97	87	96	2	10
Ontario	91	96	82	83	-9	1
Prairies Provinces	78	87	81	82	5	1
British Columbia	87	90	85	83	-5	-2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Index

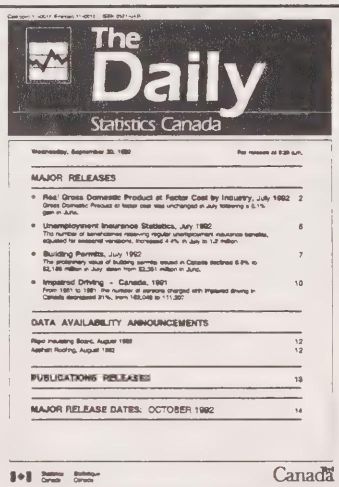
Second Quarter 1993

Price indices for the second quarter of 1993 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. The index at the Canada level increased 0.2% from the first quarter of 1993 but decreased 0.1% from the second quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, please contact the Informaton and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual Period Ended June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Rigid Insulating Board, June 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 36-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadians on the Move
1991-92

Greater Vancouver, Peel and York census divisions had the highest net migration gains in 1991-92, while Metropolitan Toronto and Île-de-Montréal had the highest net migration losses.

Migration in 1991-92 increased from 1990-91 levels. Total migration (including international, interprovincial and intraprovincial) increased 3.8%.

Provinces and Territories

Total Migration
(intraprovincial, interprovincial and international)

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec continued to show a net gain of migrants while Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland continued to show net losses in 1991-92. Ontario had the highest net gain of migrants at 94,561; British Columbia was second with a net gain of 66,183 and Quebec was third with a net gain of 30,226.

Saskatchewan continued to have the largest net loss of migrants at 6,735. Manitoba was second with a net loss of 4,881 and Newfoundland was third with a net loss of 1,102.

Note to Users

Migration estimates are for "long distance" movers, that is, people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country, or departed to another country. Moves that were made across town or across the street are not counted.

Interprovincial Migration
(moving to a different province)

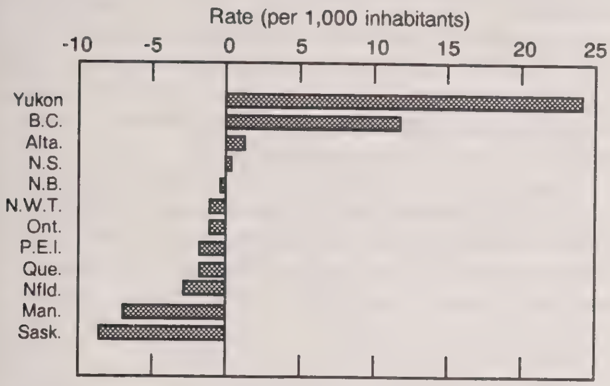
Of those people who moved in 1991-92, 24% moved to a census division in a different province. The three census divisions that increased the most because of interprovincial net migration were all located in British Columbia. Greater Vancouver had a net gain of 17,220 migrants from other provinces, the Victoria area (Capital Regional District) had a net gain of 3,940 migrants from other provinces, and Central Okanagan had a net gain of 3,663 migrants from other provinces.

The net interprovincial migration rate shows the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Even though Saskatchewan continued to lose migrants, the loss fell to 6.8 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1991-92, from 10.9 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1990-91.

Provincial Migration Flows
1991-92

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Newfoundland	9,266	10,935	-1,669	713	146	567	9,979	11,081	-1,102
Prince Edward Island	2,937	3,174	-237	147	28	119	3,084	3,202	-118
Nova Scotia	18,361	18,055	306	1,806	446	1,360	20,167	18,501	1,666
New Brunswick	12,715	12,968	-253	726	758	-32	13,441	13,726	-285
Quebec	25,116	37,668	-12,552	47,423	4,645	42,778	72,539	42,313	30,226
Ontario	70,813	81,858	-11,045	124,046	18,440	105,616	194,859	100,298	94,561
Manitoba	15,955	23,596	-7,641	4,771	2,011	2,760	20,726	25,607	-4,881
Saskatchewan	17,796	26,277	-8,481	2,544	798	1,746	20,340	27,075	-6,735
Alberta	59,647	56,664	2,983	16,895	5,600	11,295	76,542	62,264	14,278
British Columbia	77,695	39,691	38,004	33,477	5,298	28,179	111,172	44,989	66,183
Yukon	2,515	1,870	645	101	59	42	2,616	1,929	687
Northwest Territories	3,437	3,497	-60	109	99	10	3,546	3,596	-50

Net Interprovincial Migration Rates, 1991-92



International Migration

In terms of international migration, the attraction is to big cities. Of the international migrants that moved to Ontario, 46% moved to Metropolitan Toronto; 67% of migrants to Quebec moved to Île-de-Montréal; and 82% of migrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver.

Census Divisions

Metropolitan Toronto, Greater Vancouver and Île-de-Montréal were the census divisions that attracted the most migrants in 1991-92. However, these three areas also lost the most migrants during the same period. Of these areas, only Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain; Metropolitan Toronto and Île-de-Montréal both had net migration losses. (Net migration equals in-migrants minus out-migrants.)

Greater Vancouver, Peel and York were the census divisions with the highest net migration gains in 1991-92. Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain of 22,729, Peel had a net migration gain of 20,195 and York had a net migration gain of 19,773. The three census divisions with the largest net migration losses were Île-de-Montréal, -11,951, Metropolitan Toronto, -9,474; and the Winnipeg area (census division 11), -1,704.

Highest and Lowest Net Migration Flows For Census Divisions

Census Division	Net Number of Migrants
Greater Vancouver, British Columbia	22,729
Peel, Ontario	20,195
York, Ontario	19,773
Ottawa-Carleton, Ontario	8,683
Durham, Ontario	8,296
Algoma, Ontario	-1,324
Abitibi, Quebec	-1,415
Winnipeg Area (Division 11), Manitoba	-1,704
Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario	-9,474
Île-de-Montréal, Quebec	-11,951

Other Information

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. The four migration tables available include information on the ages of migrants, their gender, and their census divisions of origin and destination.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Apartment Construction Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

The composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada (1986 = 100) rose 0.9% to 116.9 in the second quarter of 1993 and rose 0.4% from the second quarter of 1992.

At the city level, the index for Vancouver bounced up 1.5%, the largest quarterly increase there in recent years. This movement helped produce a 2.5% rise from the second quarter of 1992. The index for Edmonton declined for the second consecutive quarter (-0.1%) but was still 0.5% above the second quarter of 1992. Following a drop in the first quarter of 1993, the Calgary index posted a very slight second-quarter increase (+0.1%) and was 0.9% above the year-earlier quarter.

In a similar pattern, the index for Toronto, after a first-quarter decline, bounced back in the second quarter (+0.9%) and was 0.7% above a year earlier. The Ottawa and Halifax indices showed small quarterly increases (+0.7% and +0.2%, respectively) and were still only just above year-earlier levels (+1.0% and +0.6%, respectively).

The index for Montreal rose 0.4% in the second quarter but declined 2.7% from the second quarter of 1992. This decline is partly attributable to the harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax in July 1992, which still affects year-earlier comparisons.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993
					% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**116.5**	**115.9**	**116.9**	**0.9**	**0.4**
Halifax	3.0	108.8	109.1	109.4	0.2	0.6
Montreal	23.7	114.2	110.6	111.0	0.4	-2.7
Ottawa	6.6	124.3	124.7	125.5	0.7	1.0
Toronto	28.3	119.2	118.9	120.0	0.9	0.7
Calgary	1.9	119.3	120.3	120.4	0.1	0.9
Edmonton	2.4	117.2	117.9	117.8	-0.1	0.5
Vancouver	34.1	118.8	119.8	121.7	1.5	2.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

First Class Constable Police Salaries

1992

Data released in this report include information on average salaries for first class constables in Canada and the provinces.

In 1992, there were 56,991 police officers in Canada, of whom 39,680 (70%) were constables. Of the total constables, 28,312 (71%) were first class constables. The average (mean) salary of a first class constable in 1992 was $44,768, up 3.1% from 1991.

From 1991 to 1992, first class constable salaries rose in Ontario (+4% to $47,651), Quebec (+3.9% to $47,387), New Brunswick (+3% to $35,871), Manitoba (+3% to $34,126), Alberta (+3% to $43,497), Saskatchewan (+2.9% to $40,542) and Prince Edward Island (+2.3% to $30,463). In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, police agencies were in a wage freeze, so salaries there were unchanged from 1991.

Other data available include salary information by force size and by salary groupings. The report, *First Class Constable Police Salaries in Canada: 1992* (uncatalogued, free), is available upon request only from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services, (613-951-9023 or toll-free, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Industrial Research and Development

1993 Intentions, 1992 Estimates and 1991 Actual

Industry spending intentions for 1993, if realized, will be almost twice the amount spent on research and development in 1984. In 1993, Canadian firms plan to spend more than $5.6 billion on research and development, up 2.9% from 1992. This compares to the 2.3% increase in 1992 and the 3.4% increase in 1991. Industrial research and development represented 53% of all the research and development performed in Canada in 1991.

The Vol. 17, No. 4 issue of *Science Statistics Service Bulletin* (88-001, $7.10), which is now available, presents research and development spending intentions for 1993, estimates for 1992 and actual expenditures for 1991. Additional information is provided for 1991 on sources of funds, regional distribution and human resources. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending July 31, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 31, 1993 totalled 267 150 tonnes, down 5.1% from the week-earlier 281 509 tonnes but up 0.9% from the year-earlier 264 808 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 342 625 tonnes, a 4.8% increase from 7 957 663 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.8 million tonnes, down 5.3% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 10.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 11.5% from the same period last year.

Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of July 21, 1993 decreased 4.1% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement

June 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 057 777 tonnes of cement in June 1993, down 0.8% from 1 066 018ʳ (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier but up 15.9% from 912 713 tonnes shipped in May 1993.

For January to June 1993, shipments totalled 3 686 222 tonnes, up 0.7% from 3 660 757ʳ tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

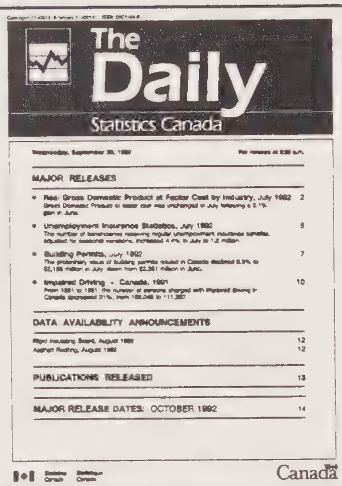
May 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for May 1993 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers report that scheduled domestic passenger-kilometers decreased by 13% from May 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for May 1993 will be published in the August issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■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Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Textile Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 34-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises,
First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110;
Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/
US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108;
Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/
US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Industrial Research and Development, 1984 to 1993.
Vol. 17, No. 4.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Friday, August 6, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey
July 1993

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for July show that employment declined by 43,000 after a large gain of 99,000 in June. Unemployment increased by 30,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 11.6 (+0.3). The labour force was little changed in July following a sharp increase in June.

Employment and Employment/population Ratio

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending July 17, 1993, employment decreased by 43,000 to 12,388,000. Employment declined among youths aged 15 to 24 (-17,000) and among adults (-26,000). For adults, the decrease was concentrated among women. Their employment fell by 18,000 following gains of 83,000 over the two preceding months.

Full-time employment — persons usually working 30 hours or more per week — decreased by an estimated 58,000, offsetting the gain of 51,000 in June. Youths accounted for a slight increase in part-time employment in July (+15,000).

In July, employment was little changed in the services-producing sector, while it fell by 44,000 in the goods-producing industries. Losses were most pronounced in construction (-17,000). Following sharp declines in 1990 and 1991, employment in construction has shown no growth.

Employment decreased in New Brunswick (-5,000) and Quebec (-17,000) following little change during the past few months. Employment also fell by 5,000 in Saskatchewan but it increased by 7,000 in Manitoba. There was no significant change in employment in the other provinces.

The employment/population ratio — persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over — was 57.9 (-0.2).

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

In July, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 30,000 to 1,619,000. The labour force participation rate — employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over — declined 0.2 to 65.4. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 to 11.6.

For adults, unemployment increased by 41,000 and the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 to 10.1. The participation rate was unchanged at 65.8.

For youths, unemployment declined by 11,000 as labour force participation fell by 28,000. The unemployment rate edged down 0.2 to 18.6.

Levels and Rates of Unemployment and the Monthly Changes
July 1993

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	thousands		%	
Newfoundland	49	+2	20.6	+0.8
Prince Edward Island	12	0	18.1	-0.2
Nova Scotia	62	0	14.6	0.0
New Brunswick	45	+5	13.4	+1.5
Quebec	448	-11	13.2	-0.2
Ontario	604	+28	11.2	+0.5
Manitoba	53	-2	9.8	-0.4
Saskatchewan	38	+2	7.9	+0.4
Alberta	140	+12	10.1	+0.8
British Columbia	179	+10	10.3	+0.5

Student Summer Employment

Compared to a year earlier, the estimated number of returning students in July 1993 rose by 91,000, while their employment level was little changed (+14,000). Consequently, the employment/population ratio declined 2.0 to 55.3, continuing the downtrend that began in the summer of 1990. In July 1989, 69.0% of returning students were employed.

In July 1993, the employment/population ratio of returning students aged 20 to 24 was 69.6, 3.8 percentage points lower than in July 1992. For returning students aged 15 to 19, the employment/population ratio declined 1.7 to 50.6.

The participation rate of returning students fell to 68.3 in July 1993, from 70.5 in 1992; the unemployment rate rose to 19.0 (+0.3).

For youths who were students in March 1993 and do not intend to return to school in September, the employment/population ratio decreased 1.0 to 63.8. The participation rate for this group fell to 81.6 (-1.4) and the unemployment rate declined 0.2 to 21.8.

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey; persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March 1993 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return in the fall of 1993 (returning students) and those who do not plan to return at that time or who are uncertain of their intentions.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The July 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, call Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics

		July 1992	June 1993	July 1993
		seasonally adjusted		
Labour Force	'000	13,808	14,020	14,007
Employment	'000	12,212	12,431	12,388
Unemployment	'000	1,596	1,589	1,619
Unemployment Rate	%	11.6	11.3	11.6
Participation Rate	%	65.5	65.6	65.4
Employment/population Ratio	%	58.0	58.1	57.9
		unadjusted		
Labour Force	'000	14,272	14,338	14,490
Employment	'000	12,657	12,788	12,834
Unemployment	'000	1,615	1,550	1,656
Unemployment Rate	%	11.3	10.8	11.4
Participation Rate	%	67.7	67.1	67.7
Employment/population Ratio	%	60.1	59.8	60.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Precast Concrete Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

Price indices for the second quarter of 1993 for precast concrete-in-place (1986 = 100) are now available. The index for Canada decreased 0.2% in the second quarter of 1993 from the fourth quarter of 1992 and decreased 1.0% from the second quarter of 1992.

This marks the first release of the new Precast Concrete Price Index (1986 = 100), which succeeds the previously published 1981 = 100 series.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2045.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended June 1993.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, June 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, June 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, June 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin. Vol. 9, No. 5.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, July 1993.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58; Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, May 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1991 and 1992.
Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: $32; United States: US$38; Other Countries: US$45).

Labour Force Information, July 1993.
Catalogue 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

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∞

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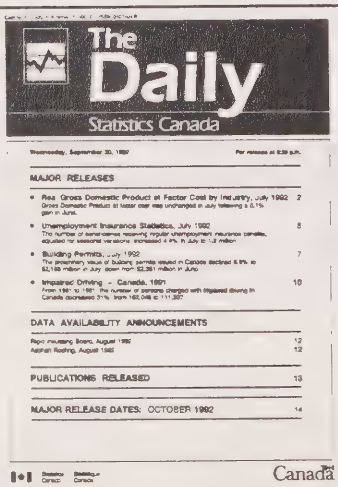
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	May 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	June 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	June 1993
11	Composite Leading Indicator	July 1993
11	Farm Product Price Index	June 1993
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1993



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 30, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
  Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in July following a 0.1% gain in June.
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
  The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million.
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
  The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 6.9% to $2,188 million in July, down from $2,351 million in June.
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10
  From 1981 to 1991, the number of persons charged with impaired driving in Canada decreased 31%, from 162,048 to 111,307.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing, August 1992 — 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Monday, August 9, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Unadjusted labour income in May rose 2.1% on a year-over-year basis. This was the lowest increase since October 1991.

Seasonally Adjusted

Wages and salaries decreased significantly in May (-0.9%). The average change in the preceding four months of 1993 was +0.2%.

Broad weakness characterized wages and salaries during May. Declines occurred in forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate and in all three levels of government administration.

Wages and salaries continued to increase during May in trade, commercial and personal services and in health and welfare services.

All provinces and territories recorded declines in wages and salaries in May with the largest decreases occurring in New Brunswick (-1.7%), Alberta (-1.4%), Manitoba (-1.4%) and British Columbia (-1.1%).

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries grew by 1.9% in May, down significantly from the average increase (+3.0%) during the preceding four months of 1993.

Note to Users

Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 88% of labour income and supplementary labour income accounts for 12%. Wages and salaries include bonuses, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. The estimates of labour income account for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

The deceleration in growth was largely attributable to forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, construction, transportation, communications and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, and local administration. The rate of growth in manufacturing also decelerated to +0.6% in May, the lowest increase since October 1992.

The year-over-year growth rate of wages and salaries in British Columbia continued to exceed the national rate. In contrast, the year-over-year growth rate of wages and salaries continued to be lower than the national rate in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

	May 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993p	April 1993 to May 1993
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	220.7	224.6	225.2	0.3
Forestry	235.1	247.3	232.8	-5.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	597.9	594.2	560.0	-5.8
Manufacturing industries	5,114.8	5,168.0	5,132.4	-0.7
Construction industry	1,725.5	1,642.0	1,600.9	-2.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,783.5	2,837.5	2,790.5	-1.7
Trade	3,981.8	4,071.9	4,096.4	0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,423.4	2,532.1	2,468.9	-2.5
Commercial and personal services	3,818.0	3,967.6	3,985.3	0.4
Education and related services	2,692.0	2,750.6	2,745.4	-0.2
Health and welfare services	2,665.0	2,776.5	2,801.8	0.9
Federal administration and other government offices	971.8	1,013.6	992.8	-2.1
Provincial administration	707.6	718.6	714.1	-0.6
Local administration	663.0	691.2	680.9	-1.5
Total wages and salaries	**28,487.2**	**29,275.2**	**29,023.5**	**-0.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,729.3	3,907.9	3,866.3	-1.1
Labour income	**32,216.5**	**33,183.1**	**32,889.7**	**-0.9**

	May 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993p	May 1992 to May 1993
	unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	209.1	169.3	213.0	1.9
Forestry	224.6	191.1	223.0	-0.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	601.3	577.1	563.8	-6.2
Manufacturing industries	5,146.6	5,104.8	5,178.2	0.6
Construction industry	1,743.7	1,488.1	1,688.0	-3.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,795.4	2,774.6	2,802.5	0.3
Trade	4,008.6	4,036.9	4,124.3	2.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,455.1	2,520.5	2,501.5	1.9
Commercial and personal services	3,813.0	3,877.8	4,005.7	5.1
Education and related services	2,796.1	2,867.1	2,852.0	2.0
Health and welfare services	2,698.9	2,762.9	2,837.6	5.1
Federal administration and other government offices	1,007.6	1,020.9	1,028.9	2.1
Provincial administration	709.2	708.2	716.2	1.0
Local administration	658.5	665.9	676.3	2.7
Total wages and salaries	**28,867.7**	**28,764.9**	**29,410.9**	**1.9**
Supplementary labour income	3,779.2	3,840.5	3,918.4	3.7
Labour income	**32,646.9**	**32,605.4**	**33,329.3**	**2.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

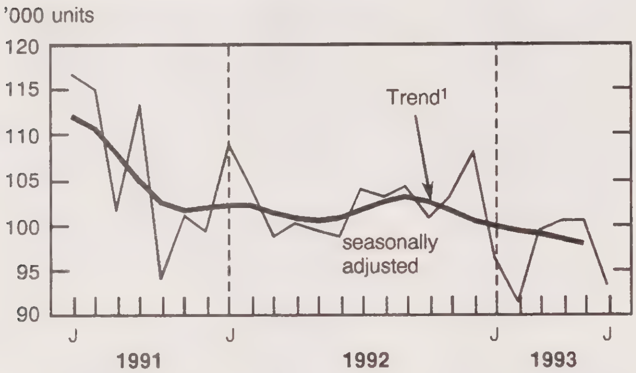
■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 93,000 units in June 1993, down 7.3% from the revised May figure. This decrease is due to sales declines for both passenger cars (-8.7%) and trucks (-4.8%).

Sales of New Motor Vehicles



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Unadjusted Sales

Sales of all new motor vehicles during June 1993 totalled 119,000 units, down 4.9% from June 1992. Sales of passenger cars fell 10.1%; sales of trucks rose 5.1%.

The June decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from declines for cars manufactured in Japan (-22.9%) and in North America (-5.0%).

In June, the North American share of the passenger car market rose to 68.3%, from 64.6% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell to 24.3% for the same period, from 28.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales

	March 1993 r	April 1993 r	May 1993 r	June 1993p
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**99,126** **+8.7**	**100,318** **+1.2**	**100,283** --	**93,010** **-7.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	41,878 +19.6	40,989 -2.1	41,168 +0.4	38,086 -7.5
Imported[2]	21,296 +1.0	22,425 +5.3	21,823 -2.7	19,426 -11.0
Total	**63,174** **+11.8**	**63,414** **+0.4**	**62,992** **-0.7**	**57,512** **-8.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**35,952** **+3.7**	**36,904** **+2.6**	**37,291** **+1.1**	**35,498** **-4.8**

	June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993	January-June 1993	January-June 1992 to January-June 1993
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**119,001**	**-4.9**	**621,766**	**-3.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	50,647	-5.0	258,463	-4.3
Japan[2]	18,006	-22.9	105,357	-16.0
Other Countries[2]	5,492	-6.3	28,293	-10.9
Total	**74,145**	**-10.1**	**392,113**	**-8.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America[1]	40,035	+10.0	202,523	+6.7
Imported[2]	4,821	-23.2	27,130	-9.7
Total	**44,856**	**+5.1**	**229,653**	**+4.4**

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
May 1993

In May, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 9.3% from the same period last year to 15 097 705 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 76 489 361 m^3, rose 3.9% from the January to May 1992 period.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 12.7% from May 1992, to 4 383 079 m^3. Pipeline imports rose to 736 744 cubic metres, up 89.1% from May 1992. Year-to-date, exports in 1993 (20 064 933 m^3) rose 1.5% from 1992 and imports (4 315 629 m^3) rose 16.6%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in May 1993 totalled 4 753 701 m^3, up 9.0% from May 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 31.0%, to 263 011 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
June 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.1 million tonnes in June 1993, up 2.8% from June 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from United States connections during June.

Total loadings for the January to June 1993 period decreased 5.0% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from United States connections increased 17.3% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of August.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
June 1993

In June 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 117.6 million fare passengers, unchanged from June 1992. Operating revenues in June totalled $121.0 million, up 1.8% from June 1992.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.98 million fare passengers, down 8.0% from June 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.3 million, down 3.1% from June 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of August.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

June 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers produced 60,340 kitchen appliances in June 1993, down 16.2% from 72,001 appliances produced a year earlier.

Data on production of home comfort products is confidential for June 1993.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 287,836 units at the end of June 1993. For the same period in 1992, the total was 420,445 units.

The June 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 156,528 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in June 1993, up 18.4% from 132,227 batteries sold during the same period in 1992.

For January to June 1993, a total of 712,275 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries were sold, down 11.7% from 806,943 units in 1992.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The June 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

June 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for June 1993 are now available. Canadian Level I air carriers report that scheduled domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 13% from June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1993 will be published in the September issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

Second Quarter 1993

Manufacturers made 5,778,178 pairs of footwear in the second quarter of 1993, down 3.5% from 5,984,877^r (revised) pairs a year earlier.

For January to June 1993, production totalled 11,076,468 pairs, down 1.2% from 11,207,755^r pairs during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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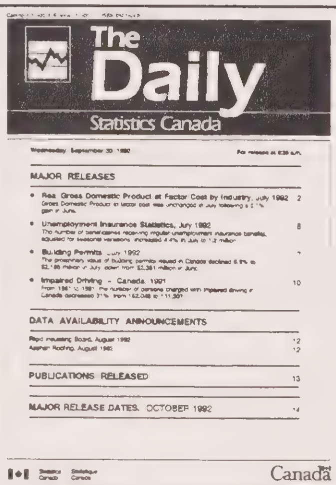

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Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, August 10, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

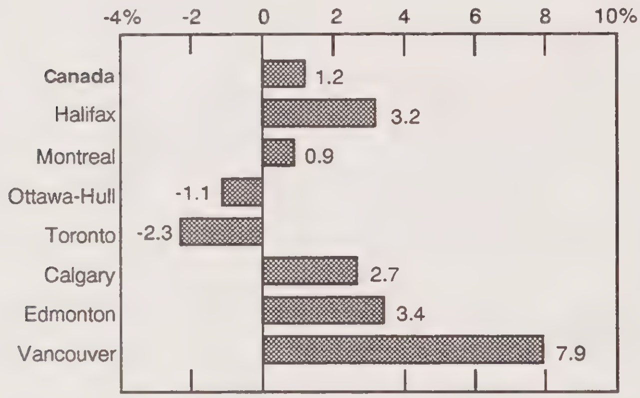
MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

June 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 136.1 in June, up 0.2% from May 1993. The estimated house only index increased 0.3% and the land only index increased 0.2%.

New Housing Price Index
% Change from June 1992 to June 1993



The largest monthly increases were in the Toronto (+1.1%) and Vancouver (+0.5%) indices. Of the nine city indices that decreased in June, the Calgary index decreased the most (-1.4%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.2% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in the indices for Vancouver (+7.9%) Regina (+4.3%), Saskatoon (+3.8%) and Winnipeg (+3.7%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in the indices for St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.5%), Hamilton (-2.6%) and Toronto (-2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indices
(1986 = 100)

	June 1992	May 1993	June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993
				% change	
Canada Total	**134.5**	**135.8**	**136.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**
House only	124.8	125.2	125.6	0.3	0.6
Land only	163.2	168.7	169.1	0.2	3.6
St. John's	126.8	127.0	127.0	–	0.2
Halifax	110.7	114.3	114.2	-0.1	3.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.5	115.3	115.3	–	-0.2
Quebec City	137.2	135.5	135.6	0.1	-1.2
Montreal	134.7	135.7	135.9	0.1	0.9
Ottawa-Hull	123.9	123.1	122.5	-0.5	-1.1
Toronto	141.1	136.4	137.9	1.1	-2.3
Hamilton	130.6	127.5	127.2	-0.2	-2.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.6	128.3	127.0	-1.0	-3.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.6	126.7	127.2	0.4	2.1
London	146.3	146.3	146.1	-0.1	-0.1
Windsor	127.1	127.4	127.4	–	0.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	135.2	135.1	-0.1	1.6
Winnipeg	108.7	112.7	112.7	–	3.7
Regina	117.3	123.0	122.4	-0.5	4.3
Saskatoon	107.2	111.3	111.3	–	3.8
Calgary	133.4	138.9	137.0	-1.4	2.7
Edmonton	142.3	148.0	147.2	-0.5	3.4
Vancouver	135.2	145.2	145.9	0.5	7.9
Victoria	128.3	131.7	132.0	0.2	2.9

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
June 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $997.2 million in June 1993, down 1.4% from June 1992. Concessions sales totalled $57.1 million, 5.7% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change
June 1993

	$ millions	%
Province		
Newfoundland	13.5	+0.6
Prince Edward Island	4.2	-4.2
Nova Scotia	33.6	-1.3
New Brunswick	22.2	-1.6
Quebec	182.1	-2.4
Ontario	420.5	-0.6
Manitoba	41.1	-2.0
Saskatchewan	27.9	-1.0
Alberta	108.6	-1.1
British Columbia	143.7	-2.7
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	39.8	-1.4
Edmonton	46.4	-1.0
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.8	-1.2
Hamilton	28.9	-2.8
Montreal	100.1	+0.2
Ottawa-Hull	45.3	-5.4
Quebec City	24.3	-4.0
Toronto	163.7	-0.7
Vancouver	75.5	-4.4
Winnipeg	36.2	-2.8

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on August 23.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The June 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in September.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
June 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1993 totalled 150 524 tonnes, up 24.8% from 120 645 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 totalled 898 580 tonnes, up 33.3% from 674 216 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
June 1993

Pulpwood receipts totalled 2 628 715 cubic metres in June 1993, down 6.1% from 2 798 561^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 049 127 cubic metres, up 40.0% from 4 322 915 cubic metres in June 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 717 683 cubic metres, up 22.7% from 7 102 380^r cubic metres in June 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 20.3% to 10 905 251 cubic metres, from 13 675 120^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of June 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 15 694 821^r cubic metres, down 4.1% from 16 369 425^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 13.1% to 34 117 236^r cubic metres from the year-earlier 30 161 737 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 51 575 687^r cubic metres, was up 3.9% from 49 650 805^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Egg Production
June 1993

Egg production in June 1993 totalled 39.1 million dozen, a 0.1% decrease from June 1992. The average number of layers decreased by 1.2% between June 1992 and June 1993; during the same period, the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,277, from 2,252.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Sugar Sales
July I993

Sugar refiners' sales totalled 92 122 tonnes for all types of sugar in July 1993, comprising 85 182 tonnes in domestic sales and 6 940 tonnes in exports. At the end of July 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 619 649 tonnes: 542 126 tonnes in domestic sales and 77 523 tonnes in exports.

This compares to total sales of 88 645 tonnes in July 1992, of which 80 716 tonnes were domestic sales and 7 929 tonnes were exports. At the end of July 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 601 666 tonnes: 529 197 tonnes in domestic sales and 72 469 tonnes in exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The July 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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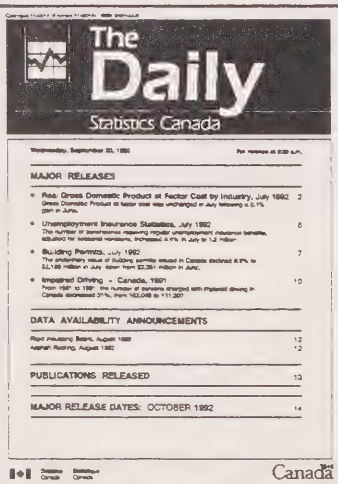

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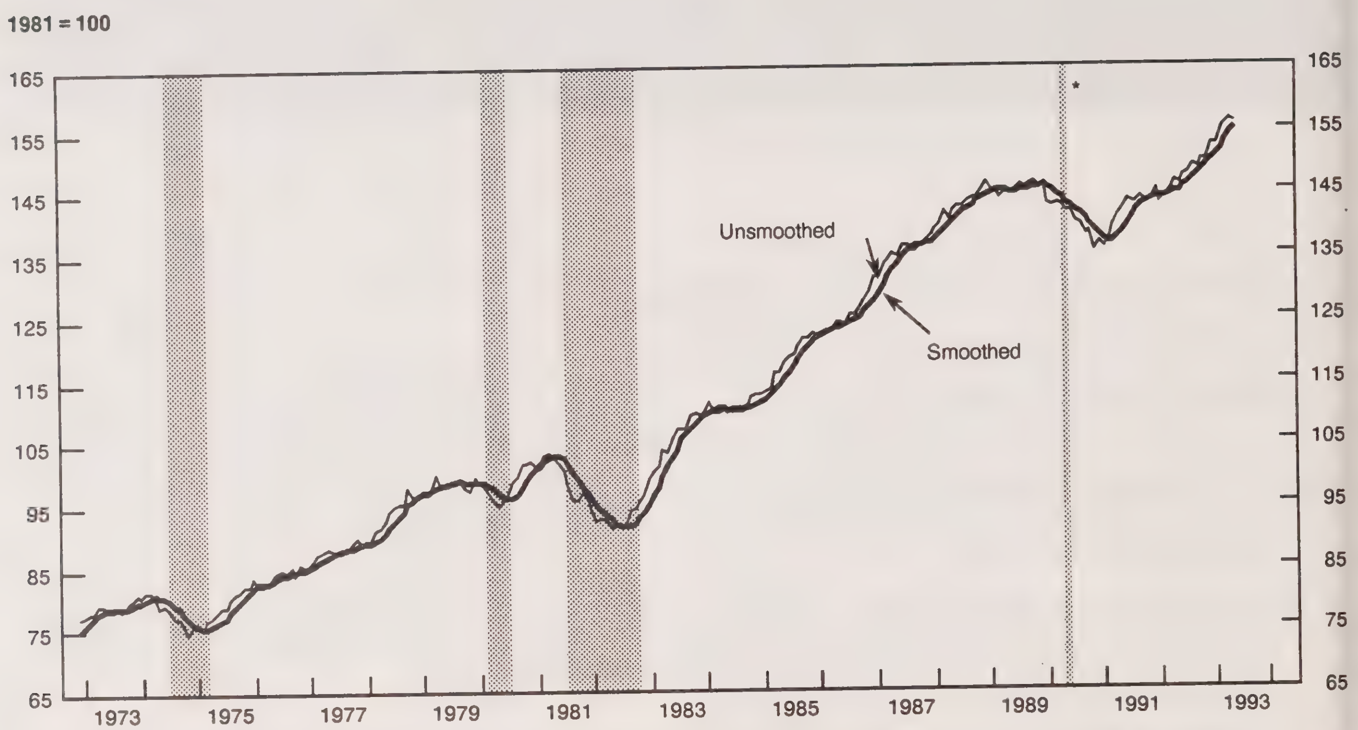
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Indicator

July 1993

The composite index continued its year-long advance in July, up 0.6% after a revised increase of 0.7% in June. While export demand softened, the indicators of household spending continued to improve and financial markets again posted rapid gains. The unsmoothed index fell for the first time since November 1992.

There were no signs that the recovery of household demand in the first half of the year was slowing in July. Demand for personal services was particularly strong, boosting services employment for the second month in a row. Housing starts rebounded after an upturn in existing house sales this spring, causing the housing index to post its largest increase in two years. Furniture and appliance sales grew steadily in May, while auto sales remained the major source of weakness in outlays for durable goods.

New orders for durable goods slipped by 0.1%, after strong growth earlier in the year. The drop originated in lower auto exports, despite robust auto sales in the United States. Inventories fell in tandem with shipments, leaving the ratio unchanged. The average workweek fell 0.3%, and manufacturing employment has weakened recently.

The financial market indicators continued to grow vigorously. The money supply expanded by another 1.4%, while the stock market recorded its sixth straight hike.

The U.S. leading index fell marginally, as manufacturing was weak and consumer confidence fell again. However, final demand in the second quarter was solid, particularly in key sectors for Canadian exports such as autos, housing and business investment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available the week of August 16-20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Index

1993

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	February	March	April	May	June	July	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	149.7	150.5	151.6	152.8	153.9	154.8	0.6
Unsmoothed	152.4	152.4	155.0	155.3	156.0	155.8	-0.1
Housing index[1]	126.1	122.4	121.3	121.3	121.9	124.6	2.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,780	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,785	1,791	0.3
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,332	3,375	3,456	3,560	3,676	3,783	2.9
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	25,728	25,896	26,169	26,475	26,849	27,222	1.4
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	206.9	207.9	208.6	209.0	209.2	209.1	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.4	-0.3
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	9,354.6	9,490.0	9,729.1	10,038.2	10,195.6	10,181.3	-0.1
Shipments to inventories ratio[4]	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.00*
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,056.7	1,065.9	1,073.1	1,079.3	1,085.7	1,090.8	0.5
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,600.7	3,610.2	3,610.0	3,613.7	3,626.4	3,641.2	0.4

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediatly preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

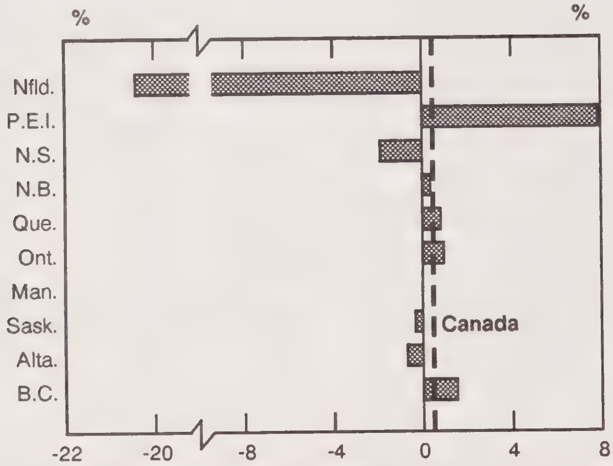
■

Farm Product Price Index

June 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 103.8 in June, up 0.4% from 103.4 (revised) in May. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.2% to 110.1 — another record high — because of a strong seasonal increase in the hogs index. The crops index rose 0.8% to 93.5, as a 39.8% increase in the potatoes index more than offset decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indices.

Percentage change in the Farm Product Price Index from May to June 1993



Crops

The crops index rose 0.8% to 93.5 as the potatoes index increased. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the crops index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In June, it stood 6.9% below its year-earlier level.

The potatoes index increased 39.8% to 158.2 following increases of 10.7% in May and 7.2% in April because stocks of potatoes were depleted before the new crop arrived on the market in July and August. The index stood 16.0% above its year-earlier level, a reversal of the situation observed during the 1992/93 crop year.

The cereals index fell 0.5% to 76.3. Throughout 1992/93, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. Effective June 1, 1993, Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for both durum and red spring wheat increased by $12 per tonne. In contrast, oats, barley and corn prices fell in most provinces. The cereals index in June stood 18.2% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index decreased 0.4% to 116.0. In general, flaxseed and canola prices fell while soybean prices were stable. The oilseeds index has decreased in the last four months. In June, it stood 11.1% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.2% to 110.1. The index, which stood at or near record highs during the first half of 1993, achieved a new peak in June. In June, the index stood 9.3% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index decreased 1.1% to 121.5, following five consecutive months of record highs. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices fell 5.9%, the third consecutive monthly decrease, following increases in the first quarter. Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of June was off 6.5% from the same period last year; in the United States, the Department of Agriculture's June 1 Cattle-on-feed Report showed feedlot inventories up 7% from year-earlier levels. In June, the cattle and calves index stood 14.8% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index rose 4.8% to 90.3, the ninth increase in the last 10 months. Increases of 3.1% in May and 4.8% in June followed normal seasonal trends. For the first half of 1993, Canadian slaughter was down 0.6% from the same period last year but U.S. slaughter was up 0.7%. The hogs index stood 10.5% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on August 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	June 1992	May 1993	June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993
				% change	
Total Index	**100.6**	**103.4**	**103.8**	**0.4**	**3.2**
Crops	100.4	92.8	93.5	0.8	-6.9
Cereals	93.3	76.7	76.3	-0.5	-18.2
Oilseeds	104.4	116.5	116.0	-0.4	11.1
Potatoes	136.4	113.2	158.2	39.8	16.0
Livestock and Animal Products	100.7	109.9	110.1	0.2	9.3
Cattle and Calves	105.8	122.9	121.5	-1.1	14.8
Hogs	81.7	86.2	90.3	4.8	10.5

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

July 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 1.4% in July from June 1993. The mineral fuels index led the downward movement, decreasing 6.8%. Moderating this overall decrease were the indices for metals (+2.8%), wood (+0.4%) and animal and vegetable products (+0.2%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 0.8% in July.

This is an early estimate of July's Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

June 1993

Steel primary forms production for June 1993 totalled 1 160 618 tonnes, down 4.5% from 1 215 227 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 totalled 7 138 162 tonnes, up 3.0% from 6 928 479 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

June 1993

A total of 204 801 cubic metres of waferboard were produced in June 1993, up 18.9% from 172 186r (revised) cubic metres in June 1992. Particleboard production totalled 126 444 cubic metres, up 14.1% from 110 851r cubic metres in June 1992. Fibreboard production totalled 8 632 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 14.6% from 7 530 thousand square metres in June 1992.

At the end of June 1993, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 159 311 cubic metres, up 20.3% from 963 335r cubic metres in 1992. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 672 327r cubic metres, up 15.8% from 580 831r cubic metres in 1992. Year-to-date fibreboard production totalled 50 121r thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 8.7% from 46 122 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

June 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in June 1993 totalled 63 845 tonnes, up 2.0% from 62 614 tonnes in May 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 totalled 381 400 tonnes, up 1.5% from 375 667 tonnes in 1992.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 694 tonnes in June 1993, up from 8 972 tonnes in May 1993. Year-to-date at the end of June, 58 959 tonnes were sold (54 984 tonnes in 1992).

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 312 tonnes in June 1993, down from 5 028 tonnes in May 1993. Year-to-date, 32 710 tonnes were sold (33 388 tonnes in 1992).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Oil Pipeline Transport, May 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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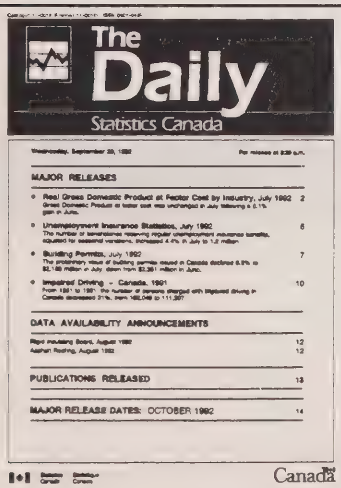
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Thursday, August 12, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 7, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 7, 1993 totalled 283 426 tonnes, up 6.1% from the week-earlier 267 150 tonnes and up 5.0% from the year-earlier 270 046 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 621 588 tonnes, a 5.1% increase from 8 201 974 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

June 1993

Milling

Wheat milled in June 1993 amounted to 216 thousand tonnes, up 3% from 210 thousand tonnes in June 1992. Year-to-date for the current crop year (August 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993), the amount of wheat milled was unchanged from the previous five-year average of 2.2 million tonnes.

Production of wheat flour totalled 162 thousand tonnes in June 1993, up 2% from a year earlier.

Crushing

There were 148 thousand tonnes of canola crushed in June 1993, slightly below the crush of 153 thousand tonnes in June 1992. For the current crop year (August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1993), the record domestic crush continues: as of June 30, the canola crush totalled 1.7 million tonnes.

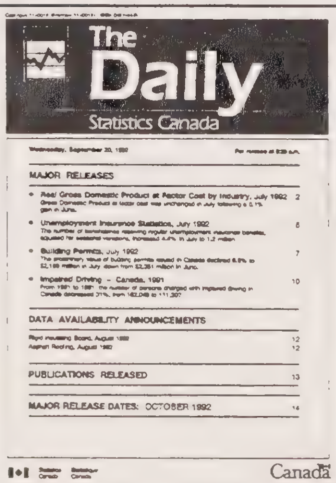
The resulting oil production was 63 thousand tonnes, up 2% from 62 thousand tonnes in June 1992. Meal production decreased 2% to 91 thousand tonnes in June 1993, from 93 thousand tonnes in June 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released later this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, Quarter Ended June 1993.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$20; United States: US$6/US$24;
Other Countries: US$7/US$28).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
June 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
June 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, June 1993. Vol. 70, No. 6.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
June 1993. Vol. 45, No. 6.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Energy Statistics Handbook, August 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

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MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

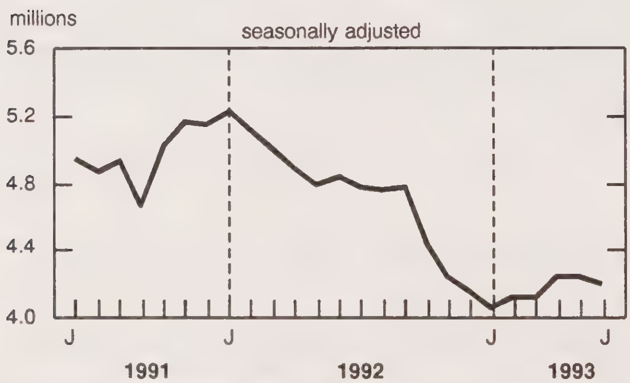
June 1993

Seasonally adjusted, trips to Canada by residents of the United States decreased in June, largely because of a decline in automobile travel.

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a 2.0% decrease in travel to Canada in June 1993, extending the recent downtrend evident since January 1993. Meanwhile, outbound Canadian travel decreased marginally (-0.2%).

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

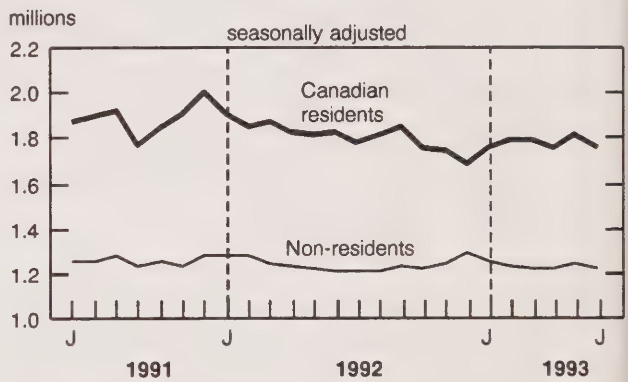


Same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.0% from May, to 4.2 million. This followed four consecutive monthly increases in same-day cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents.

Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased 4.4% to 1.0 million. Meanwhile, automobile trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States dropped 5.5% to 639,000, continuing the downtrend visible since January 1993.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 3.0% to 1.8 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including automobile) decreased 3.5% to 1.5 million, while trips to all other countries decreased marginally (-0.2% to 278,000).

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries



Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 2.2% to 1.2 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. The short-term downtrend in trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States continued (-2.8% to 947,000), while comparable trips by residents of all other countries remained stable at 260,000.

Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States totalled 4.4 million, a drop 12.6% from June 1992.

Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 10.3% to 903,000. Meanwhile, automobile trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States dropped 4.6% to 932,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 5.1% from June 1992 to 1.4 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 6.8% to 1.2 million, but similar trips to all other countries increased 6.0% to 210,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents were relatively stable at 1.8 million: trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.4% from June 1992, to 1.4 million, however comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 6.3% to 372,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The June 1993 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	March 1993[r]	April 1993[r]	May 1993[r]	June 1993[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	953	973	974	947
Other Countries[2]	253	240	259	260
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,518	1,481	1,527	1,474
Other Countries	269	275	278	278
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,602	2,668	2,677	2,617
Other Countries	278	275	285	287
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,722	5,830	5,799	5,786
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,114	4,233	4,236	4,196
One or More Nights	1,094	1,040	1,080	1,032

	June 1993[p]	June 1992 to June 1993	January to June[p] 1993	January-June 1992 to January-June[p] 1993
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,412	-1.4	4,512	-1.5
Other Countries[2]	372	6.3	1,177	3.6
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,239	-6.8	7,897	-6.0
Other Countries	210	6.0	1,756	6.0
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	3,480	-2.1	13,433	-2.4
Other Countries	402	5.8	1,298	3.8
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,808	-11.0	32,291	-14.1
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,438	-12.6	23,822	-16.7
One or More Nights	903	-10.3	5,114	-10.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, as well as estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Dairy Review

June 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 7 400 tonnes in June, up 23.3% from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 700 tonnes, down 1.0% from June 1992.

An estimated 606 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1993, down 0.1% from May 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1993 to 2 828 000 kilolitres, down 4.7% from the January-May 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) will be released on August 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
ther Countries: US$7/US$70).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States:
US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries:
US$20.20/US$202).

Teachers in Universities, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-241
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32;
Other Countries: US$38).

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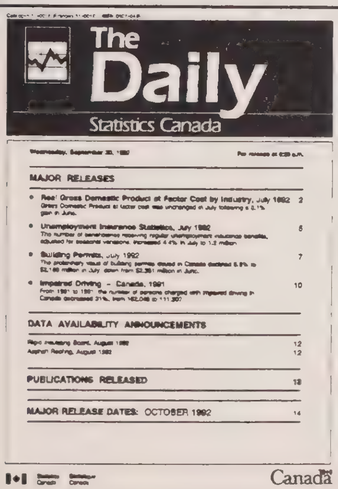

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
17	Building Permits	June 1993
17	Department Store Sales — Advance Release	July 1993
18	Monthly Survey of Maunfacturing	June 1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	June 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	June 1993
19	Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1993
20	Consumer Price Index	July 1993

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains
June 1993

Except for flaxseed and canola, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from June 1992.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	June 1992	June 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 293.6	3 011.6
Durum wheat	306.3	409.3
Total wheat	**2 599.9**	**3 420.9**
Oats	43.2	73.2
Barley	461.1	801.6
Rye	18.2	18.8
Flaxseed	52.3	35.1
Canola	306.6	252.4
Total	**3 481.3**	**4 602.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
August 1993

In the first five months of 1993, Canadian Level I air carriers reduced available seat-kilometres by 2% compared with the same period in 1992. For the same period, passenger-kilometres decreased by 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

The United States region reported a 9% increase between 1991 and 1992, to 2.1 million charter passengers, reversing the trend after two years of consecutive decreases.

According to preliminary 1992 data, for the 10th consecutive year the top three transborder city-pairs were Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. Toronto-New York reported an increase of 3%; Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago reported decreases of 10% and 1% respectively.

The Vol. 25, No. 8 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending July 31, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, down 17.6% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 13.5% and the number of cars loaded increased 9.4% from the same period last year.

Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of July 31,1993 decreased 4.6% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
June 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,747 million in June 1993, up 7.1% from $1,631 million in June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
June 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Imports by Commodity, May 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The Labour Force, July 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

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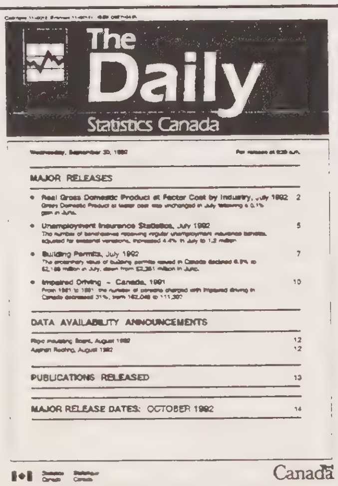
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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
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- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

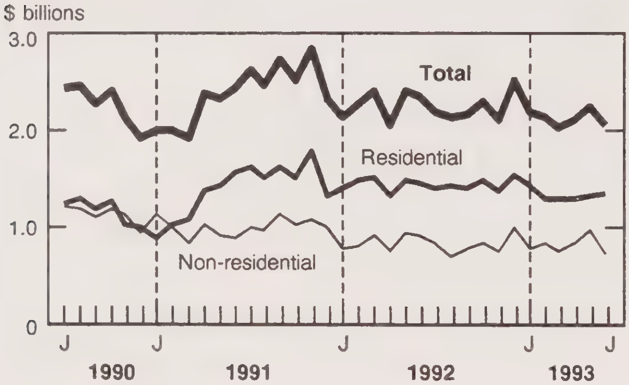
Building Permits

June 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,041 million in June 1993, down 9.3% from May's revised $2,250 million. The non-residential sector (-24.0%) was entirely responsible for the June decrease as industrial projects decreased 52.5%. The residential sector posted a 1.4% increase in the value of building permits. Significant decreases in the total value of building permits issued in June occurred in all regions except British Columbia (+20.6%).

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

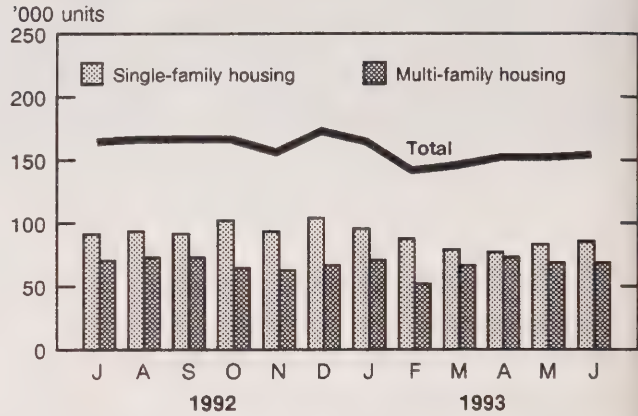
seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.

Residential Sector

The value of residential building permits increased in June to $1,325 million, up 1.4% from May's revised $1,307 million.

The British Columbia (+3.9%), Ontario (+3.9%) and Prairie (+1.2%) regions reported increases in the value of residential building permits issued. But the Atlantic (-4.7%) and Quebec (-3.3%) regions recorded decreases.

The value of building permits in the single-family dwelling sector rose 2.4% to $936 million in June, but the value in the multi-family dwelling sector decreased 1.1% to $389 million.

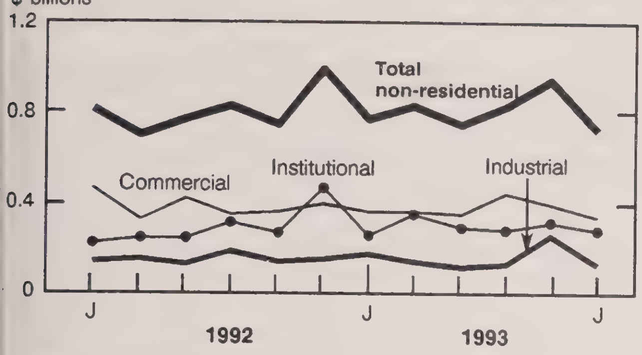
The total number of dwelling units authorized in June rose 1.4% to 154,000 units at an annual rate. Both the single-family (+2.1% to 85,000 units) and the multi-family (+0.5% to 69,000 units) dwelling sectors contributed to this increase.

Non-residential Sector

The value of non-residential building permits for June dropped 24.0% to $716 million, down from $942 million in May.

Decreases in the value of non-residential building permits for June occurred in the Ontario (-44.7%), Atlantic (-38.5%), Quebec (-34.8%) and Prairie (-11.2%) regions. Only the British Columbia region (+77.7%), reported an increase in June.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for May, preliminary data for June.

The three components of the non-residential ector showed decreases in the value of building ermits in June. The value of industrial projects fell 2.5% to $116 million, commercial projects dropped 5.4% to $332 million and institutional projects fell 2.2% to $267 million.

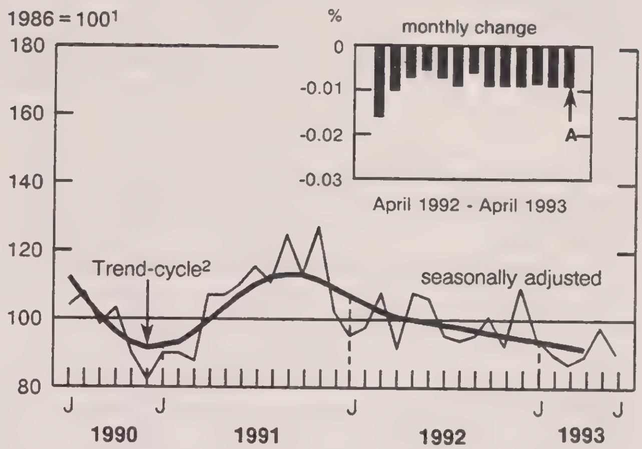
uilding Permits Indices

In June, the building permits index (excluding ngineering projects) decreased 7.5% to 89.4.

The building permits index short-term trend xcluding engineering projects) has continued a ownward trend since October 1991, decreasing .9% in April 1993 to 90.9.

The residential building permits index short-term end has been declining since November 1991, ecreasing 1.4% in April 1993 to 98.7. A decrease of .2% to 80.1 was also observed in the non-residential ector.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The June 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be release the last week of August. The residential building permits advance estimate of July will be released on September 1.

For further information on statistics, contact Pauline De Sylva (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential

Regions and Type of Construction	May 1993[r]	June 1993[p]	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993	May 1993[r]	June 1993[p]	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,249,544**	**2,041,127**	**-9.3**	**-13.3**	**2,791,348**	**2,654,002**	**-4.9**	**-11.9**
Residential	1,307,168	1,325,146	1.4	-8.3	1,730,586	1,774,907	2.6	-4.0
Non-residential	942,376	715,981	-24.0	-21.3	1,060,762	879,095	-17.1	-24.5
Industrial	245,154	116,360	-52.5	-19.7	286,139	156,497	-45.3	-25.3
Commercial	392,639	332,195	-15.4	-24.7	476,679	415,440	-12.8	-28.4
Institutional	304,583	267,426	-12.2	-17.2	297,944	307,158	3.1	-18.0
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**127,765**	**105,690**	**-17.3**	**-22.3**	**180,979**	**164,971**	**-8.8**	**-17.8**
Residential	80,292	76,510	-4.7	-5.6	130,487	131,870	1.1	-0.2
Non-residential	47,473	29,180	-38.5	-46.9	50,492	33,101	-34.4	-51.7
Industrial	2,102	4,750	126.0	-13.5	3,845	5,258	36.7	5.5
Commercial	20,912	16,344	-21.8	-30.4	20,237	18,959	-6.3	-37.5
Institutional	24,459	8,086	-66.9	-68.9	26,410	8,884	-66.4	-73.3
Quebec								
Total Construction	**573,851**	**466,235**	**-18.8**	**0.9**	**780,140**	**595,172**	**-23.7**	**7.5**
Residential	292,573	282,964	-3.3	-5.3	420,985	337,465	-19.8	-2.2
Non-residential	281,278	183,271	-34.8	12.2	359,155	257,707	-28.2	23.4
Industrial	143,607	28,441	-80.2	74.7	185,673	41,466	-77.7	23.6
Commercial	96,778	88,949	-8.1	-2.9	126,004	107,060	-15.0	5.1
Institutional	40,893	65,881	61.1	18.8	47,478	109,181	130.0	48.8
Ontario								
Total Construction	**807,925**	**652,347**	**-19.3**	**-28.4**	**957,099**	**905,198**	**-5.4**	**-26.8**
Residential	422,945	439,298	3.9	-22.8	552,919	632,148	14.3	-15.8
Non-residential	384,980	213,049	-44.7	-37.7	404,180	273,050	-32.4	-43.8
Industrial	53,274	58,210	9.3	-6.8	64,589	67,038	3.8	3.5
Commercial	174,090	79,546	-54.3	-52.6	204,598	112,531	-45.0	-58.3
Institutional	157,616	75,293	-52.2	-32.5	134,993	93,481	-30.8	-37.9
Prairies								
Total Construction	**307,041**	**294,632**	**-4.0**	**-21.5**	**349,876**	**391,179**	**11.8**	**-20.7**
Residential	176,739	178,863	1.2	-4.2	231,487	238,495	3.0	-0.5
Non-residential	130,302	115,769	-11.2	-38.6	118,389	152,684	29.0	-39.7
Industrial	35,408	18,390	-48.1	-65.3	22,372	30,355	35.7	-67.0
Commercial	58,342	59,779	2.5	-16.0	62,955	81,076	28.8	-10.6
Institutional	36,552	37,600	2.9	-41.7	33,062	41,253	24.8	-41.7
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**432,962**	**522,223**	**20.6**	**10.9**	**523,254**	**597,482**	**15.5**	**12.8**
Residential	334,619	347,511	3.9	12.1	394,708	434,929	10.2	14.0
Non-residential	98,343	174,712	77.7	8.8	128,546	162,553	26.5	9.7
Industrial	10,763	6,569	-39.0	-14.6	9,660	12,380	28.2	-12.5
Commercial	42,517	87,577	106.0	0.4	62,885	95,814	52.4	9.7
Institutional	45,063	80,566	78.8	22.8	56,001	54,359	-2.9	16.4

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
[p] *Preliminary figure.*
[r] *Revised figure.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
July 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for July were $933 million, down 3.9% from July 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $488 million (-7.0%) and sales for the junior category were $445 million (-0.2%).

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data to be published in the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
June 1993

Rolled steel shipments for June 1993 totalled 1 339 476 tonnes, up 18.8% from 1 127 633r (revised) tonnes in May 1993 and up 13.5% from 1 180 383 tonnes in June 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June 1993 totalled 6 931 162r tonnes, up 13.9% from 6 087 637 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures
1991

Aggregate shipments of manufactured goods declined 6.3% to $280.2 billion in 1991, down from $298.9 billion in 1990. This compares with a 3.2% decrease in 1990 and a 3.8% increase in 1989 (all figures are expressed in current dollars).

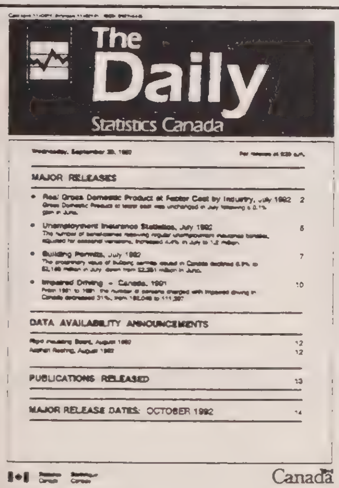
Value added from manufacturing activity dropped 8.7% in 1991 after a 3.5% decrease in 1990 and a 2.3% increase in 1989.

In 1991, these manufacturers employed a total of 1.74 million, a 7.0% drop, and their total wages and salaries dipped 3.2% to $58.1 billion. This was the sharpest drop since 1982 when employment decreased 7.8%. In the two years since reaching its all-time peak of 1.97 million in 1989, employment in the manufacturing sector declined 11.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1991* (31-203, $61).

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. □



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries

1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures

	Manufacturing activity							
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
	No. of establishments	Number	Person-hours paid	Wages				
			millions	$ millions				
Newfoundland	309	11,847	23.9	291.8	84.6	667.2	1,447.9	712.1
Prince Edward Island	134	2,596	5.4	52.1	11.1	261.1	435.7	161.5
Nova Scotia	718	28,740	59.8	765.2	184.6	3,126.2	5,281.8	1,879.9
New Brunswick	676	23,640	48.9	675.7	260.5	3,470.1	5,476.7	1,719.4
Quebec	11,793	327,750	679.9	9,350.2	2,510.1	36,928.7	69,958.5	30,415.1
Ontario	14,295	666,453	1,387.9	20,567.1	3,366.4	84,154.1	145,148.0	57,003.8
Manitoba	1,090	37,821	78.1	970.3	202.4	3,109.2	6,161.4	2,844.8
Saskatchewan	765	13,912	28.8	407.0	110.1	2,171.7	3,546.7	1,236.7
Alberta	2,635	67,312	139.8	2,044.3	580.4	11,993.4	19,477.1	6,815.8
British Columbia	3,874	107,784	221.6	3,798.5	853.6	12,738.4	23,192.7	9,450.5
Yukon	27	151	0.3	4.1	0.5	6.4	16.6	9.8
Northwest Territories	23	200	0.4	5.4	1.0	28.8	47.6	18.5
Canada								
1991	**36,339**	**1,288,206**	**2,674.9**	**38,931.8**	**8,165.2**	**158,655.4**	**280,190.7**	**112,267.7**
1990	39,864	1,393,324	2,893.3	40,406.5	7,936.1	168,664.3	298,918.5	122,972.5
% change	-8.8	-7.5	-7.6	-3.6	+2.9	-5.9	-6.3	-8.7

	Total activity						
	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages			
		$ millions		$ millions			
Newfoundland	2,877	98.3	14,724	390.1	1,022.8	1,882.2	790.7
Prince Edward Island	748	20.9	3,344	73.1	297.7	482.1	171.3
Nova Scotia	8,573	335.2	37,313	1,100.4	3,735.8	6,029.4	2,017.9
New Brunswick	8,231	304.7	31,871	980.4	3,804.7	5,843.1	1,751.0
Quebec	141,032	5,594.5	468,782	14,944.7	42,256.0	76,745.3	31,874.6
Ontario	212,175	9,607.6	878,628	30,174.7	112,241.6	179,393.1	63,161.4
Manitoba	10,894	409.1	48,715	1,379.4	3,547.0	6,750.4	2,996.0
Saskatchewan	5,634	202.6	19,546	609.6	2,371.9	3,785.4	1,275.3
Alberta	23,974	990.2	91,286	3,034.6	13,023.4	20,708.3	7,017.1
British Columbia	35,175	1,586.0	142,959	5,384.5	14,209.3	24,922.6	9,709.4
Yukon	37	0.9	188	5.0	6.8	17.0	9.7
Northwest Territories	50	1.6	250	7.0	29.6	48.5	18.6
Canada							
1991	**449,400**	**19,151.6**	**1,737,606**	**58,083.4**	**196,546.5**	**326,607.3**	**120,793.2**
1990	475,659	19,585.6	1,868,983	59,992.1	205,818.9	344,033.3	130,932.7
% change	-5.5	-2.2	-7.0	-3.2	-4.5	-5.1	-7.7

Note: *Components may not add to totals due to rounding.* ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, June 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1993. Vol. 25, No. 7.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$22/US$88; Other Countries: US$25/US$100).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, June 1993. Vol. 9, No. 6.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

June 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments increased 0.5% in June following two declines in a row. Nine of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipments. A 6.0% jump in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of the increase. For the rest of manufacturing, shipments decreased 0.6% after virtual flatness during the previous two months. Unfilled orders rose 1.0% in June because of some large contracts in the fabricated metal products industry. Inventory levels increased for the fourth month in a row.

The short-term trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments was unchanged in the latest period after increasing for more than one year. Increases for 13 of the major groups were offset by declining trends for seven other groups: notably motor vehicle, parts and accessories; wood; and electrical and electronic products.

The trend for unfilled orders, after falling since October 1989, increased over the eight most recent periods but more slowly since February. The inventories trend increased in the two most recent periods, the first increase since February 1990. The new orders trend declined in the two most recent months following a year of growth.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' shipments increased 0.5% to $25.2 billion in June. Nine of the 22 major groups (accounting for 42% of shipment values) increased, but 13 decreased. A 6.0% jump in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries contributed the most to the June increase but did not completely offset the automotive sector's declines of 2.3% in April and 8.3% in May. The largest decreases in June were in electrical and electronic products (-3.6%) and in machinery (-5.3%) industries.

Trend for Shipments

The trend for shipments showed no change in the most recent period after rising for more than one year. A considerable dampening influence on the overall trend came from three industries: motor vehicle, parts and accessories; wood; and electrical and electronic products. Much of the growth in shipments during 1992 and early 1993 was attributable to strong shipment levels in these three export-oriented industries. The shipments trend for 13 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 48% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period, though the pace slowed for 10 of the groups.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) rose 0.5% in June to $34.6 billion, the fourth increase in a row. The largest increases were in the electrical and electronic products (+2.9%), paper and allied products (+2.1%) and machinery (+3.0%) industries. Primary metal (-1.4%) and fabricated metal (-1.8%) industries posted the largest declines.

The trend for inventories (owned) rose over the two most recent periods. This was the first increase in the trend in three years.

Inventories/shipments Ratio

The inventories/shipments ratio showed no change from May, remaining at 1.37.

The trend has shown no change over the last three periods after continuously declining from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992.

Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders increased 1.0% to $24.5 billion, the first increase following two monthly declines. Large contracts in the fabricated metal products industry (+22.0%) accounted for most of the increase in the backlog of orders.

The trend increased over the eight most recent periods, but at a slower pace since February 1993.

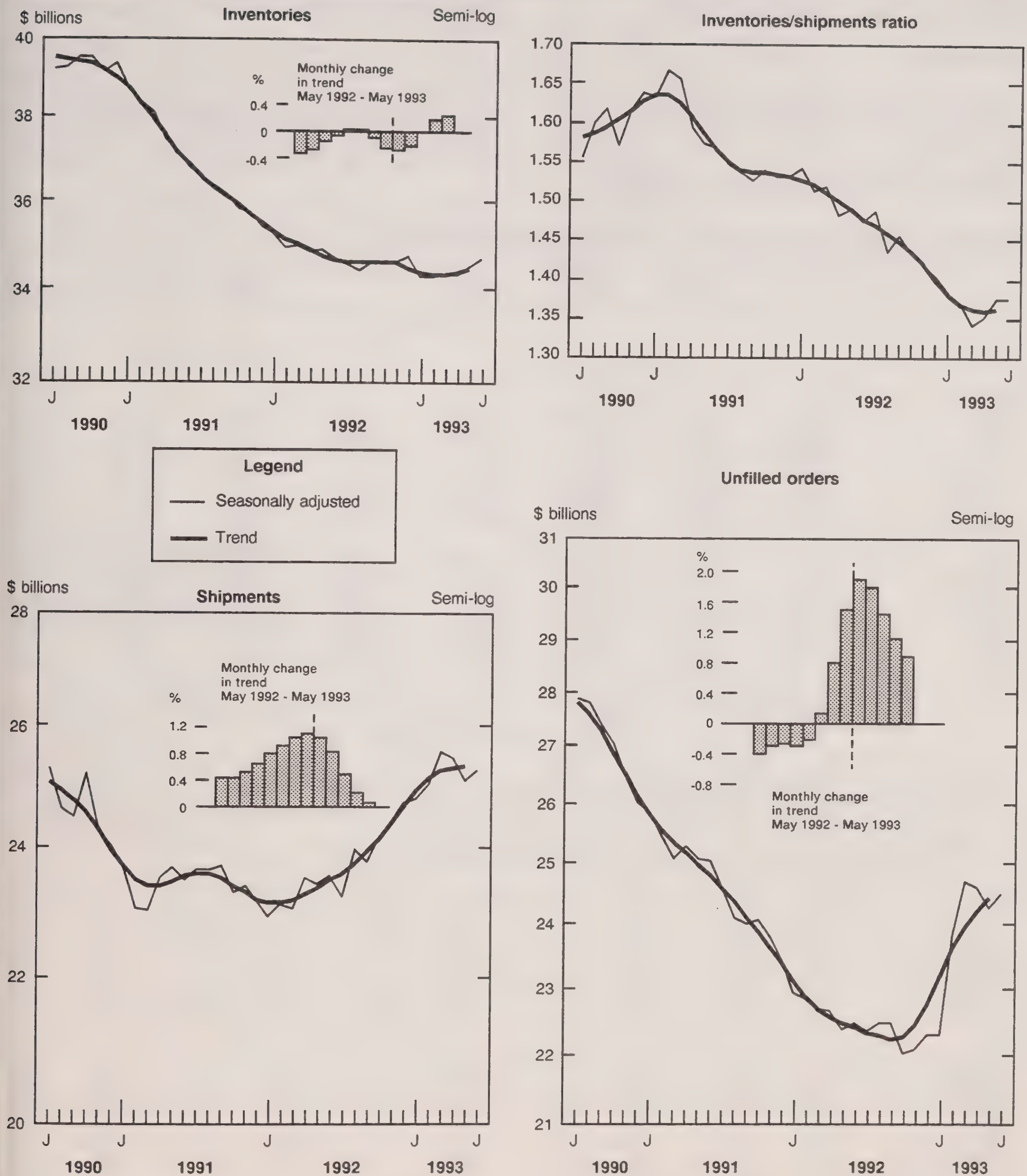
Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

New Orders

New orders increased 2.8% to $25.4 billion following three consecutive declines. Transportation equipment (+8.4%) and fabricated metal products (+27.0%) industries accounted for most of the increase in June.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders



Despite June's increase, the trend for new orders declined over the two most recent periods.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first six months of 1993 were estimated at $151.1 billion, 8.3% above a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The June 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available upon request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
1992								
June	25,571	34,465	22,557	25,469	23,529	34,654	22,516	23,645
July	21,378	34,093	22,373	21,194	23,219	34,488	22,381	23,084
August	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
1993								
January	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April	25,777	34,769	24,829	25,714	25,433	34,308	24,615	25,326
May	26,183	34,639	24,357	25,710	25,092	34,471	24,286	24,762
June	27,280	34,478	24,550	27,473	25,215	34,637	24,520	25,449

	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory/shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
	seasonally adjusted									
1992										
June	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	1.47	1.48	0.5	-0.3	2.3	0.6
July	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.49	1.47	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.5
August	3.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.3	4.4	0.6
September	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.45	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.9
October	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.2
November	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.6
December	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.7
1993										
January	0.1	1.0	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.9	-0.6	1.4
February	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.8	7.2	0.8
March	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.4	-0.4	0.2
April	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.4	1.1	-4.2	-0.1
May	-1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.37	1.36	-1.3	0.9	-2.2	-0.2
June	0.5	*	0.5	*	1.37	*	1.0	*	2.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Soft Drinks
July 1993

Data on soft drinks for July 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

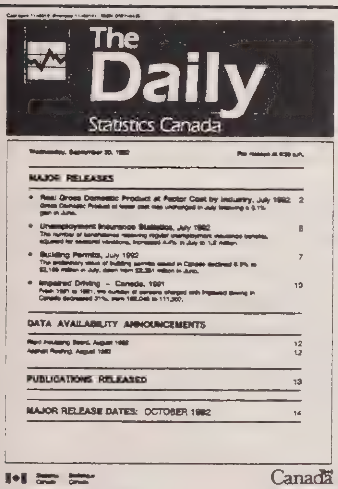
For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
Second Quarter 1993

Second quarter of 1993 data on shipments of plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly, June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 33-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Refined Petroleum Products, May 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States:
US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada,
July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116;
Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 19, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

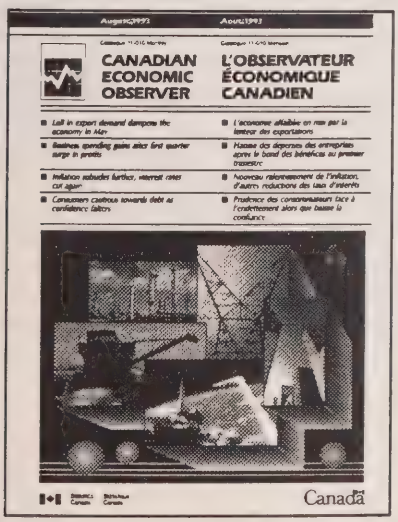
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade,** June 1993 — 3
  With exports and imports virtually unchanged from May at $14.7 billion and $13.8 billion respectively, Canada's merchandise trade surplus remained at about $900 million in June.

- **Farm Cash Receipts,** January-June 1993 — 6
  Farm cash receipts for January-June 1993 reached $11.8 billion, 1.1% above a year earlier and 6.6% above the previous five-year average of $11.1 billion. Higher crop and livestock receipts more than offset a sharp decline in direct program payments.

- **Sales of Natural Gas,** June 1993 — 8
  Sales of natural gas in Canada increased 9.7% from June 1992. Colder than normal weather conditions and increased industrial demand contributed to the strong sales growth in June 1993.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

August 1993

The August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and covers the major economic events in July. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The August issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

June 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports stood at $14.7 billion in June, virtually unchanged from revised levels for April and May. Exports of agricultural and fishing products rose by $175 million and exports of automotive products rose by $57 million. These increases were almost entirely offset by lower exports of energy products (-$106 million), industrial goods (-$63 million) and forestry products (-$50 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports also remained fairly stable, at $13.8 billion. Imports of automotive products and consumer goods increased by $23 million and $48 million respectively. The largest decreases were for imports of industrial goods (-$71 million) and machinery and equipment (-$41 million).

The merchandise trade surplus remained at about $900 million in June, but Canada's trade surplus with the United States grew by $131 million, to $1.8 billion.

Export Trends

Bolstered by continued strength of seasonally adjusted exports in June, the trend rose for the eighteenth consecutive month to 16.0% above its May 1992 level.

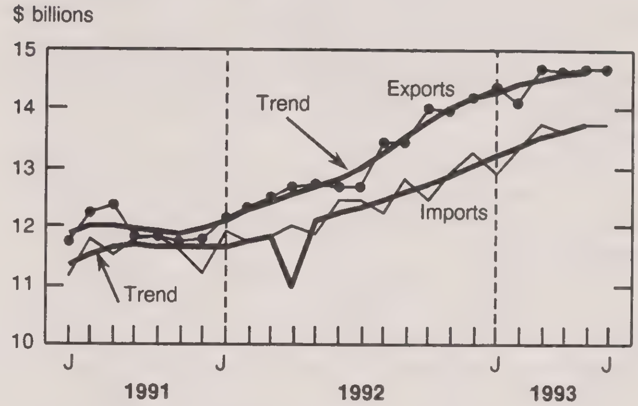
The trend for agricultural and fishing products increased for the fourth month in a row. Wheat exports appeared to recover somewhat from recent declines.

Exports of energy products increased by 2.8% in the latest period. There was growth in the trend for both crude petroleum (+4.5% in the last year) and other energy products (+21.7% in the last year).

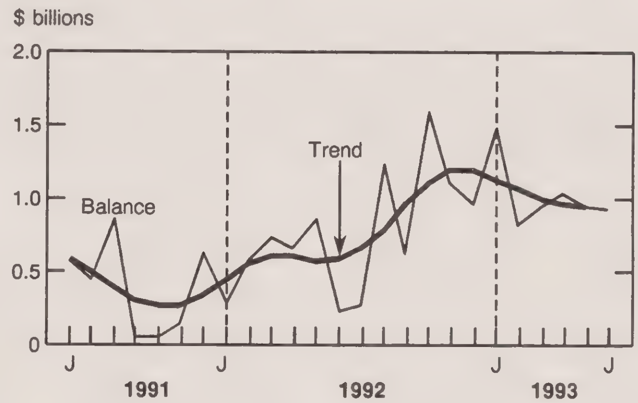
Machinery and equipment exports have been increasing for 17 months, with all commodity groupings continuing to move upward.

The trend for automotive exports has been increasing since last July, but decreases in the seasonally adjusted data in April and May, along with a very modest increase in June, caused the monthly rate of increase to drop from 3.7% at the beginning of the year to 0.1% in the most recent period.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Although forestry exports have grown by 21.3% in the last 12 months, they began to turn downward, albeit slightly, three months ago.

The only other downward movement was for exports of industrial goods, which fell for the sixth month in a row to just 3% above the year-earlier level.

Import Trends

The import trend has been increasing for 17 months, and stood 13.6% higher in the latest period than in May 1992.

Imports of agricultural products have increased by 17.4% in the last 12 months and by 21.7% since their turning point almost two years ago.

Energy imports have been on an upward trend for seven months, mostly because of sustained increases for crude petroleum, which grew a further 2.3% in the latest month.

Industrial goods have risen by 22.4% over the past 19 months and by 16.4% since last May. All major commodity groups continued to increase in the latest period.

There were continued increases for imports of most commodities within the machinery and equipment sector. The major exception was imports of aircraft, engines and parts (which have been falling all year), which stood 12.5% lower than in May 1992.

Trending downward in the latest period were forestry and automotive products. For forestry products, this was only the second decline in a row and levels remained 11.7% above May 1992. Similarly, this was the first decline in automotive imports since January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the June 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of September, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	11,721	11,817	11,750	9,827	9,913	10,141	9,773	8,773
Other Trading Areas	2,943	2,850	2,880	2,821	3,838	3,598	3,825	3,653
Total	**14,664**	**14,668**	**14,630**	**12,647**	**13,751**	**13,739**	**13,598**	**12,426**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,340	1,165	1,275	1,178	924	925	937	781
Energy Products	1,545	1,651	1,384	1,253	647	649	626	679
Forestry Products	1,876	1,925	1,991	1,552	124	119	129	117
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,471	2,534	2,472	2,472	2,521	2,592	2,506	2,176
Machinery and Equipment	2,977	2,961	2,872	2,477	4,246	4,287	4,182	3,802
Automotive Products	3,825	3,768	3,990	3,162	3,152	3,129	3,194	2,928
Other Consumer Goods	374	389	370	338	1,756	1,708	1,717	1,579
Special Transactions Trade	297	316	317	255	404	349	330	315

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	May 1992	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	May 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Energy Products	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.7	1.5	2.2	3.5	4.2
Forestry Products	-0.5	-0.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	0.1	1.4
Industrial Goods and Materials	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
Machinery and Equipment	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
Automotive Products	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9
Other Consumer Goods	0.9	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7
Special Transactions Trade	-2.2	-3.9	-5.5	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.1	-0.9

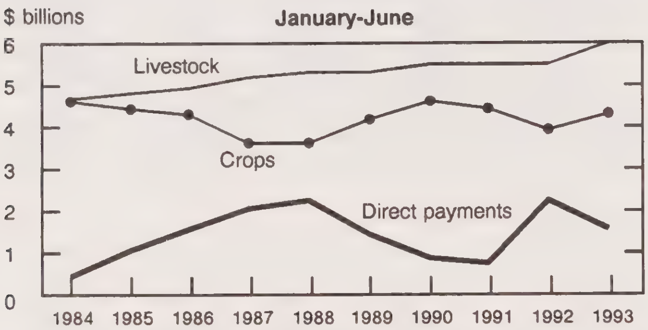
■

Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1993

Farm cash receipts for January-June 1993 were $11.8 billion, 1.1% higher than the year-earlier $11.7 billion. Higher crop (+10%) and livestock (+8.5%) receipts more than offset a 34% drop in direct program payments. For the April to June 1993 period, receipts totalled $5.4 billion, $331 million lower than in 1992. This moderated the record $6.4 billion of the January to March 1993 period, leaving receipts for the first six months of 1993 only slightly higher than in the same period in 1992.

Farm Cash Receipts



Provincially, Manitoba (+16%) and Alberta (+5.9%) registered the largest increases in cash receipts for the January to June 1993 period. Primarily responsible for the gains were higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, cattle receipts and payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP). Manitoba receipts were further strengthened by higher wheat and hog receipts, while Alberta reported larger crop insurance payments. The largest declines were in Ontario (-7.4%) and Prince Edward Island (-5.7%), mainly a result of lower program payments.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first half of 1993 reached a record $6.0 billion, 8.5% above $5.5 billion in 1992. (The previous record was $5.6 billion in 1990.) The increase was due to higher cattle, hog and chicken receipts. Dairy receipts recorded a small decline.

Note to Users

Farm cash receipts measure gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts, as well as direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, $21/$42).

Cattle receipts for the first six months of 1993 were $2.3 billion, 13% above the previous year's $2.0 billion. Prices were 13% higher as severe winter weather in the United States slowed slaughter cattle marketings and as strong demand supported feeder cattle prices. Marketings in Canada were stable as a 9.5% increase in live animal exports compensated for lower domestic slaughter.

For the January to June 1993 period, hog receipts reached $997 million, 22% higher than a year earlier. The increase was mainly caused by a 19% rise in prices, which occurred despite higher slaughter in both Canada (+1.9%) and the United States (+0.7%). This price increase followed unfavourable winter weather conditions in the United States, which moderated expected increases in production and marketings.

Chicken receipts for the first half of 1993 were $489 million, 5.8% higher than the previous year's $462 million. Quantities marketed rose 3.5% and prices increased 2.3%.

Dairy receipts for the first half of 1993 fell for the third consecutive year. Quantities delivered fell as lower demand for butterfat led to reductions in Market Sharing Quota.

Crops Receipts

Crops receipts rose 10% to $4.3 billion in the first six months of 1993, compared to the year-earlier $3.9 billion. Substantially higher CWB payments, along with increased receipts for most grains and oilseeds, more than offset a sharp drop in corn receipts.

For January to June 1993, CWB payments reached $685 million, up $458 million from 1992. Final payments totalling $431 million were paid in January 1993 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. In January 1992, producers received final payments of only $15 million as international grain prices had collapsed at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

Receipts for the major grains and oilseeds, excluding corn, rose 2.9% to $1.8 billion. Producer deliveries for the January to June period were stable and prices increased 2.8%, despite the poor quality of the 1992 crop and low export demand from Russia and China.

Corn receipts fell 37% to $164 million, the lowest level since 1979. The decline was due to lower producer deliveries, which followed poor growing and harvesting conditions in 1992.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments for the first half of 1993 totalled $1.5 billion, down 34% from the year-earlier $2.2 billion. Lower other (ad hoc), tripartite and Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) payments more than offset higher crop insurance and GRIP payments.

Other (ad hoc) payments in the first half of 1993 fell to $44 million, from $586 million in 1992, as payments under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program wound down. Tripartite payments were just $12 million, compared with the year-earlier $248 million when low market prices for hogs and slaughter cattle triggered payments. NISA payments dropped from $306 million to $75 million. Most of the January to June 1993 NISA payments were from the 1991 tax-year program, which had fewer participants and smaller average withdrawals than the 1990 program.

In the first half of 1993, GRIP payments totalled $745 million, compared with $619 million in 1992, while crop insurance payments more than tripled to $299 million. Increases in these payments reflected the adverse growing and harvesting conditions that prevailed in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-June 1993 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the last week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

	January to June 1992	January to June 1993	January-June 1992 to January-June 1993
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**11,685.2**	**11,813.6**	**1.1**
Newfoundland	28.7	28.2	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	113.2	106.8	-5.7
Nova Scotia	134.9	133.9	-0.7
New Brunswick	124.6	126.5	1.5
Quebec	1,862.3	1,803.9	-3.1
Ontario	2,863.2	2,652.4	-7.4
Manitoba	1,094.0	1,264.8	15.6
Saskatchewan	2,376.9	2,446.2	2.9
Alberta	2,461.5	2,605.7	5.9
British Columbia	626.0	645.2	3.1

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

■

Sales of Natural Gas

June 1993 (Preliminary)

For June 1993, sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 296 million cubic metres, up 9.7% from June 1992. Colder than normal weather conditions and increased industrial demand contributed to the strong sales growth in June.

On the basis of rate structure, June sales were as follows with the percentage changes from June 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 483 million cubic metres (+9.5%); commercial sales, 351 million cubic metres (+2.3%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 462 million cubic metres (+10.9%).

The increase in residential sales in June 1993 was primarily caused by colder than normal weather conditions throughout most of Canada.

At the end of June 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas totalled 33 225 million cubic metres, up 7.7% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 9 090 million cubic metres (+8.8%); commercial sales, 7 003 million cubic metres (+4.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 17 132 million cubic metres (+8.7%).

The June 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	June 1992	June 1993 p	June 1992 to June 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**3 004 935**	**3 296 056**	**+9.7**	**30 835 797**	**33 224 917**	**+7.7**
Residential	441 283	483 423	+9.5	8 355 167	9 089 830	+8.8
Commercial	342 799	350 531	+2.3	6 721 527	7 003 286	+4.2
Industrial	1 795 051	1 901 968	+10.9	12 807 075	13 122 426	+8.7
Direct[1]	425 802	560 134		2 952 028	4 009 375	

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	**Canada**	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**3 296 056**	**323 933**	**1 100 892**	**62 007**	**237 986**	**1 121 510**	**449 728**
Residential	**483 423**	23 262	241 204	18 400	34 411	104 536	61 610
Commercial	**350 531**	56 030	137 687	14 556	15 313	73 188	53 757
Industrial	**1 901 968**	242 856	528 844	28 472	808	943 786	157 202
Direct[1]	**560 134**	1 785	193 157	579	187 454	–	177 159
Degree Days[2]							
June 1992	...	40	44	116	97	86	42
June 1993	...	49	32	103	125	129	68

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*

2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value indicates a warm month.*

... *Figures not applicable.*

– *Nil or zero.*

p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 14, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 14, 1993 totalled 280 580 tonnes, down 1.0% from the week-earlier 283 426 tonnes but up 3.4% from the year-earlier 271 229 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 902 168 tonnes, up 5.1% from 8 473 203 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 2.9 million tonnes, down 22.9% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 4.4% and the number of cars loaded decreased 6.6% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of August 7, 1993 decreased 5.1% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

July 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

June 1993

Estimates for the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments as of June 30, 1993 are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Export and Import Price Indices

June 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indices (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to June 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indices (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to June 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indices are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The June 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Profiles of Court Services

The Profiles of Court Services are available today. There are 16 reports, one for every province and territory and one each for the Supreme Court, the Tax Court, the Federal Court and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs.

These reports describe the structure of the Canadian court system. Details are presented for the following: composition of all courts; geographic distribution of the courts; jurisdiction and duties of judges and court personnel. In addition, descriptive and organizational charts are provided for the division of the provincial ministry that administers court services.

For further information, please contact either Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free 1-800-387-2231) or the Courts program (613-951-6645), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Selected Financial Indices

July 1993

Data for July 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

August 1,1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at August 1, 1993 and revised figures for July 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, August 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 8. August 1993.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Consumer Price Index, July 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, August 20.

Farm Product Price Index, June 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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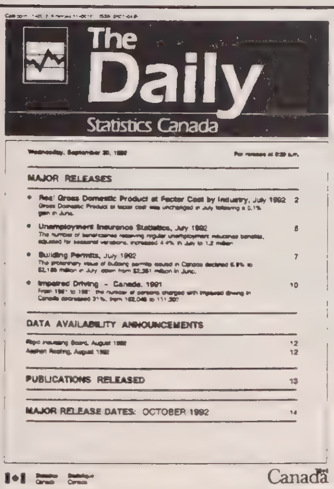
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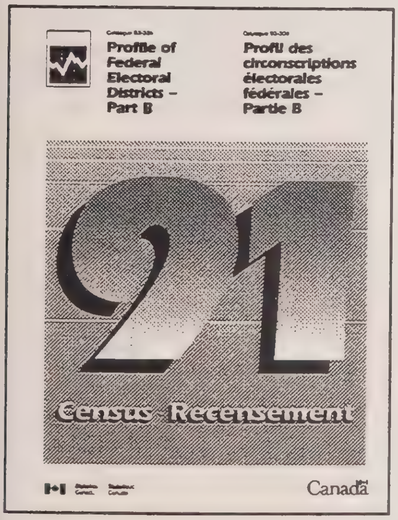
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Profile of Federal Electoral Districts – Part B

1991 Census

This publication provides 20% sample data for the 295 federal electoral districts (FEDs) enumerated in the 1991 Census.

Information on characteristics such as home language, knowledge of languages, religion, ethnic origin, place of birth, period of immigration, mobility status, fertility, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, occupation, and industry is available for each FED. Also shown for each FED are dwelling counts by need for repair, period of construction, average housing costs for households, as well as income distributions for individuals, households and families.

Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are included along with a reference map showing all FEDs.

To obtain a copy of *Profile of Federal Electoral Districts – Part B* (93-336, $65), see "How to Order Publications."

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 1993

In July, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.6%, unchanged from the increase reported in June.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.2% between June and July to reach 130.5 (1986 = 100). Four of the seven major component indices rose, two remained unchanged and one fell. Increases of 0.9% in the transportation index and 0.3% in the housing index were the main contributors to the latest rise in the all-items index. A decline of 0.4% in the clothing index exerted a modest downward pressure. Indirect tax changes at the provincial level explained roughly one-third of the 0.2% increase in the all-items index (see Tax Changes below)

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the all-items CPI rose by 1.6%, the same rate as in the previous 12-month period.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index shifted upward by 0.1% in July, the same as in June. The major components showed seasonally adjusted changes between -0.1% and +0.1%, the exceptions being transportation (+0.2%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (+0.5%). The compound annual rate of change for the all-items index (based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period from April to July), was 0.0% following a rise of 0.6% in the previous period (from March to June).

Food

The food index was unchanged in July after rising a moderate 0.1% in June. In July, the index for food purchased from stores fell by 0.1% but the index for food purchased from restaurants rose by 0.1%.

The small decline in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from several opposing price movements. Advances were observed for most fresh meat, fresh fruit, and bakery products. In the fresh meat category, pork prices rose noticeably because of increased exports of live hogs to the United States. Higher prices for citrus fruits and pears, largely of a seasonal nature, accounted for the rise in the fresh fruit index. In bakery products, higher prices for bread, cookies and crackers were observed. An 8.0% decline in the fresh vegetable index accompanied by lower prices for chicken (promotional marketing), dairy products, and soft drinks more than offset the overall impact of rising prices. The drop in the fresh vegetable index reflected lower prices for tomatoes, onions, cabbage and lettuce as the wet and cold spring gave way to excellent growing conditions. At the same time, seasonally higher potato prices were reported.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the food index moved up 1.6%, marginally higher than the 1.5% rise in June. In July, the index for food purchased from stores rose 1.7% while that for food purchased from restaurants rose 1.3%.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Next month, to better serve users of the Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada will begin releasing a preliminary estimate of the all-items CPI for Canada in advance of the usual release date. This information will be available in The Daily, on CANSIM, from Prices Division, and from the Regional Reference Centres. The preliminary estimate for August will be available on September 13.*

All-items excluding Food

The all-items excluding food index increased 0.3% between June and July. Most of this increase was concentrated in the transportation (+0.9%) and housing (+0.3%) indices. A small dampening of the overall movement resulted from a decline of 0.4% in the clothing index.

The 0.9% advance in the transportation index was due largely to a 4.6% rise in automobile insurance premiums. The introduction of a 5% sales tax on this service in Ontario was directly responsible for about half of this increase. Prices of new automobiles, mostly imported models, rose by an average 0.6%. The air fares index advanced 5.9%, reflecting seasonal increases on domestic flights and flights to Europe and the Caribbean. Several municipalities also reported fare increases for travel by local buses. A fair proportion of the overall upward impact was erased by a 1.3% drop in gasoline prices, due mainly to price wars noted in Toronto, Edmonton and Victoria.

The housing index rose 0.3%, much of this associated with seasonal increases in hotel/motel rates, which generally reach a summer peak in July. Other small price increases were registered for rents, basic telephone services, pet food, cleaning and polishing products, horticultural goods and household textiles. Several municipalities reported increases in electricity rates while rates for piped gas fell in some British Columbian cities. The owned accommodation index fell 0.2%, responding to continuing declines in mortgage interest costs and to lower maintenance and repair charges. At the same time, new house prices rose 0.3%.

Increases of 0.2% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indices contributed marginally to the rise in the all-items excluding food index. The tobacco products index reflected higher prices for cigarettes, resulting partly from tax increases in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. An offsetting effect resulted from lower prices for liquor, beer and wine purchased from stores.

An increase of 0.3% in personal care supplies explained the rise in the health and personal care index (+0.1%).

The recreation, reading and education index registered no change as the recreation index fell by 0.1% and the reading index rose by 0.2%. Within recreation, lower prices were noted for selected recreational equipment, photographic goods and admission to football matches. The rise in the reading index resulted from increases in the single copy and subscription rates of several daily newspapers.

Clothing prices fell by 0.4% on average. Prices usually fall in July as special and sale prices outweigh the upward effect of promotional prices returning to normal levels. The women's wear index fell by 0.3% as lower prices were observed for dresses, blouses, skirts and footwear. Men's wear prices fell an average 0.5% as lower prices for coats and jackets, furnishings and footwear were observed. The girls' wear and boys' wear indices fell as well, by 0.7% and 1.1% respectively.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the all-items excluding food index rose 1.6%, slightly less than the 1.7% rise reported for both May and June.

Consumer Price Index and Major Components
(1986 = 100)

	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
				% change	
			unadjusted		
All-items	**128.4**	**130.2**	**130.5**	**0.2**	**1.6**
Food	121.4	123.4	123.4	0.0	1.6
Housing	126.5	127.7	128.1	0.3	1.3
Clothing	128.5	130.9	130.4	-0.4	1.5
Transportation	123.3	124.6	125.7	0.9	1.9
Health and personal care	132.1	134.8	135.0	0.1	2.2
Recreation, reading and education	131.7	135.1	135.1	0.0	2.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	169.4	171.2	171.6	0.2	1.3
All-items excluding food	130.0	131.7	132.1	0.3	1.6
All-items excluding food and energy	130.5	132.4	132.9	0.4	1.8
Goods	124.3	126.0	126.0	0.0	1.4
Services	133.4	135.3	136.0	0.5	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	76.8	76.6		
All-items (1981 = 100)			172.8		

Energy

The energy index fell 0.5% in July following a sharp 1.0% rise in June. The drop in July resulted from lower prices for gasoline (-1.3%) and piped gas (-0.6%). Electricity rates rose (+0.5%) and fuel oil prices remained unchanged. Since July 1992, the energy index has fallen 0.6%, much of it due to a 4.8% drop in gasoline prices over the same period.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index climbed 0.4% in July following a slight 0.1% rise in June. Since July 1992, the index has risen 1.8%, slightly higher than the 1.7% increase in June.

Goods and Services

The goods index remained unchanged in July following a 0.2% rise in June. In July, the index for durables rose 0.3% but the impact was offset completely by a 0.2% decline in the semi-durables index and by a 0.1% decline in the non-durables index. The services index increased 0.5% following no change in June.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, the goods index rose 1.4%, the same as in June. Similarly, the services index rose by 1.9% in July, virtually unchanged from the 2.0% rise in June.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the all-items indices ranged from 0.1% declines in Saint John and Montreal to a 1.2% advance in Whitehorse. Significant declines in the food and clothing indices were largely responsible for the declines in Saint John and Montreal. The substantial rise in Whitehorse resulted largely from the tax increase on cigarettes.

Between July 1992 and July 1993, increases in all-items indices for cities fluctuated between a low of 0.7% in Edmonton to a high of 3.4% in Vancouver.

Tax Changes

In Ontario, automobile insurance premiums became subject to a 5% tax and some parking levies became subject to the 8% retail sales tax. In Prince Edward Island, the 10% sales tax was extended to cover snack foods, legal services and pet food. Prince Edward Island also increased its gasoline tax by 0.5 cents per litre and increased its cigarette tax by 0.8 cents per cigarette. In the Yukon, gasoline taxes increased by 2.0 cents per litre and the tax on cigarettes rose by 5.0 cents per cigarette. The gasoline tax in Greater Vancouver rose 1.0 cents per litre.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Higher transportation costs and increased clothing prices accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation index, price increases were recorded for vehicle insurance, gasoline and air fares. The rise in the clothing index reflected higher prices for women's and girls' wear. The food index fell slightly, as lower prices for chicken, fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset price increases for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.3%. Higher prices for cigarettes were a main contributor and resulted from a tax increase of 0.8 cents per cigarette. Higher transportation charges were also recorded, most notably for the purchase of cars, air fares, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The rise in gasoline prices reflected a tax increase of 0.5 cents per litre. Further upward pressure came from the housing index, where charges increased for electricity, traveller accommodation and household operating expenses. Lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies and fresh vegetables had a dampening effect. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the upward impact came from the transportation index, where prices increased for gasoline, cars, air fares, local bus fares, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The housing index rose marginally, as increased charges for traveller accommodation and higher prices for household textiles were partly offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes. The clothing index declined, as did

the food index, the latter reflecting lower prices for bakery products, sugar and dairy products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.8%.

Saint John

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. The greatest downward impact came from declines in the clothing and food indices. The drop in the latter was mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, sugar and beef. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for traveller accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment were offset by declines in owned accommodation charges and in household operating expenses. Higher transportation charges were recorded, most notably for air fares, gasoline and the purchase of trucks and vans. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh fruit, beef, restaurant meals, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, and cured and prepared meats. Higher transportation charges were registered, notably for car purchases, gasoline and air fares. The housing index also advanced as increased charges for electricity and for traveller accommodation were only partly offset by a drop in owned accommodation costs. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for eye care and for non-prescribed medicines. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and decreased recreational expenses. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Montreal

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, reflecting declines in the clothing and food indices. Within food, most of the downward impact came from lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, and fish. The greatest upward pressure came from the transportation index, reflecting higher prices for the purchase of cars and increased air fares. The housing index also advanced, mainly due to increased charges for traveller accommodation, electricity and rented accommodation. Higher prices for personal care supplies were recorded as well. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.0%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the upward impact originated in the transportation index, where prices moved higher for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares, parking, and the purchase of trucks and vans. The housing index also advanced, reflecting increased charges for traveller accommodation, higher household operating expenses, increased prices for household furnishings and equipment, and higher charges for rented accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies and increased recreation expenses. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing, food (notably for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and beef), alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Toronto

Advances in the transportation and housing indices explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Within the transportation index, prices increased for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares and the purchase of automobiles. Within the housing component, prices rose for traveller accommodation, owned accommodation, household operation and rented accommodation. Prices also increased for cigarettes and clothing. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and chicken more than offset higher prices for pork, beef and fresh fruit. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.8%. A large part of the increase came from the transportation index, reflecting advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Charges for vehicle purchases and vehicle maintenance and repairs rose as well. The food index rose as prices moved higher for dairy products, cereal and bakery products, beef, and fresh fruit. Further upward pressure came from price increases for traveller accommodation, household operation, women's wear and cigarettes. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the transportation, housing and clothing indices explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher air fares, increased prices for automobiles and a rise in local bus fares. Most of the rise in the housing index centred around increased charges for traveller accommodation, while the clothing index advanced due to higher prices for women's wear. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation charges. The food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef completely offset higher prices for fresh fruit, dairy products, pork, soft drinks and chicken. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the transportation and clothing indices. Within transportation, prices rose for gasoline, air fares and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The food index was also up, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, fats and oils, pork, cured meats and restaurant meals. A drop in the housing index had a moderating effect and was mainly due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower household operating expenses. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Advances in the clothing, transportation and housing indices were among factors that had an upward impact. Within transportation, higher air fares more than offset lower prices for automobiles, gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs. The housing index advanced as increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation more than offset decreased charges for owned accommodation and household textiles. The indices for food, health and personal care, and recreation, reading and education declined. The drop in the food index mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and chicken. Charges for recreational equipment, personal care supplies, and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also declined. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Advances in traveller accommodation charges were recorded along with a rise in the food index, the latter reflecting higher prices for beef, prepared meats, poultry, bakery products and pork. Prices increased further for women's wear, vehicle insurance, air fares, cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.7%.

Calgary

Advances in traveller accommodation charges, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Further upward pressure came from a rise in the food index, and was mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, chicken, restaurant meals and pork. Prices also increased for women's wear and for personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indices. The greatest upward impact came from the transportation index, where prices rose for air fares, car purchases and gasoline (the latter due to a tax increase). The housing index rose in response to higher charges for traveller accommodation and basic telephone service. The clothing and food indices also advanced, the latter reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit, beef and pork. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Much of the move upward originated in the housing index, where charges increased for traveller accommodation, water and rented accommodation. Women's wear prices were also higher. The transportation index rose, reflecting higher air fares, automobile prices and local bus fares. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines rose, too. Dampening these advances were lower prices for restaurant meals, beef, pork, fresh fruit and cured meats. Selected recreation charges also declined. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Whitehorse

The all-items index rose 1.2%. Higher prices for cigarettes was a major contributor, resulting from a five cents per cigarette tax increase. Housing charges also increased, mainly because of a rise in traveller accommodation charges and electricity rates. Further upward pressure came from higher air fares and higher gasoline prices, the latter reflecting a two cents per litre tax increase. The food index declined, responding to lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables and bakery products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Yellowknife

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was largely concentrated in the transportation, housing and recreation indices. Within transportation, increased air fares and higher prices for trucks and vans were recorded. The housing index rose, responding to higher traveller accommodation charges and household operating expenses. Increased cablevision charges caused the rise in the recreation index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for women's and girls' wear. The food index declined, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and cured meats more than offset price increases for cereal and bakery products, fresh fruit and dairy products. Since July 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The July 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indices for Urban Centres

The indices in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
July 1993 index	124.9	118.5	118.9	134.7	121.6	128.7	132.5	151.6
% change from June 1993	0.6	-0.3	0.0	2.9	1.8	-0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from July 1992	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.9	5.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1993 index	129.5	129.0	121.4	125.3	118.9	140.5	134.6	193.6
% change from June 1993	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-1.6	0.8	-0.4	-0.1	2.4
% change from July 1992	2.1	3.0	1.4	3.1	0.8	2.9	2.3	3.4
Halifax								
July 1993 index	127.4	129.2	120.3	127.4	121.0	131.2	130.4	171.9
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	1.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
% change from July 1992	0.8	-0.4	0.5	3.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	-0.2
Saint John								
July 1993 index	126.9	127.4	120.8	130.3	120.7	132.7	128.8	171.8
% change from June 1993	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.6	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1992	1.4	1.0	0.0	4.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.5
Quebec City								
July 1993 index	129.2	120.4	127.6	134.1	118.9	136.7	137.4	168.3
% change from June 1993	0.2	1.2	0.2	-2.0	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.5	0.2
Montreal								
July 1993 index	130.9	120.6	130.3	134.0	120.9	136.1	141.6	173.8
% change from June 1993	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1992	1.0	-0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.1
Ottawa								
July 1993 index	130.6	125.7	128.2	129.7	126.1	139.8	134.8	165.4
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1992	2.3	5.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.7	-0.3
Toronto								
July 1993 index	132.0	125.0	131.3	128.9	128.2	138.2	136.2	165.0
% change from June 1993	0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.7
% change from July 1992	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.0
Thunder Bay								
July 1993 index	129.8	120.2	127.5	132.6	127.3	129.9	134.3	170.4
% change from June 1993	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
% change from July 1992	1.9	-0.1	1.9	2.8	3.2	1.6	2.7	0.6
Winnipeg								
July 1993 index	130.4	130.1	124.5	132.4	127.0	133.7	137.5	164.1
% change from June 1993	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	2.5	4.9	0.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.9	0.6
Regina								
July 1993 index	131.5	131.1	120.5	139.4	132.2	145.3	133.1	176.8
% change from June 1993	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1992	3.1	3.6	0.9	9.2	4.3	2.7	2.9	1.5

Consumer Price Indices for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indices in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
July 1993 index	130.1	129.1	120.4	138.6	127.1	156.9	131.6	163.3
% change from June 1993	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.1
% change from July 1992	2.4	2.4	0.2	9.5	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.7
Edmonton								
July 1993 index	128.1	115.7	124.6	128.8	126.2	132.2	133.4	182.4
% change from June 1993	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4
% change from July 1992	0.7	-3.5	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.2
Calgary								
July 1993 index	128.4	118.3	124.3	129.9	123.8	131.3	133.7	181.3
% change from June 1993	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
% change from July 1992	1.4	-1.1	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	0.9
Vancouver								
July 1993 index	132.1	130.5	125.7	126.7	136.9	129.4	133.3	170.5
% change from June 1993	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	-0.2	0.2
% change from July 1992	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.7	3.3	4.2
Victoria								
July 1993 index	130.2	129.4	123.2	128.3	132.5	128.9	132.5	169.0
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0
% change from July 1992	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.3
Whitehorse								
July 1993 index	126.4	119.6	125.7	130.3	116.2	126.5	125.2	163.4
% change from June 1993	1.2	-0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1	8.8
% change from July 1992	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	-0.3	10.0
Yellowknife								
July 1993 index	126.6	117.8	121.1	133.4	121.3	124.0	130.0	166.3
% change from June 1993	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.5	0.0
% change from July 1992	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.3	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.0

[1] *For inter-city indices of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69).*

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Construction Union Wage Rate Index

July 1993

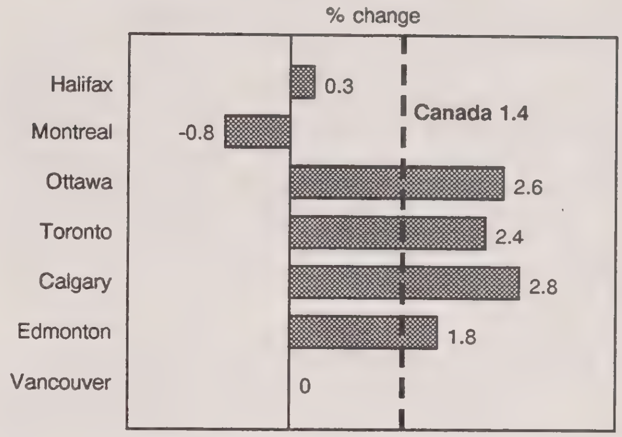
The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained virtually unchanged in July from June's revised 133.0.

Year-over-year, the composite index increased by 1.4%, from 131.1 in July 1992 to 133.0 in July 1993. Above average year-over-year increases were observed in most of the Ontario and Alberta city indices, but indices for cities in Quebec moved down, with decreases ranging from -0.6% to -1.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

Constructon Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements), July 1992 to July 1993



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements)
(1986 = 100)

	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993 p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
				% change	
Canada	**131.1**	**133.0**	**133.0**	**–**	**1.4**
St. John's	125.6	125.6	125.6	–	–
Halifax	121.0	121.4	121.4	–	0.3
Saint John	130.8	135.7	135.7	–	3.7
Quebec City	139.4	138.5	138.5	–	-0.6
Chicoutimi	139.3	137.9	137.9	–	-1.0
Montreal	139.5	138.4	138.4	–	-0.8
Ottawa	136.0	139.5	139.5	–	2.6
Toronto	139.6	142.9	142.9	–	2.4
Hamilton	133.0	138.9	138.9	–	4.4
St. Catharines	136.1	139.8	139.8	–	2.7
Kitchener	131.3	137.7	137.7	–	4.9
London	135.0	138.6	138.6	–	2.7
Windsor	135.8	138.6	138.6	–	2.1
Sudbury	136.4	139.9	139.9	–	2.6
Thunder Bay	135.4	140.0	140.0	–	3.4
Winnipeg	121.5	122.0	122.0	–	0.4
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Calgary	122.5	126.1	125.9	-0.2	2.8
Edmonton	120.0	122.2	122.1	-0.1	1.8
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–
Victoria	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–

* *Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
July 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 170 539 thousand square metres in July 1993, up 10.1% from 154 870r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to July 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 254 747 thousand square metres, up 9.7% from 1 143 940r thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The July 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products
July 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 1.05 billion cigarettes in July 1993, down 25.0% from 1.40r (revised) billion cigarettes in July 1992. For January to July 1993, production totalled 26.83 billion cigarettes, up 3.8% from 25.85r billion cigarettes a year earlier.

Domestic sales in July 1993 totalled 2.31 billion cigarettes, down 26.0% from 3.12 billion cigarettes sold in July 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1993 totalled 17.78 billion cigarettes, down 13.3% from 20.50 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
July 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 354 327 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1993, down 36.3% from 3 695 817 square metres a year earlier but up 2.4% from 2 298 141 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1993 totalled 16 130 336 square metres, down 10.1% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics
Second Quarter 1993

Preliminary financial data for April, May and June 1993 are now available. In the first quarter of 1993, Canadian Level I air carriers reported a 10% increase in interest expenses and a 3% decrease in operating expenses.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the first quarter of 1993 will be published in the September issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Taxation Statistics for Enterprises
1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary 1991 data on provincial allocation of taxable income by industry are now available.

For more information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Periodical Publishing, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

Profile of Federal Electoral Districts, Part B,
1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-336
(Canada: $65; United States: US$78;
Other Countries: US$91).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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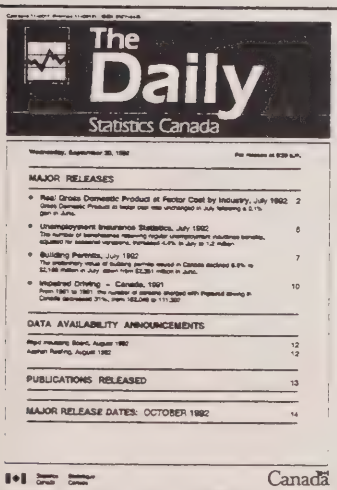
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
23	Retail Trade	June 1993
24	Wholesale Trade	June 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1993
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1993
25	Field Crop Reporting Series: No.5, July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
26	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Second Quarter 1993
26	Families	1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	July 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	July 1993
27	International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 23, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASE

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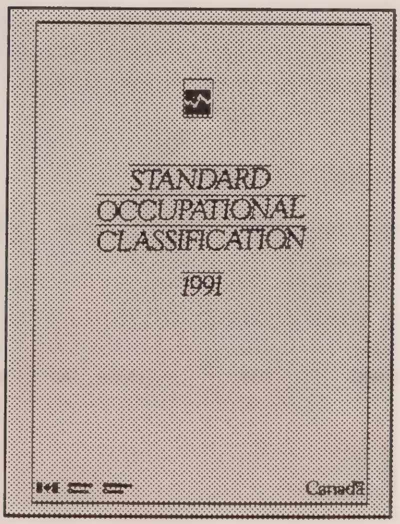


Standard Occupational Classification
1991

Designed for statistical surveys, the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC) and consists of four levels: broad occupational categories, major groups, minor groups and unit groups. It will replace the 1980 SOC as the official classification of Statistics Canada. Both the 1980 and 1991 SOCs have been used in the 1991 Census of Population.

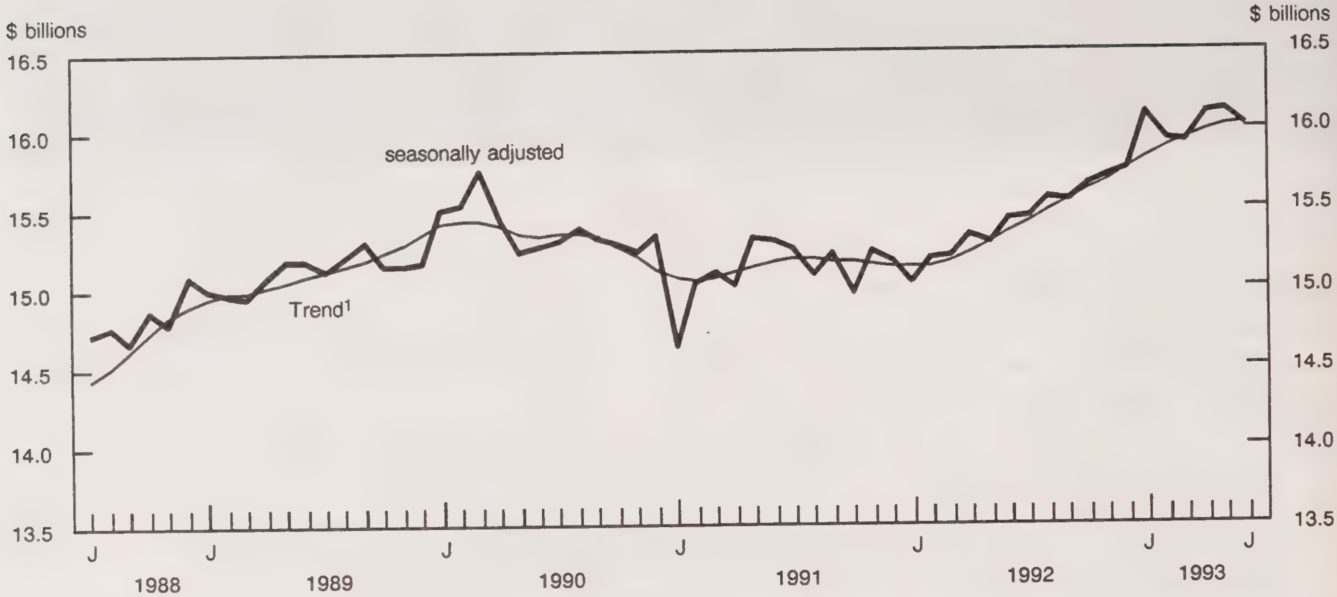
The 1991 SOC reflects changes in the Canadian labour force: it adds new, emerging occupations and eliminates obsolete ones. Unit groups and minor groups, homogeneous by skill level and type, are shared with the NOC. The major groups maximize occupational detail available at this level of aggregation. The broad occupational categories are identical to those of the NOC.

The two-part coding system for the unit and minor groups of the 1991 SOC identifies the place of the group in the NOC structure and allows easy aggregation to the major groups of either classification.

Standard Occupational Classification, 1991 (12-565E, $80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Wayne Silver (613-951-3443), Standards Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted retail sales in June decreased 0.7% to $16.0 billion following a 0.2% increase in May and a 1.2% increase in April. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased 0.2% in June. Despite fluctuating monthly movements, there has been little overall change in retail sales since January.

Major Components

Most trade groups recorded lower sales in June. In terms of dollar impact, the most significant changes were posted by the automotive (-1.2%) and food (-0.4%) sectors. The largest increase was in the drug sector (+0.7%).

The automotive sector's 1.2% decline in June followed a 0.1% decline in May and a 2.1% increase in April. Led by a 7.3% drop in unit sales of new motor vehicles in June, motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers' sales decreased 2.3% after three consecutive monthly increases. Partly countering this decrease were higher sales by gasoline service stations (+1.1%).

The food sector's 0.4% sales decrease in June partly offset the 0.6% increase in May. Supermarket and grocery store sales decreased 0.5% in June following a 0.7% increase in May. At $3.9 billion, sales levels for June are comparable with the levels recorded since February.

Provinces and Territories

Eight provinces and territories posted sales decreases in June, ranging from -0.1% in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to -1.7% in Alberta. Increases were reported by Newfoundland (+1.3%), Nova Scotia (+1.1%) and British Columbia (+1.0%); sales levels for New Brunswick remained unchanged.

Quarterly Sales

Total retail sales increased 0.6% in the second quarter of 1993, mostly attributable to higher sales in April. This gain was weaker than the 1.8% rise in the first quarter of 1993, which was caused by the sizable sales increase in January 1993.

Trend

The retail sales trend has been rising, although at a decelerating pace. The rates of increase were around +0.4% between April 1992 and February 1993; the trend was still positive in May and June but at a slower pace of +0.2% and +0.1% respectively. (The trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date

Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first half of 1993 amounted to $91.0 billion, up 4.5% from the corresponding period in 1992. In May, cumulative sales were 4.6% higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The June 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales

	June 1992r	May 1993r	June 1993p	June 1992 to June 1993	June 1992r	March 1993r	April 1993r	May 1993r	June 1993p	May to June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,776	4,019	3,933	4.2	3,779	3,899	3,894	3,923	3,905	-0.5	3.3
All other food stores	263	301	301	14.7	251	287	291	286	286	0.2	13.9
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	879	956	968	10.1	896	977	978	979	985	0.7	10.0
Clothing											
Shoe stores	125	146	135	8.4	118	127	133	132	130	-1.4	9.8
Men's clothing stores	139	149	146	5.2	137	144	145	146	145	-0.7	5.7
Women's clothing stores	295	331	307	4.2	300	301	310	316	313	-0.9	4.5
Other clothing stores	299	327	322	7.6	320	338	344	345	346	0.4	8.1
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	619	633	676	9.2	631	682	700	694	689	-0.7	9.1
Household furnishings stores	198	179	194	-2.0	185	184	183	180	180	-0.4	-2.7
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,854	4,044	4,049	5.1	3,226	3,280	3,403	3,408	3,330	-2.3	3.2
Gasoline service stations	1,268	1,215	1,258	-0.8	1,222	1,210	1,200	1,199	1,212	1.1	-0.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	970	992	1,000	3.2	861	903	905	898	894	-0.4	3.8
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,635	1,694	1,642	0.5	1,724	1,746	1,748	1,750	1,747	-0.2	1.3
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	566	641	604	6.8	531	565	575	576	571	-0.9	7.5
Other durable goods stores	409	431	432	5.5	413	434	440	445	437	-1.9	5.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	871	865	876	0.6	835	829	843	842	839	-0.3	0.6
Total, Retail Sales	**16,164**	**16,923**	**16,844**	**4.2**	**15,429**	**15,908**	**16,093**	**16,118**	**16,009**	**-0.7**	3.8
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,310	12,880	12,795	3.9	12,204	12,630	12,689	12,711	12,681	-0.2	3.9
Department store type merchandise	5,163	5,487	5,426	5.1	5,255	5,499	5,557	5,563	5,542	-0.4	5.5
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	287	279	287	-0.2	278	274	277	271	275	1.3	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	73	70	74	2.5	66	67	69	68	68	-0.7	2.3
Nova Scotia	544	561	574	5.5	522	514	532	536	542	1.1	3.9
New Brunswick	417	427	438	4.9	395	404	429	412	412	- -	4.5
Quebec	4,047	4,317	4,184	3.4	3,803	3,857	3,942	3,920	3,898	-0.6	2.5
Ontario	5,980	6,209	6,168	3.1	5,712	5,930	5,971	5,962	5,880	-1.4	2.9
Manitoba	545	567	563	3.4	524	553	554	547	543	-0.7	3.7
Saskatchewan	470	488	491	4.6	446	468	467	469	465	-0.9	4.2
Alberta	1,689	1,740	1,746	3.4	1,614	1,611	1,689	1,692	1,664	-1.7	3.1
British Columbia	2,059	2,212	2,263	9.9	2,020	2,180	2,111	2,190	2,212	1.0	9.5
Yukon	19	18	20	2.5	17	17	17	17	17	-0.1	1.9
Northwest Territories	36	34	36	1.7	33	33	34	33	33	-0.1	1.5

p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

For-Hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics

First Quarter 1992

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 34 million tonnes of freight during the first quarter of 1992, down a slight 1.6% from the first quarter of 1991.

Preliminary data are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the first quarter of 1992. The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Data for the first quarter of 1992 will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 6 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

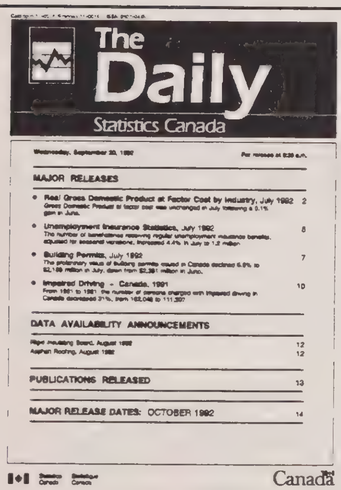
For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579. ■

Leasing Survey

1992

The 1992 annual Survey of Leasing results are now available.

For further information, please contact Marc Dinelle or Robert Moreau (613-951-2675), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Standard Occupational Classification, 1991.
Catalogue number 12-565E
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Other Countries: US$112).

Non-metal Mines, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-224
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, June 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States:
US$20.80/US$208;
Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,
June 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Building Permits, June 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States:
US$26.50/US$265;
Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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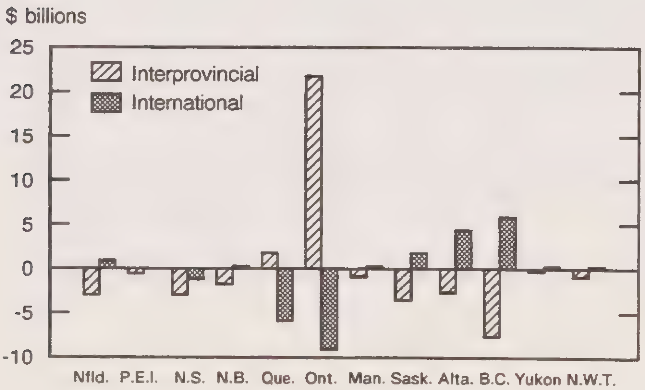
Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services

Trade in goods and services among Canada's provinces and territories totalled $146 billion in 1989 (Table 1). Overall, interprovincial trade was nearly as important as international sales which slightly exceeded $160 billion.

Interprovincial trade was dominated by Ontario, accounting for 42%of all exports. Ontario, however, only purchased 27% of its total demand from other provinces, resulting in a substantial trade surplus of $21.9 billion (Chart 1). The only other province to register a trade surplus was Quebec ($1.8 billion). On the other hand, both these provinces had sizeable trade deficits with other countries ($9.2 billion and $5.9 billion respectively). With exception of Nova Scotia, all provinces with interprovincial trade deficits had surpluses with the rest of the world. Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon had positive total trade balances ($12,741 million, $1,742 million and $68 million respectively). Taking account of large differences in population, however, the Yukon actually had the highest per capita trade surplus.

Chart 1

Provincial Trade Balance, 1989
Total goods and services



Goods represented 60%of all interprovincial trade, with Ontario and Quebec having large positive trade balances (Table 2). Alberta was the only other province on the plus side, with export sales of goods outstripping imports by nearly $1 billion. Ontario was the sole province to have a trade surplus in services, although Manitoba's service exports nearly equalled its imports. Furthermore Ontario was the only province to record a positive trade balance with each of the other provinces and territories (Table 5). This was generally true for both goods and services (Tables 6 and 7).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The information in this release is the result of a major project to develop comprehensive annual estimates of interprovincial trade flows of goods and services. This project was initiated in the fall of 1991 and released estimates of interprovincial trade flows of goods 1984 to 1988, spring 1992. The final stage adds trade flows for services, an update for 1989 and refinements to the earlier 1984-88 estimates.*
>
> *The new estimates are not comparable with earlier measures of interprovincial trade derived from the 1974, 1979 and 1984 provincial Input-Output Tables. This is largely due to the availability of data from new surveys as well as changes in methodology, including assumptions to deal with the lack of information on trade flows for certain services, in areas such as finance and business.*
>
> *The development of these data has also benefitted by incorporating information from provincial and territorial sources as well as special surveys on specific aspects of interprovincial trade.*

The Extent of Provincial Trade

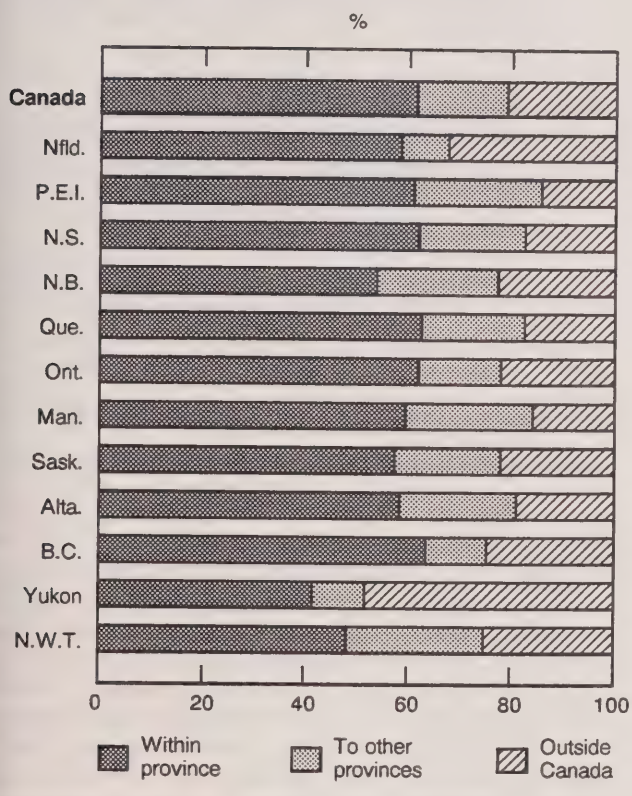
The provinces and territories sold nearly 40% of all their production out of province (Chart 2). Construction, rents and royalties were excluded from this calculation since they are by definition not traded. The highest export-to-production ratios were recorded in Canada's territories where nearly all goods were sold externally. The proportion of goods exported was far higher than services (Table 3). The lower ratio for services reflects the fact that many services, although potentially tradeable, are essentially produced and consumed within province. These include retail trade and a wide range of personal services.

There was large variation across the provinces in the proportion of production exported, especially goods (Table 3). With respect to goods, the largest provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, supplied notably higher shares of their demand from production within province. In sharp contrast, the

Territories, Newfoundland and New Brunswick relied heavily on markets for goods out of province. Dependence on export markets within Canada were lowest for the Yukon, Newfoundland, British Columbia and Ontario, but their international exports were extremely large in comparison. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Quebec were the only provinces where the value of goods exported to other provinces exceeded the international dimension. The value of interprovincial trade in services was substantively higher than international exports and imports.

Chart 2

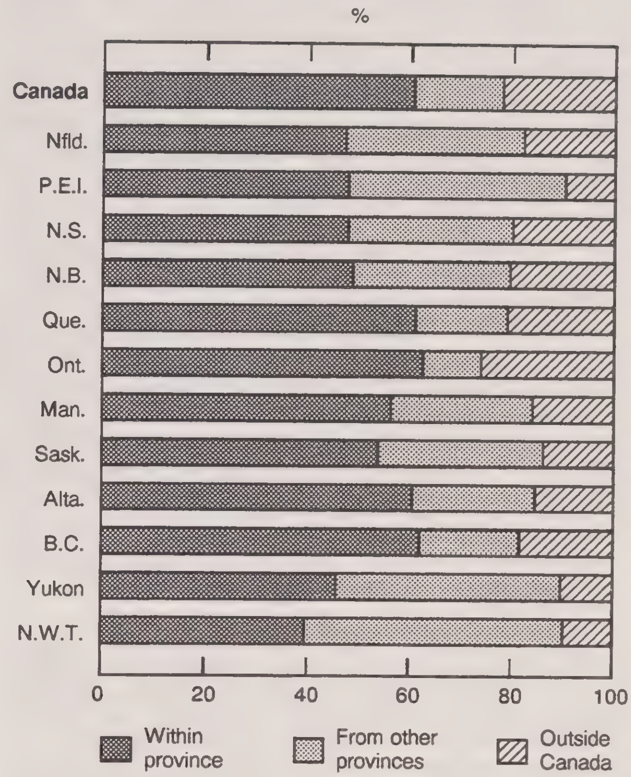
Destination of Total Domestic Supply, 1989



Sources of demand for goods and services showed significant variation among the regions of Canada (Chart 3). A large portion of domestic demand in the Territories, Atlantic Canada and Saskatchewan were supplied by other provinces. The largest provinces, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta, produced over 60% of domestic demand internally. This was generally true for both goods and services.

Chart 3

Origin of Total Domestic Demand, 1989



Commodities Most Traded Among the Provinces and Territories

Transportation services in value terms was the most traded commodity within Canada (Table 4). It is not all that surprising that the cost of moving raw materials and finished goods would be high, given Canada's geographic vastness and regional diversity of resources and production. Trade in transportation is further bolstered by business travel, tourism and communications such as postal and courier services. All provinces had strong exports and imports of this commodity.

Trade in wholesale services was nearly as important as transportation in value terms, reflecting the importance of wholesale activities in marketing goods across provincial boundaries. Although there was significant trade in wholesale services in most provinces, Ontario clearly dominated this category. Interprovincial exports of financial services were most prominent in Ontario, but were also significant in

British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Business services were nearly all exported from Canada's four largest provinces.

Food products were the most traded goods among Canada's provinces and territories. Notable within this category were: meat products from Alberta; dairy products from Quebec and Prince Edward Island; fruit and vegetables from British Columbia, Ontario and the Maritime provinces; and fish products from Atlantic Canada and British Columbia. Metal products, chemical products and transportation equipment were dominated by exports from Ontario and Quebec. These provinces were also each other's largest customers for these products. Exports of paper and lumber products were led by paper products from Quebec and New Brunswick, and lumber from British Columbia. Exports of mineral fuels came mainly from Alberta (crude oil and natural gas), with Ontario and Quebec being the major customers. Quebec topped all provinces in the production of clothing and textiles. Finally, tourism and business travel accounted for more than $4 billion of interprovincial trade.

Interprovincial Trade Linkages

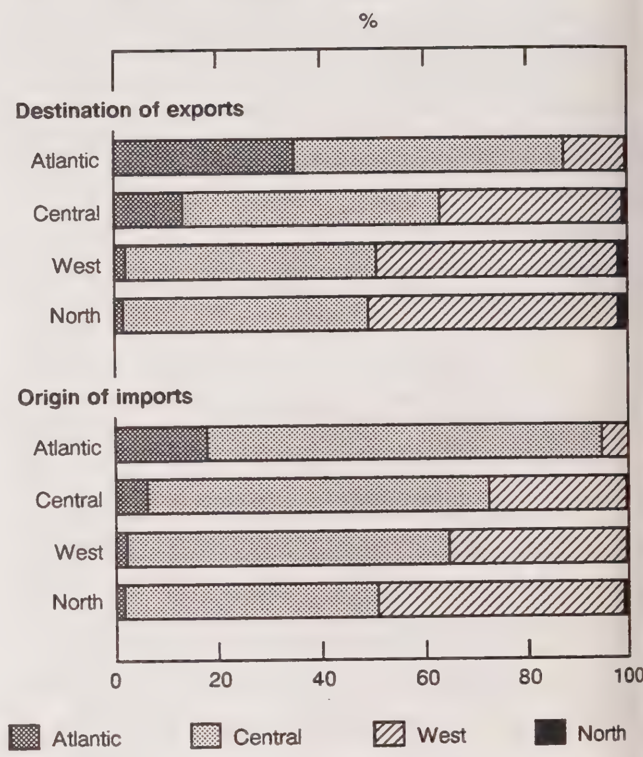
Interprovincial trade was generally heavier between neighbouring provinces (Chart 4). Over one-third of exports from Atlantic Canada and nearly half of all exports from western provinces were sold to provinces within the same regions. Ontario and Quebec were each other's largest trading partners, accounting for half their interprovincial exports. Only these last two provinces had significant trade links both east and west. A major exception, however, was the sale of mineral fuels from Alberta. There was only modest trade between eastern and western Canada.

Regional Highlights of Interprovincial Trade

The Atlantic provinces traded extensively among themselves, but their major trade ties were with central Canada. Even though more than half of all interprovincial exports were sold to Quebec and Ontario, purchases from these provinces resulted in a trade deficit of $8.3 billion. Commodities most traded within the Atlantic region were: food products; refined petroleum; transportation and wholesale services. Production activities relating to the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program resulted in large export flows from New Brunswick to Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Prominent exports to central Canada included: food products; wholesale services from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; financial services and transportation equipment from Nova Scotia; paper and lumber products from New Brunswick; and iron ore and electricity from Newfoundland. Exports generated by travel and tourism were important in all Atlantic provinces, especially Prince Edward Island. More than three-quarters of all interprovincial imports were purchased from central Canada, covering a wide range of manufactured goods and services. Although trade was minimal, Atlantic Canada actually had a small surplus for both goods and services with western Canada.

Chart 4

Distribution of Interprovincial Trade Flows, 1989
Total goods and services



Central Canada

Trade between the central provinces and the rest of Canada was well balanced in the sense that half their exports were traded with each other. In value terms, however, exports from Ontario and Quebec were nearly double their imports ($48.2 billion and $24.5 billion), leaving a trade surplus mostly in Ontario (Table 5).

Trade between Quebec and Ontario was extensive, exceeding $20 billion in each direction; $3.4 billion in favour of Ontario. Trade in goods between these provinces, however, was nearly equal in value, with Quebec having a slight edge (Table 6). Central Canada had a large positive trade balance in goods with every other province except Alberta. Their exports were large in nearly all groups of manufactured goods, with Quebec having the lead in clothing, textiles, paper and lumber products. Imports of goods into central Canada were led by crude petroleum and natural gas from Alberta, and food products from both eastern and western Canada.

Ontario clearly dominated trade in services, having large trade surpluses with each of the other provinces (Table 7). Wholesale, financial and business services accounted for more than 30% of their total exports. Quebec had a modest trade surplus in services with every province except Ontario and Manitoba (deficits of $3.4 billion and $68 million). These provinces nevertheless imported nearly $10 billion in services, led by transportation, wholesale trade and communications services.

Western Canada

The four western provinces had a trade deficit of $14.4 billion, almost evenly split between goods and services. Notable in these balances were: British Columbia's $6.2 billion deficit in goods; Manitoba's balanced trade in services; and Alberta with a $1 billion surplus in goods, but a large $3 billion deficit in services. A major portion of goods and services (47%) exported from these provinces remained in western Canada. Prominent commodities traded among these provinces were: petroleum, food and lumber products; and services in the areas of transportation, wholesale trade, business and finance.

Exports to central Canada were headed by: mineral fuels from Alberta and a lesser extent Saskatchewan; agricultural products from Manitoba and Saskatchewan; transportation services from all western provinces; and lumber products from British Columbia. Manitoba had the greatest diversity of exports among the western provinces, with strong markets in Ontario. Imports from central Canada covered a wide range of manufactured goods (notable are chemical products and transportation equipment), and services (notably financial, business and wholesale from Ontario).

Canada's Territories exported nearly all goods produced, and by the same token imported nearly everything they consumed. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories had almost equally strong trade links with central and western Canada for both exports and imports. The Territories had a relatively large trade deficit with Canadian provinces, exceeding $1 billion. Exports were led by mineral ores, with gold from both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to Ontario and lead, zinc ores to British Columbia from the Northwest Territories. Other exports that factored prominently were crude oil from the Northwest Territories to central Canada and tourism, mainly in the Yukon. Imports covered a wide range of both goods and services purchased in almost equal values from central and western Canada.

Data for about 50 commodity grouping will be made available on CANSIM: matrices 4201-4255 in two to three weeks.

A technical reference paper is forthcoming, and a publication *Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services 1984-89, Preliminary Estimates* will be available later this year. For further information please contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Interprovincial Trade Project, or Erik Poole (613-951-3680), Consulting and Marketing Input-Output Division. □

Table 1
Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services – Exports and imports
1989

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
					$ million				
Nfld.	767	3,740	(2,973)	2,451	1,605	846	3,218	5,345	(2,127)
P.E.I.	493	1,050	(557)	272	203	69	765	1,253	(488)
N.S.	3,595	6,611	(3,016)	2,655	3,799	(1,144)	6,250	10,410	(4,160)
N.B.	3,684	5,343	(1,659)	3,479	3,222	257	7,163	8,565	(1,402)
Que.	34,859	33,052	1,807	29,428	35,304	(5,876)	64,287	68,356	(4,069)
Ont.	61,224	39,313	21,911	75,390	84,560	(9,170)	136,614	123,873	12,741
Man.	6,654	7,460	(806)	4,071	3,831	240	10,725	11,291	(566)
Sask.	4,543	7,977	(3,434)	4,862	2,952	1,910	9,405	10,929	(1,524)
Alta.	18,432	21,052	(2,620)	15,525	11,163	4,362	33,957	32,215	1,742
B.C.	10,920	18,476	(7,556)	20,710	14,873	5,837	31,630	33,349	(1,719)
Yukon	110	476	(366)	518	84	434	628	560	(68)
N.W.T.	572	1,303	(731)	465	209	256	1,037	1,512	(475)
Canada	**145,853**	**145,853**	**0**	**159,826**	**161,805**	**(1,979)**	**305,679**	**307,658**	**(1,979)**

Table 2
Interprovincial Trade Flows – 1989

	Primary and Manufactured Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
			$ million			
Nfld.	282	2,058	(1,776)	388	1,681	(1,293)
P.E.I.	284	618	(334)	207	407	(200)
N.S.	1,909	4,052	(2,143)	1,674	2,547	(873)
N.B.	2,517	3,265	(748)	1,062	1,983	(921)
Que.	24,007	19,695	4,312	10,740	13,192	(2,452)
Ont.	34,918	26,317	8,601	26,303	12,940	13,363
Man.	3,779	4,567	(788)	2,844	2,891	(47)
Sask.	3,134	4,593	(1,459)	1,406	3,379	(1,973)
Alta.	12,357	11,395	962	6,032	9,654	(3,622)
B.C.	4,402	10,628	(6,226)	6,516	7,807	(1,291)
Yukon	35	216	(181)	76	258	(182)
N.W.T.	392	612	(220)	179	688	(509)
Canada	**88,016**	**88,016**	**0**	**57,427**	**57,427**	**0**

Table 3
Destination of supply
1989

	Primary and Manufactured Goods			Services		
	Within Province	Interprovincial Exports	International Exports	Within Province	Interprovincial Exports	International Exports
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Province						
Nfld.	30.9	7.9	61.2	84.3	9.3	6.4
P.E.I	42.0	35.0	23.0	75.3	17.0	7.7
N.S.	41.1	27.8	31.2	79.0	15.2	5.7
N.B.	33.4	33.1	33.5	78.5	13.5	8.1
Que.	46.4	27.1	26.5	81.1	12.4	6.5
Ont.	47.7	18.8	33.6	79.1	13.3	7.5
Man.	41.6	32.1	26.3	76.3	17.9	5.8
Sask.	40.9	26.7	32.4	77.0	13.7	9.3
Alta.	43.6	27.7	28.7	77.4	16.1	6.5
B.C.	47.0	11.5	41.5	78.2	13.0	8.8
Yukon	5.3	7.4	87.2	73.4	14.0	12.5
N.W.T.	22.7	36.8	40.5	82.2	13.3	4.5
Canada	**45.8**	**21.9**	**32.2**	**79.2**	**13.5**	**7.3**

Table 4
Commodities Most Traded Among the Provinces and Territories
1989

Major commodity group	$ millions	% of total
Transportation services	12,941	8.9
Wholesale trade services	12,620	8.7
Food products	11,691	8.0
Financial services	11,279	7.7
Metal products (primary and fabricated)	9,938	6.8
Business services	9,526	6.5
Chemical products	8,078	5.5
Transportation equipment and parts	7,697	5.3
Lumber and paper products	7,092	4.9
Mineral fuels	6,617	4.5
Clothing and textiles	6,073	4.1
Electrical and communications equipment	5,623	3.9

Table 5
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989
Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services

Origin	Destination													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T	World	Total Supply
	$ millions													
Nfld.	8,353	8	105	44	237	289	12	9	29	29	0	5	2,451	11,571
P.E.I.	38	2,050	62	93	104	157	7	9	14	9	0	0	272	2,815
N.S.	407	171	16,524	686	906	927	65	46	207	166	3	11	2,655	22,774
N.B.	247	150	986	13,270	1,076	763	48	36	96	278	0	4	3,479	20,433
Que.	1,058	229	1,559	1,814	164,537	22,228	1,042	775	2,803	3,122	29	200	29,428	228,824
Ont.	1,842	448	3,502	2,378	25,657	323,175	3,683	3,106	10,796	9,161	170	481	75,390	459,789
Man.	37	9	83	75	844	2,270	23,085	1,052	1,581	665	10	28	4,071	33,810
Sask.	8	3	40	31	646	1,665	625	21,368	1,167	346	3	9	4,862	30,773
Alta.	40	15	99	70	2,274	7,593	1,320	2,097	76,735	4,462	63	399	15,525	110,692
B.C.	60	17	169	151	1,280	3,202	650	842	4,200	86,630	191	158	20,710	118,260
Yukon	1	0	1	0	5	34	2	2	16	41	842	8	518	1,470
N.W.T.	2	0	5	1	23	185	6	3	143	197	7	2,313	465	3,350
World	1,605	203	3,799	3,222	35,304	84,560	3,831	2,952	11,163	14,873	84	209	3,798	165,602
Total demand	**13,698**	**3,303**	**26,934**	**21,835**	**232,893**	**447,048**	**34,376**	**32,297**	**108,950**	**119,979**	**1,402**	**3,825**	**163,624**	**121,0163**

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

Table 6
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989
Total Primary and Manufactured Goods

Origin	Destination													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T	World	Total Supply
	$ millions													
Nfld	1,111	3	53	25	56	137	1	1	3	3	0	0	2,201	3,594
P.E.I.	22	341	36	69	61	93	1	0	1	1	0	0	188	813
N.S.	224	108	2,838	459	564	422	21	13	46	52	0	0	2,161	6,908
N.B.	139	81	756	2,540	707	505	25	17	44	241	0	2	2,550	7,607
Que.	685	171	1,105	1,150	41,059	15,634	739	546	1,844	2,023	24	86	23,484	88,549
Ont.	935	236	1,925	1,402	15,453	88,754	2,222	1,761	5,764	4,872	82	266	62,589	186,261
Man.	15	4	46	35	453	1,373	4,900	570	954	314	5	10	3,099	11,778
Sask.	2	2	24	17	458	1,213	425	4,809	834	156	0	3	3,801	11,744
Alta.	15	5	39	21	1,456	5,578	880	1,373	19,404	2,788	24	178	12,769	44,530
B.C.	21	8	68	87	485	1,184	251	312	1,842	17,945	79	65	15,831	38,178
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	12	25	2	410	470
N.W.T.	0	0	0	0	2	158	2	0	62	166	2	242	431	1,065
World	1,448	173	3,345	2,762	29,444	68,980	3,002	2,497	8,807	11,840	67	181	3,778	136,315
Total demand	**4,616**	**1,133**	**10,225**	**8,566**	**90,198**	**184,050**	**12,469**	**11,900**	**39,606**	**40,413**	**309**	**1,037**	**133,292**	**537,814**

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

Table 7
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows – 1989
Total Services

Origin	Destination												World	Total Supply
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
	$ millions													
Nfld.	5,158	4	52	19	86	152	11	8	26	26	0	4	250	5,796
P.E.I.	16	1,296	26	23	43	64	6	8	13	8	0	0	84	1,587
N.S.	183	63	10,508	217	342	505	44	33	161	114	2	10	495	12,677
N.B.	107	45	221	8,216	300	258	23	18	52	37	0	1	715	9,993
Que.	374	58	453	579	95,696	6,566	303	229	959	1,100	5	114	5,743	112,179
Ont.	906	211	1,577	976	10,203	184,223	1,462	1,345	5,031	4,289	88	215	12,708	223,234
Man.	22	5	36	41	391	868	14,290	479	627	352	5	18	947	18,081
Sask.	6	2	16	14	188	453	197	12,183	332	190	2	6	1,061	14,650
Alta.	25	10	60	49	818	2,015	440	724	42,807	1,631	39	221	2,755	51,594
B.C.	39	9	101	64	795	2,018	399	530	2,357	55,057	112	92	4,775	66,348
Yukon	1	0	1	0	5	14	2	2	15	29	564	7	107	747
N.W.T.	2	0	4	1	21	27	4	3	81	31	5	1,143	34	1,356
World	146	27	415	349	5,369	14,805	765	431	2,294	2,842	16	27	69	27,555
Total demand	**6,985**	**1,730**	**13,470**	**10,548**	**114,257**	**211,968**	**17,946**	**15,993**	**54,755**	**65,706**	**838**	**1,858**	**29,743**	**545,797**

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represents the exports of the province or territory identified at the head of the row toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory identified at the top of the column from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

■

Wholesale Trade

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales were $16.6 billion in June, up 0.4% from the previous month. This is the second consecutive monthly increase after a decline of 2.7% in April.

Growth in wholesale trade was broadly based as sales for six of the nine trade groups rose. The most significant increases (in dollar terms) were by suppliers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 1.4% but still below last year's levels. The second largest rise was by wholesalers of food, drug and tobacco products, up 0.6% from May.

The largest monthly decline was recorded by wholesalers of lumber and building materials, down 2.3% from May. This was the third consecutive decrease following four months of growth.

Regionally, seven of the provinces and territories had higher sales in May. The increases ranged from 0.3% in Prince Edward Island to 2.0% in Saskatchewan.

Note to Users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

In June, wholesale merchants' inventories were $25.7 billion, down 0.2% from May.

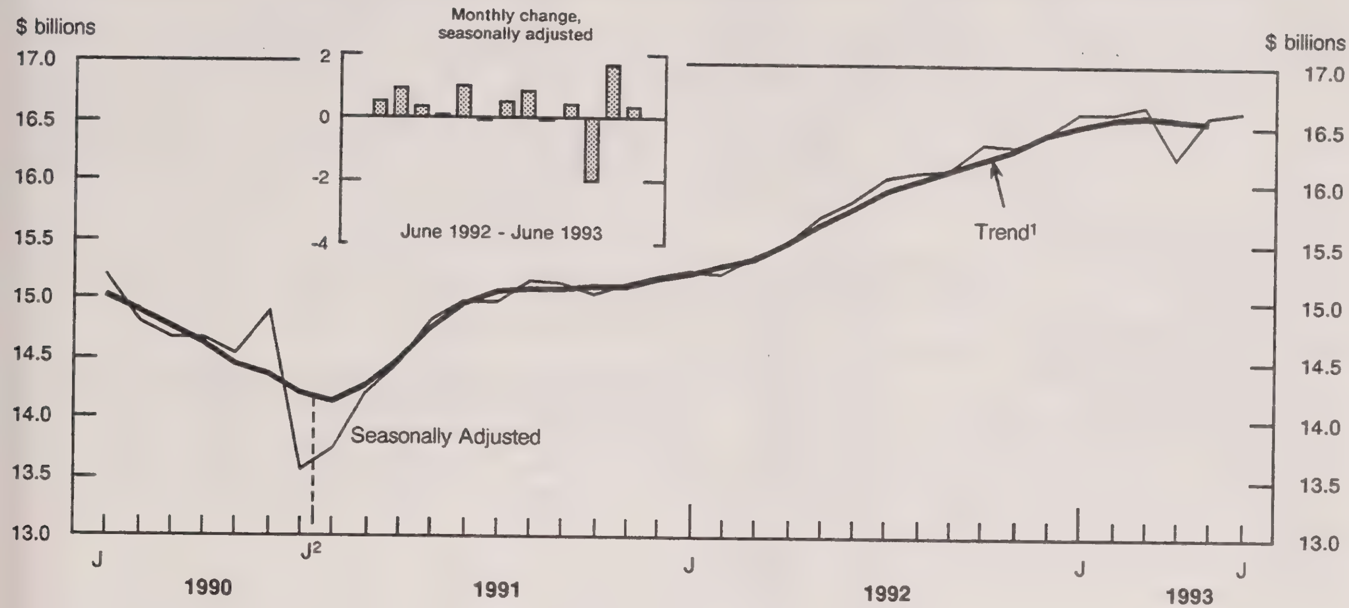
The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of June was 1.55:1, unchanged from May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649

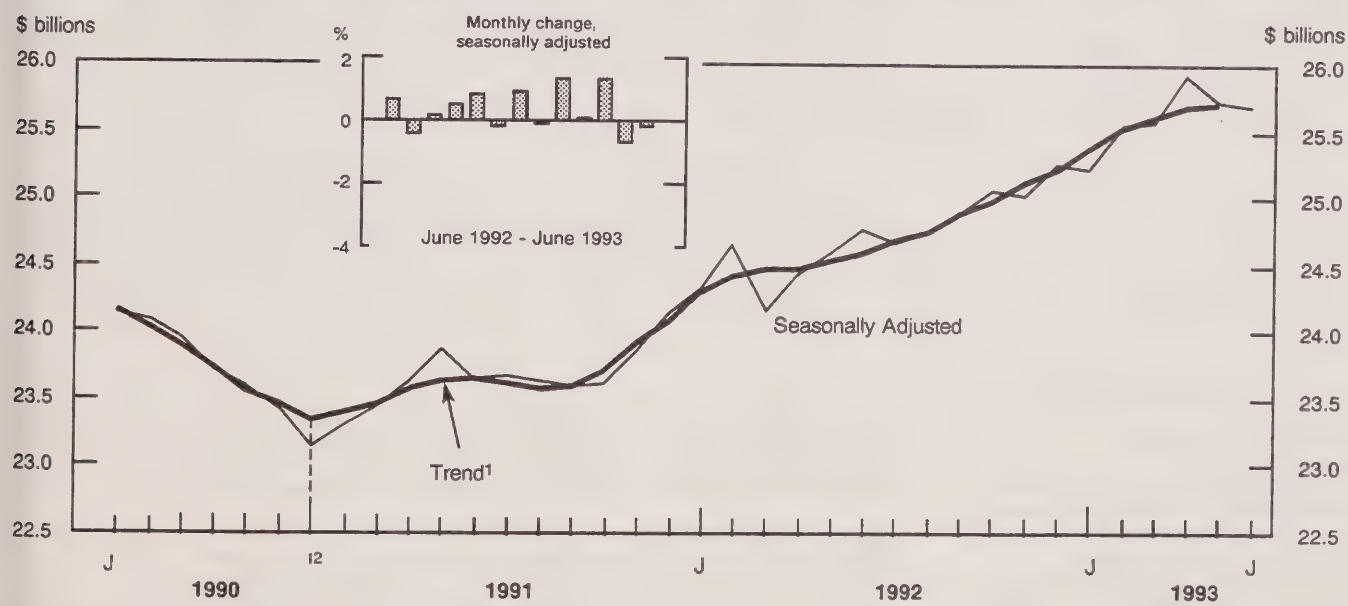
The June issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

June 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted June 1992	Unadjusted May 1993 r	Unadjusted June 1993p	Unadjusted June 1993/1992	Seasonally adjusted June 1992	Seasonally adjusted March 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted April 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted May 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted June 1993p	June/May 1993	June 1993/1992
	millions of $			% change	millions of $					% change	
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,231	4,506	4,704	11.2	4,078	4,422	4,315	4,475	4,503	0.6	10.4
Apparel and dry goods	334	348	355	6.2	406	436	429	445	439	-1.5	8.0
Household goods	515	515	529	2.8	559	596	578	579	587	1.3	4.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,891	1,948	1,997	5.6	1,764	1,810	1,776	1,813	1,817	0.2	3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,194	1,174	1,278	7.0	1,093	1,148	1,140	1,140	1,157	1.5	5.9
Lumber and building materials	1,828	1,829	1,903	4.1	1,473	1,670	1,593	1,554	1,519	-2.3	3.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	422	445	459	8.8	346	349	354	358	359	0.4	4.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,015	3,413	4,014	- -	3,651	3,665	3,416	3,557	3,607	1.4	-1.2
Other products	2,714	3,029	2,943	8.4	2,464	2,577	2,621	2,653	2,646	-0.2	7.4
Total, all trades	**17,144**	**17,206**	**18,183**	**6.1**	**15,834**	**16,673**	**16,223**	**16,575**	**16,633**	**0.4**	**5.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	181	169	179	-0.7	171	171	175	175	169	-3.0	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	53	45	47	-11.5	50	41	40	42	42	0.3	-16.1
Nova Scotia	417	397	423	1.4	356	361	341	362	361	-0.3	1.3
New Brunswick	263	240	247	-5.9	241	239	229	235	227	-3.5	-5.7
Quebec	4,250	4,096	4,274	0.6	4,001	4,025	3,929	3,983	3,968	-0.4	-0.8
Ontario	7,015	6,995	7,470	6.5	6,506	6,938	6,627	6,849	6,890	0.6	5.9
Manitoba	666	685	691	3.7	587	590	588	586	596	1.6	1.4
Saskatchewan	544	598	607	11.6	477	512	517	511	521	2.0	9.3
Alberta	1,582	1,631	1,756	11.0	1,400	1,505	1,491	1,527	1,535	0.5	9.6
British Columbia	2,152	2,329	2,464	14.5	2,028	2,270	2,264	2,285	2,303	0.8	13.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	21	24	14.9	18	20	21	21	21	0.8	17.2

Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group

June 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted June 1992	Unadjusted May 1993 r	Unadjusted June 1993p	Unadjusted June 1993/1992	Seasonally adjusted June 1992	Seasonally adjusted March 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted April 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted May 1993 r	Seasonally adjusted June 1993p	June/May 1993	June 1993/1992
	millions of $			% change	millions of $					% change	
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,042	3,353	3,311	8.8	3,029	3,193	3,301	3,301	3,300	- -	8.9
Apparel and dry goods	930	986	1,091	17.4	865	943	932	966	1,008	4.3	16.5
Household goods	1,181	1,285	1,294	9.6	1,181	1,188	1,260	1,285	1,294	0.8	9.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,622	4,005	3,730	3.0	3,626	3,790	4,038	3,853	3,721	-3.4	2.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,173	2,232	2,183	0.5	2,125	2,153	2,154	2,113	2,117	0.2	-0.4
Lumber and building materials	2,565	2,847	2,739	6.8	2,439	2,628	2,654	2,641	2,603	-1.4	6.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,428	1,282	1,262	-11.7	1,414	1,241	1,199	1,218	1,233	1.2	-12.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,102	7,154	7,143	0.6	7,048	7,099	7,026	7,020	7,090	1.0	0.6
Other products	2,994	3,401	3,254	8.7	3,060	3,365	3,379	3,358	3,346	-0.4	9.3
Total, all trades	**25,038**	**26,546**	**26,008**	**3.9**	**24,788**	**25,599**	**25,943**	**25,754**	**25,712**	**-0.2**	**3.7**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 3.9 million tonnes, an increase of 2.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 12.8% and the number of cars loaded increased 9.9% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of August 14, 1993 decreased 4.9% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

June 1993

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The June 1993 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See How to Order Publications.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, June 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

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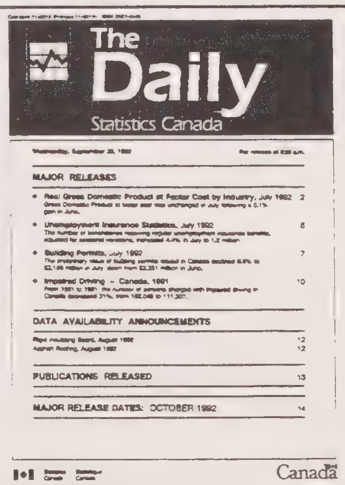
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

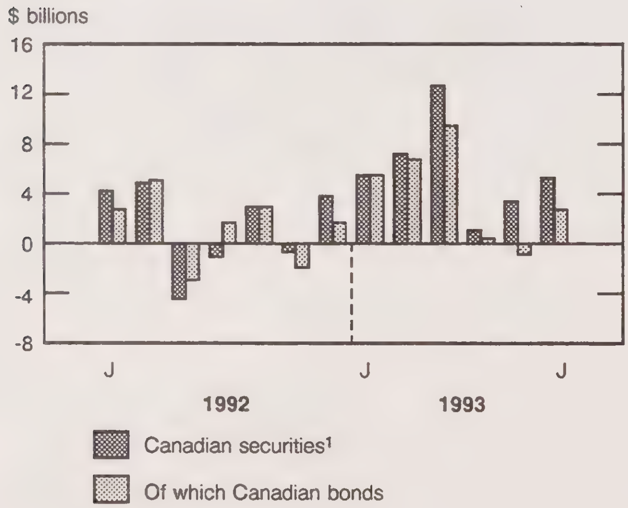
MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

June 1993

In June 1993, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $5.2 billion of Canadian securities, a continuation of the strong monthly investments that prevailed so far this year. In June, non-residents resumed their net investment in Canadian bonds ($2.8 billion), and continued their net buying in Canadian money market paper ($1.6 billion) and stocks ($0.8 billion). At the same time, Canadian residents acquired a net $0.8 billion of foreign securities in June, similar to their investment in May.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



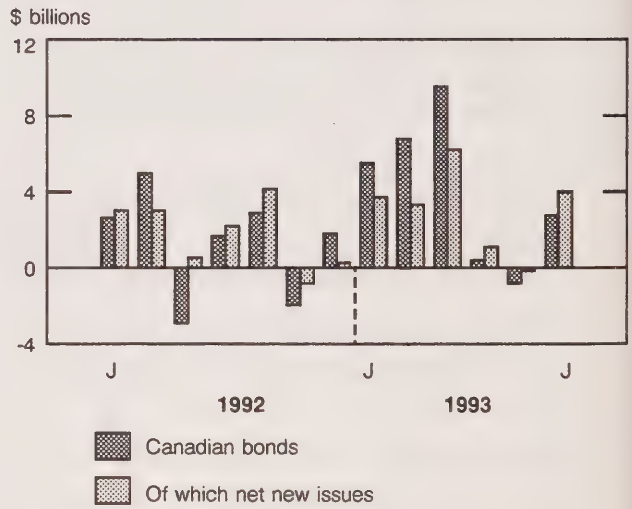
[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canadian Bonds

The net foreign investment of $2.8 billion of Canadian bonds in June followed two months of unusually low net activity in that market. Foreign investment in net new issues increased to $4.0 billion, the second highest monthly net investment of the year. However, non-residents sold a net $1.2 billion of existing bonds in June, bringing their net disinvestment over the last three months to $2.7 billion. This contrasted sharply with their record net buying in the first three months of 1993 ($8.4 billion).

Gross new issues of $5.8 billion were acquired by non-residents in June, almost double the average of the previous two months. After slightly below average retirements of $1.8 billion, net new issues amounted to $4.0 billion. Geographically, the foreign investment in net new issues was widespread, led by U.S. and U.K. investors. Over one-half of gross new issues of $5.8 billion was raised through global bonds by two provinces. A further 25% represented foreign purchases of domestically issued Government of Canada bonds. By currency of issue, gross new bonds were roughly split between U.S. and Canadian dollars. This was up from the one-third of new issues in Canadian dollars in the first five months of 1993.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

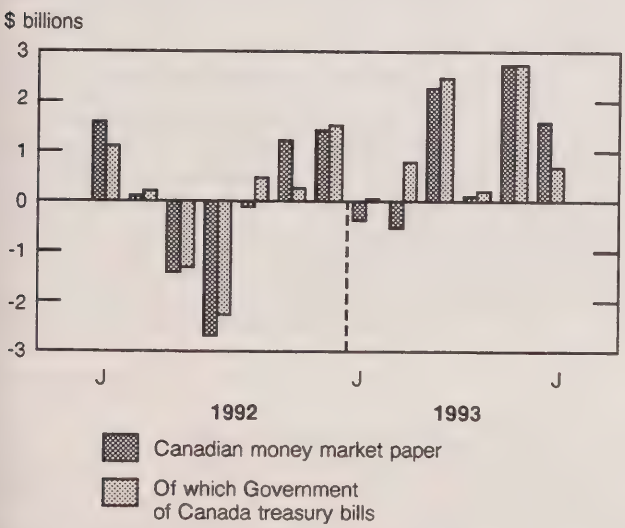
Two-thirds of the $1.2 billion net disinvestment by non-residents in the secondary market was in Government of Canada bonds and the balance was in bonds issued by the provinces and their enterprises. Most of the net selling in June came from residents of Japan, who have been net sellers of existing bonds for seven of nine months since October 1992. The

net disinvestment by the Japanese over that nine-month period totalled $2.7 billion. In June, U.S. and U.K. residents were also net sellers, but this was largely offset by net buying from other non-residents. Gross trading in the secondary market amounted to $47 billion, down modestly from the $49 billion recorded in each of the two previous months. Minor declines (10 basis points) in interest rates on both Canadian and U.S. long-term bonds in June left the differentials favouring investment in Canada virtually unchanged.

Canadian Money Market

In the Canadian money market, the $1.6 billion foreign net investment of June was the fourth consecutive monthly net foreign investment in that market. In June, the net buying was more widespread than in earlier months, with $0.7 billion in Government of Canada treasury bills, $0.6 billion in provincial paper, and the balance spread among commercial paper of the federal enterprises and other commercial paper. Geographically, the net investment came from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Total gross trading amounted to $43 billion, up 20% from May.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Canadian Stocks

In June, the $0.8 billion net investment in Canadian equities brought to $6.1 billion the total foreign net investment since October 1992. Residents of the United States continued to account for the bulk of this net investment.

In June, the gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose to $5.7 billion, the highest monthly volume since 1987.

Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index continued to climb, gaining a further 2.2% in June and bringing to 18% the gain in the first half of 1993.

Foreign Securities

In June, the net investment of $0.8 billion by Canadian residents in foreign securities was in line with the trend that prevailed since November 1992. Compared with earlier months, however, the June investment was more heavily weighted to foreign bonds than to stocks. Like the previous five months, the net investment in equities was in overseas stocks and was led by Canadian mutual and pension fund investors.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The June 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	February 1993	January 1993	December 1992	January to June 1993	January to June 1992
					$ millions				
Canadian Securities Total	**5,193**	**3,373**	**1,072**	**12,678**	**7,217**	**5,396**	**3,752**	**35,011**	**16,094**
Bonds (net)	**2,770**	**-891**	**424**	**9,461**	**6,751**	**5,457**	**1,756**	**23,981**	**9,399**
Outstanding bonds	-1,221	-736	-709	3,315	3,404	1,671	1,485	5,733	1,158
New Issues	5,759	2,788	3,524	7,918	5,843	4,774	3,142	30,607	21,604
Retirements	-1,768	-2,943	-2,392	-1,772	-2,497	-988	-2,872	-12,359	-13,363
Money Market Paper (net)	**1,574**	**2,758**	**117**	**2,263**	**-520**	**-366**	**1,441**	**5,826**	**6,379**
Government of Canada	662	2,716	217	2,482	795	73	1,519	6,946	2,953
Other money market paper	912	42	-100	-220	-1,315	-439	-78	-1,120	3,426
Stocks (net)	**848**	**1,505**	**531**	**954**	**986**	**305**	**556**	**5,204**	**316**
Outstanding stocks (net)	779	1,386	500	867	945	286	433	4,838	-88
New issues (net)	69	119	31	87	41	19	123	366	404
Foreign Securities Total	**-785**	**-879**	**-323**	**-715**	**-377**	**-109**	**-725**	**-3,327**	**-6,768**
Bonds (net)	-598	-312	45	-185	437	-90	95	-679	-2,308
Stocks (net)	-187	-567	-367	-530	-814	-19	-820	-2,648	-4,460

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents.*
A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

June 1993

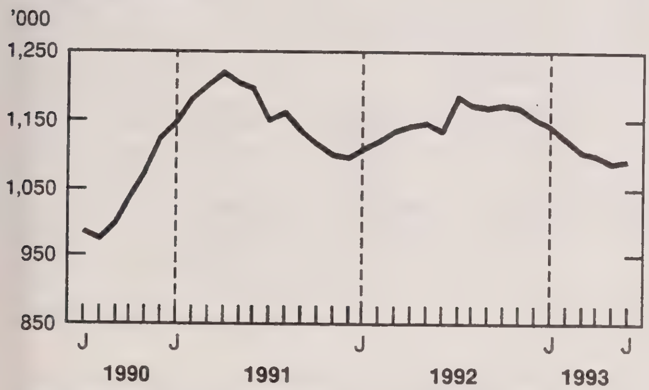
Between January and June 1993, a total of $10.4 billion was paid in unemployment insurance benefits, down 2.3% from the same six-month period in 1992.

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ended June 19, 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,087,000, practically unchanged (+0.3%) from the previous month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits

seasonally adjusted



Between May and June 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 4.8% in Newfoundland, 2.8% in Manitoba, 2.7% in Prince Edward Island and 1.0% in the Northwest Territories. The number of beneficiaries decreased 1.3% in both British Columbia and Alberta. The number of such beneficiaries in the other provinces and territory changed by less than 1.0%.

Unadjusted

In June 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,187,000, down 6.1% from June 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 6.2% to 630,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 6.1% to 557,000.

Note to Users

Beneficiaries are those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Census Metropolitan Areas where the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average (-6.1%):

	Beneficiaries June 1993	% change from June 1992
Hull	9,900	+9.2
Trois-Rivières	8,570	+6.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquières	9,780	-6.8
St. John's	13,750	-7.0
Saskatoon	6,630	-7.7
Montreal	148,950	-8.1
Victoria	8,720	-8.6
Calgary	26,440	-9.0
Toronto	138,300	-10.4
Oshawa	7,870	-10.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,130	-10.9
Saint John	5,430	-11.0
London	10,610	-11.7
Sherbrooke	6,460	-12.7
Hamilton	19,390	-14.6
Windsor	8,200	-15.9
Kitchener	11,740	-16.9

Unemployment insurance payments in June 1993 totalled $1.4 billion, down 5.4% from the June 1992. From January to June 1993, a total of $10.4 billion was paid in benefits, down 2.3% from the same period in 1992. Comparing the same six-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 3.1% to $263.18, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 5.4% to 38.4 million.

A total of 248,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1993, down 15.1% from the June 1992. For January to June 1993, 1,527,000 claims were received, a 16.1% decrease from the same period in 1992. The decline reflects a larger than usual number of applications for unemployment insurance benefits during the same time last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The June 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), which contains data for April, May and June 1993, will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

		June 1992	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	May 1993 to June 1993
Regular Benefits		seasonally adjusted				% change
Beneficiaries	'000	1,131	1,096 r	1,085 p	1,087 p	0.3
Amount paid	$'000	1,274,079	1,242,549	1,239,644	1,208,956	-2.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,012	4,839	4,814	4,696	-2.4
						June 1992 to June 1993
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,264	1,483 r	1,299 p	1,187 p	-6.1
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,039	1,244 r	1,080 p	988 p	-4.9
Claims received	'000	293	225	212	248	-15.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,505,271	1,728,918	1,549,796	1,423,836	-5.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,946	6,272	5,856	5,479	-7.8
Average weekly benefit	$	248.71	264.70	261.48	255.42	2.7

Year-to-date		January to June 1992	January to June 1993	1992 to 1993 % change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,501	1,438 p	-4.2
Claims received	'000	1,820	1,527	-16.1
Amount paid	$'000	10,621,841	10,374,924	-2.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	40,598	38,419	-5.4
Average weekly benefit	$	255.39	263.18	3.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: July 31 Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada
1993

Canadian agricultural producers anticipate record production for canola in 1993 and production increases for wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed compared with last year.

Wheat

Despite a large decrease in seeded area, total wheat production in Canada is estimated to be 30.3 million tonnes, up 1.4% from 1992. This production increase is due mainly to expected record spring wheat yields in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Spring wheat production in Western Canada is estimated to be 26.0 million tonnes, up 3.3% from 25.2 million tonnes in 1992. Durum wheat production is expected to increase by 8.4% from last year to 3.4 million tonnes.

In Eastern Canada, winter wheat production is expected to decrease by 56.9% from last year, to 555 thousand tonnes.

A decrease in seeded area and the lowest yields in Ontario since 1982 are the main reasons for this drop in production.

Canola and Flaxseed

Canola production in 1993 is expected to reach a record level because of the record seeded area along with the prospect of above-average yields. Production is estimated at 5.8 million tonnes, up 58.0% from last year.

Note to Users

Summary of Crop Conditions

At the time of the survey, crops in the Prairie provinces were progressing well but were approximately two weeks late because of cool temperatures. As well, parts of Manitoba were adversely affected by excessive rainfall.

In Eastern Canada, growing conditions have been mostly positive for spring seeded grains. There have been some winter wheat yield losses because of the wet spring conditions.

The results presented in this report are based on a producer survey conducted between July 28 and August 4, 1993, and do not consider any weather conditions that occurred after that eight-day period.

Flaxseed production is estimated to be 705 thousand tonnes, more than double last year's 334 thousand tonnes. This estimated production for 1993 is comparable to 1990 and 1991 levels of production.

Oats and Barley

Producers are expecting to harvest a bumper crop of oats this year. Estimated production is 3.7 million tonnes, up 29.9% from last year and the highest production since 1977.

Barley production is estimated to increase by 28.4% over last year's level, reaching 14.0 million tonnes.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-3862), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

June 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 15.7% to 2 242 792 cubic metres in June 1993, from 1 938 269 cubic metres after revisions in June 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1993 totalled 3 053 431 cubic metres, up 9.0% compared with 2 800 637 cubic metres in June 1992.

At the end of June 1993, year-to-date production totalled 13 202 810 cubic metres, up 14.4% from 11 544 583 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

June 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 913 076 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1993, a 2.0% increase from 2 855 173 cubic metres produced in June 1992.

For January to June 1993, production totalled 17 433 165 cubic metres, up 3.3% from 16 884 267 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

June 1993

Canadian firms produced 157 722 cubic metres of construction type plywood during June 1993, down 0.2% from 158 060 cubic metres produced during June 1992.

For January to June 1993, production totalled 917 113 cubic metres, down 3.4% from 949 439 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available later. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Second Quarter 1993

For the quarter ended June 30, 1993, shipments of office furniture products totalled $166.9 million, down 2.9% compared with $171.9r (revised) million shipped during the second quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1993 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as data on exports are also available.

The June 1993 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Second Quarter 1993

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1993 (1986 = 100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024, and 2025.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

May 1993

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net gain of $19.8 million in May 1993. Operating revenues totalled $581.0 million in May 1993, up $24.4 million or 4.4% from May 1992.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 5.2% from May 1992. Year-over-year, freight train-kilometres increased 3.8% and freight car-kilometres increased 2.2%.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Residential Care Facilities

1990-91

On March 31, 1991, there were 5,502 residential care facilities in Canada with 246,840 approved beds. This was a 3% increase in approved beds, up from 239,546 on March 31, 1990.

Facilities for the aged represented 42% of these facilities and 71% of the total approved beds. Facilities for people suffering from various mental disorders (psychiatrically disabled, developmentally delayed, emotionally disturbed children and those with alcohol/drug problems) represented 46% of the facilities in the survey and 23% of the approved beds.

Although the occupancy rate in facilities for the aged remained constant at 97.4%, the cost per bed rose 14.5%, from $25,114 in 1989-1990 to $28,761 in 1990-91. Similarly, the cost per resident day increased from $71 to $81 per day in 1990-91, up 14.1%. The total staff-paid-hours per resident day in homes for the aged rose 8.6% to 3.8 hours per resident day.

Of residents in facilities for the aged, on the books at March 31, 1991, 88.5% were 65 years of age or older. In the 65 and over age group, 72% were females; this percentage rose to 78% in the 85 and over age group. In these facilities, there were 41.3 approved beds per 1,000 population (age 65 and over).

The cost per bed in facilities for mental disorders ranged from $28,021 (up 13.8% from 1989-1990) in facilities for individuals with alcohol/drug problems to $68,320 (up 11.1% from 1989-1990) in facilities for emotionally disturbed children.

The 1990-91 issues of *Residential Care Facilities – Aged* (83-237, $15) and *Residential Care Facilities – Mental* (83-238, $15) will be available at a later date.

For more information contact, Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746 or fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: July 31 Estimates of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, August 25, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 1993.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

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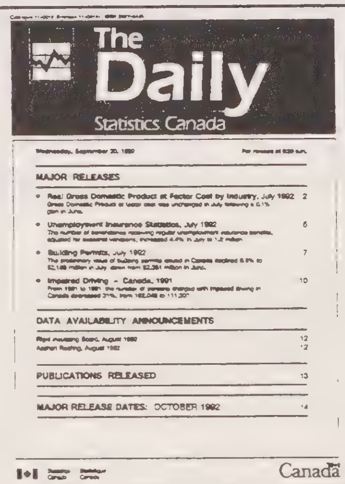
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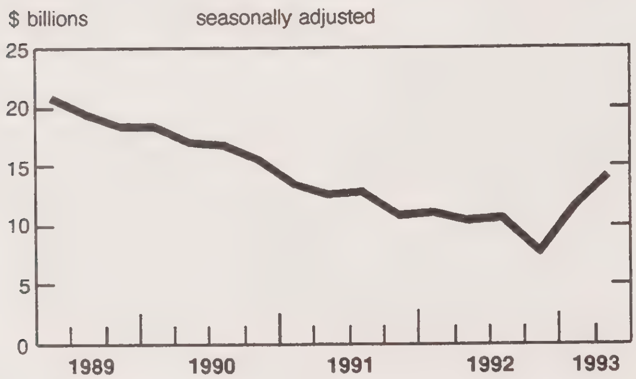
Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Second Quarter 1993

In the second quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises reached $14.0 billion, up from $11.4 billion in the first quarter and $7.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. This was the first time since 1989 that profits improved in consecutive quarters. Operating profits recovered to their highest level since 1990, but remained below the $22.2 billion peak reached in 1989.

Operating Profits



The financial industries' operating profits advanced to $3.9 billion, from $2.3 billion in the first quarter and $0.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The second quarter's profit levels, the strongest since 1989, were led by a $1.3 billion improvement in the chartered banks' profits.

The non-financial industries' operating profits increased to $10.2 billion in the second quarter, from $9.1 billion in the first quarter and a low of $6.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The latest improvement was led by a $0.4 billion increase in the petroleum and natural gas industry's profits.

Seasonally Adjusted

Financial Industries

Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits increased to $1.6 billion from $0.3 billion in the first quarter of 1993. The profit increase was attributable to greater non-interest revenue and reduced non-interest expenses. Quarterly profits were $1.1 billion in the first and third quarters of 1992. Small losses were reported in the second and fourth quarters of 1992 because of large provisions for future loan losses.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits in the second quarter of 1993 rose to $448 million, from $338 million in the first quarter. Operating profits averaged $248 million in 1992.

Non-financial Industries

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits increased for the third consecutive quarter, rising to $2.3 billion from $1.9 billion in the first quarter and $1.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. Reduced operating costs due to corporate restructuring contributed to the improved results.

Food: Operating profits increased to $0.9 billion, from $0.6 billion in the first quarter. Quarterly profits averaged $1.0 billion in 1987 and then declined each year to the 1992 average profits of $0.7 billion. The second quarter's profit increase was caused by improved margins, as operating revenue remained unchanged at $35.1 billion.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits declined to $0.8 billion, from $1.0 billion in the first quarter. Weaker exports of motor vehicles, parts and accessories contributed to the lower profits. However, second quarter profits remained well above the average quarterly profit of $0.4 billion in 1992. Profits peaked at $1.2 billion in 1988.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity (a measure of profitability) increased to 4.14%, from 3.29% in the first quarter. During the first three quarters of 1992, the rate of return on equity averaged just over 1%; in the fourth quarter, it fell to a negative position. The second-quarter improvement in this profitability measure was due to a 27% increase in after-tax profits.

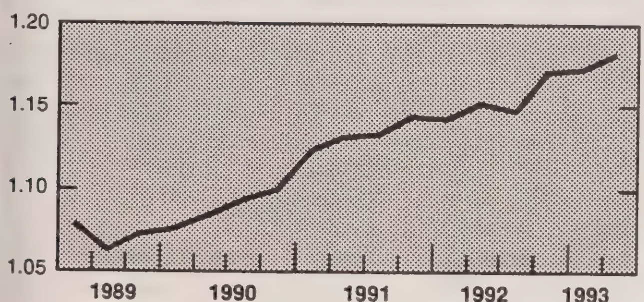
Debt/equity Ratio: This solvency indicator edged upward to 1.18 in the second quarter, from 1.17 in the two previous quarters. The average quarterly change in this ratio has been +0.01 since 1987, when the debt/equity ratio was 0.95.

Selected Financial Statistics for Enterprises

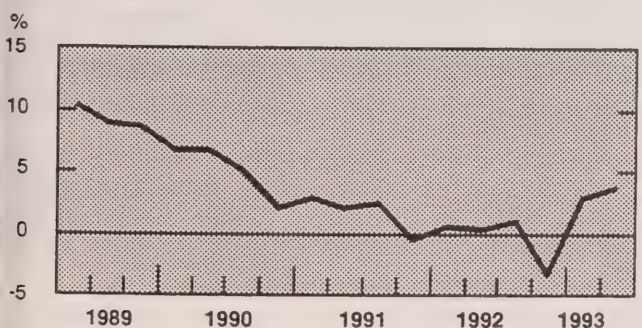
	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993
Balance Sheet		$ billions		
Cash and Deposits	86.8	86.5	82.1	79.8
Accounts Receivable	142.9	142.7	139.7	147.1
Inventories	122.2	121.0	120.7	120.9
Investments	427.2	424.3	434.3	448.6
Loans	629.6	634.6	634.0	638.9
Capital Assets	440.9	439.0	440.0	441.1
All Other Assets	115.7	114.5	110.6	116.0
Total Assets	**1,965.3**	**1,962.6**	**1,961.4**	**1,992.4**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	605.0	613.5	612.9	614.7
Accounts Payable	195.6	195.9	194.0	199.2
Borrowing	479.6	478.2	481.4	488.8
All Other Liabilities	266.8	266.6	262.2	276.5
Total Liabilities	**1,547.0**	**1,554.2**	**1,550.5**	**1,579.2**
Share Capital	216.7	219.1	223.1	223.2
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	201.6	189.3	187.8	190.0
Total Equity	**418.3**	**408.4**	**410.9**	**413.2**
		seasonally adjusted		
Income Statements				
Operating Revenue	279.2	275.3	280.5	280.7
Operating Profit	10.5	7.5	11.4	14.0
Profit Before Extraordinary Gains	1.4	-2.9	3.4	4.3
Net Profit	**1.4**	**-3.2**	**3.3**	**4.3**

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios

Debt/equity



Return on equity



Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For information about the data on non-financial industries, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843); for information about the data on financial industries, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Families

1991

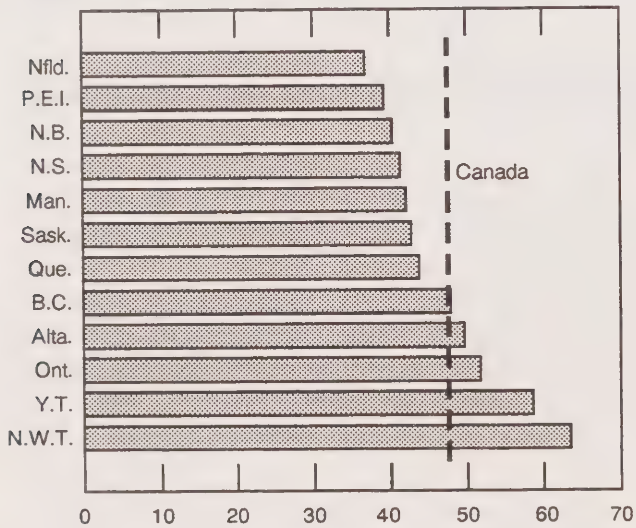
In1991, lone parent families represented 15.3% of all families in Canada, up from 14.6% in 1990. In husband-wife families, 23% of wives earned more than their husbands, up from 21% in 1990. Nearly 37% of husband-wife families with at least one member in the labour force reported receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Husband-wife Families

(includes common law)

Husband-wife families saw median total income rise 1.3%, from $46,600 in 1990 to $47,200 in 1991. Husband-wife families in the Northwest Territories had the highest median total income ($63,600), those in Newfoundland had the lowest ($36,900).

Median Total Income (in thousands of dollars)
Husband-wife Families, 1991



Source: 1991 Family Data, Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

The forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) with the highest and lowest median total incomes for husband-wife families were in Montreal. The highest, $129,200, was in the Westmount area (H3Y); the lowest were in Park Extension, at $24,200 in H3N and at $20,500 in H2Z.

In Canada, 36.5% of husband-wife families with at least one member in the labour force reported receiving UI benefits in 1991.

(The incidence of unemployment insurance (UI) for husband-wife families is calculated by dividing the number of husband-wife families in which at least one member reported UI benefits by the number with at least one member in the labour force.)

The highest percentages of husband-wife families with someone receiving unemployment insurance benefits were concentrated in Eastern Canada. Newfoundland, at 66.9%, had the greatest proportion. Newfoundland was followed by the other Maritime provinces: Prince Edward Island at 59%, New Brunswick at 52% and Nova Scotia at 45%.

Two communities in New Brunswick, Le Goulet and Miscou Centre, reported that 100% of their husband-wife families in the labour force received some unemployment insurance benefits in 1991. These were closely followed by Lamaline and Port Aux Choix, both in Newfoundland, and St. Louis in Prince Edward Island, all at 96%.

In Canada, 23% of wives earned more than their husbands in 1991. This percentage increased from 21% in 1990.

(Employment income includes salaries, wages, commission and income from self-employment. Families whose husband-wife employment income was greater than zero, and also for which neither spouse reported negative employment income, were included in this calculation.)

In both Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory, 28% of wives earned more employment income than their husbands. These two areas also led the country in 1990, with 27% of wives in Prince

Note to Users

Total Income: Total income received in the reference year from any source; it includes employment, pension and investment income, as well as social assistance benefits and refundable tax credits.

Median: The middle value. For example, if a median income is $47,200, exactly half of the incomes reported are equal to or above $47,200 and exactly half are equal to or below that amount.

Census Metropolitan Area: Area with a population of 100,000 or more.

Urban Forward Sortation Area: Stable, well-defined area identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

Edward Island earning more than their husbands and 26% of wives in the Yukon Territory earning more than their husbands. At 21%, New Brunswick and Quebec had the lowest proportion of wives earning more employment income than their husbands.

The two census metropolitan areas where wives contributed more to combined spousal employment income were Toronto, Ontario (26.2%) and St. John's, Newfoundland (26%).

Lone Parent Families

(families with one parent only, with at least one child)

Lone parent families represented 15.3% (1,134,690) of all families in Canada in 1991. This was an increase from 1990, when 14.6% of all families were lone parent families (1,061,210).

The highest median total incomes for lone parent families were in Ontario. Toronto dominated with four of the top-five forward sortation areas (Moore Park, M4T; Bayview/York Mills, M2P; Leaside, M4G; and Rosedale, M4W). Lone parent families in Manotick (K4M) had the second highest median total income in 1991; Manotick was first in 1990. The two lowest areas, each with median incomes of $12,200, were A2B in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland and E2L in Saint John, New Brunswick.

The highest concentration of lone parent families was in the territories.

Concentrations of Lone Parent Families

	% of Lone Parent Families
Northwest Territories	30.9
Yukon	23.2
New Brunswick	17.9
Nova Scotia	17.4
Quebec	17.0
Newfoundland	16.6
Prince Edward Island	16.6
Manitoba	15.4
Canada	**15.3**
Saskatchewan	14.9
Alberta	14.8
British Columbia	14.1
Ontario	14.0

The five FSAs with the highest concentration of lone parent families were as follows: North Portage area, Winnipeg, Man. (R3A), 38.4%; Little Burgundy, Montreal, Que. (H3J), 37.8%; Exchange Area, Winnipeg, Man. (R3B), 36.8%; Kamloops, B.C. (V2H), 35.7%; and Point St.-Charles, Montreal, Que. (H3K), 34.6%.

Non-family Persons

(individuals with no spouse and no children)

Non-family persons had a median total income of $15,700, unchanged from 1990. This compares with a median total income of $21,000 for lone parent families and $47,200 for husband-wife families.

Median Total Income of Husband-wife Families, Lone Parent Families and Non-family Persons

1991

	Husband-wife Families	Lone Parent Families	Non-family Persons
		dollars	
Canada	**47,200**	**21,000**	**15,700**
Newfoundland	36,900	15,100	10,900
Prince Edward Island	39,200	19,400	13,400
Nova Scotia	42,200	17,500	12,500
New Brunswick	40,400	16,000	12,300
Quebec	43,700	20,400	14,100
Ontario	51,800	23,900	17,800
Manitoba	42,900	18,400	13,900
Saskatchewan	41,400	16,800	14,200
Alberta	49,700	20,100	17,000
British Columbia	48,000	20,700	16,800
Northwest Territories	58,600	17,100	20,200
Yukon	63,600	21,200	21,000

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada produces a wide range of information on Canadian Families. The family databank provides demographic and income data on husband-wife families, lone parent families, and non-family persons. Data are available for more than 23,000 postal areas in Canada, from a single postal walk to the national level. Products can be designed to meet specific data needs.

For more information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 21, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 21, 1993 totalled 289 189 tonnes, up 3.1% from the week-earlier 280 580 tonnes and up 6.6% from the year-earlier 271 318 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 191 357 tonnes, a 5.1% increase from 8 744 521 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

June 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,149.6 million in June 1993, down 1.0% from June 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $858.7 million, down 2.4% from June 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $290.9 million, a 3.3% increase from June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Livestock Inventories

July 1, 1993

At July 1, 1993, the number of cattle and calves in Canada totalled 13.5 million head, up 2% from a year earlier. The increase is due entirely to expansion in the beef herd. The number of beef cows rose to 4.2 million head, a 4% increase from the previous year. The number of dairy cows decreased by 4% to 1.2 million head.

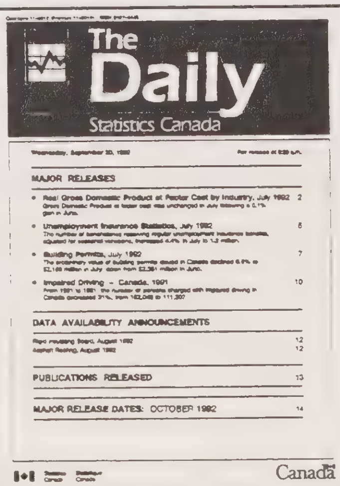
At July 1, 1993, the pig population had decreased 2% to 10.7 million, from 10.9 million a year earlier. The number of boars, sows for breeding and bred gilts dropped to 1.2 million, a 2% decrease from a year earlier. Farrowings are expected to increase by 2% in each of the last two quarters of 1993.

At July 1, 1993, sheep and lambs numbered an estimated 949,100, up 2% from 927,100 on July 1, 1992. Sheep aged one year and over rose by 3% while the number of lambs under one year of age rose by 2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1993 cattle, hog and sheep estimates will be available in mid-September in *Livestock Statistics, Update 2* (10-600E, $14.40/$144).

For more information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1993.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53;
Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
May 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa,
June 1993.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Food Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Tuberculosis Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 82-220
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Book Publishing, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-210
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Total Spending on Research and Development in Canada, 1971-1993, Vol. 17, No. 5.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

All Roads Lead to . . . Laxton, Digby and Longford
1991 Census

Laxton, Digby and Longford, a small township in Ontario, now holds the title of the country's centre of population as determined from the 1991 Census of Canada.

Canada's population centre has been moving slowly west and south since 1976, it now rests about 60 kilometres north of the Toronto metropolitan area.

Population centres for Canada, the provinces and territories are provided in *All Roads Lead to . . . Laxton, Digby and Longford*, an article released today under the 1991 Census Short Article Series.

To obtain a copy of this article, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

Second Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, residents of overseas countries spent a record $946 million in Canada during the second quarter of 1993.

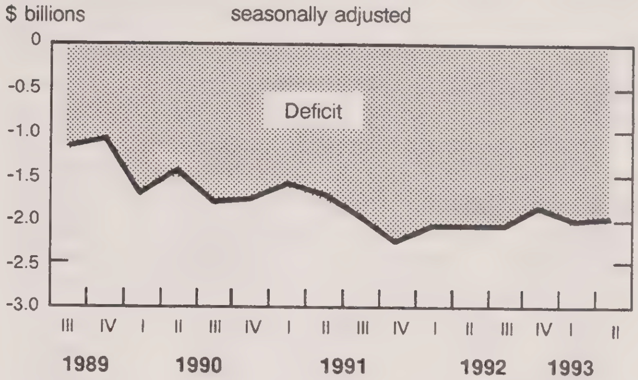
International travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted $2.0 billion deficit (current dollars) in the second quarter of 1993, down 1.5% from the first quarter. Receipts from non-residents and Canadians' foreign expenditures both increased.

Total receipts increased to $2.1 billion, up 3.6% from the previous quarter. Receipts from the United States decreased 0.7% to $1.1 billion, while receipts from all other countries increased 9.4% to a record $946 million.

Total payments increased 1.0% to $4.1 billion. Canadian residents' expenditures in the United States rose 1.7% to $2.7 billion, outweighing the 0.2% decrease in payments to all other countries, which amounted to $1.4 billion.

The April-June 1993 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

Travel Account Balance



For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐

International Travel Receipts and Payments

	1992r					1993	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter r	Second Quarter p
	$ millions						
	seasonally adjusted*						
United States							
Receipts	1,159	1,152	1,099	1,141	4,550	1,157	1,149
Payments	2,857	2,805	2,766	2,590	11,018	2,645	2,690
Balance	-1,698	-1,653	-1,667	-1,449	-6,468	-1,489	-1,541
All other countries							
Receipts	842	898	903	865	3,509	865	946
Payments	1,248	1,322	1,327	1,300	5,197	1,421	1,418
Balance	-406	-423	-423	-435	-1,688	-556	-472
Total, all countries							
Receipts	2,001	2,050	2,002	2,006	8,059	2,022	2,095
Payments	4,105	4,127	4,092	3,890	16,215	4,066	4,108
Balance	-2,105	-2,077	-2,090	-1,884	-8,156	-2,044	-2,013

	1992r					1993	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter r	Second Quarter p
	unadjusted						
United States							
Receipts	577	1,229	2,009	735	4,550	585	1,238
Payments	3,156	2,971	2,778	2,113	11,018	2,884	2,845
Balance	-2,579	-1,742	-769	-1,378	-6,468	-2,299	-1,607
All other countries							
Receipts	447	951	1,590	521	3,509	445	1,018
Payments	1,334	1,224	1,510	1,129	5,197	1,530	1,315
Balance	-887	-273	80	-608	-1,688	-1,085	-297
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,024	2,180	3,599	1,256	8,059	1,030	2,256
Payments	4,490	4,195	4,288	3,242	16,215	4,414	4,160
Balance	-3,466	-2,015	-689	-1,986	-8,156	-3,384	-1,904

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

July 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) in July 1993 rose to 112.2, up 0.2% from 112.0 in May and June. However, the IPPI remained below the 112.3 reached in March.

Indices for 12 of the 21 major product groups increased, four declined and five did not change. The most significant month-to-month price increases were in primary metal (+1.6%) and tobacco and tobacco (+4.6%) products. Among the declines, the most significant were in lumber, sawmill, and other wood products (-1.0%) and meat, fish and dairy products (-0.6%).

In July, the year-to-year change in the IPPI remained at +2.8%, appreciably below January's year-to-year change of +4.4%. The year-to-year change in both first- and second-stage intermediate goods continued to decline; the former has fallen since January and the latter has fallen since March. However, month-to-month figures showed the first-stage intermediate goods index up, a result of the increase in primary metal product prices.

Among finished goods, the year-to-year change in foods and feeds has also declined since May. In July there was also a decline in the month-to-month change in foods and feeds, the result of the fall in meat prices. However, both capital equipment and all other finished goods have seen their year-to-year change increasing since May.

Primary Metal Prices Up, Lumber Prices Down

The primary metal products price index rose 1.6% in July as aluminum prices rose in response to cutbacks in output by North American producers and the prices of precious metals were bid up. Among the non-ferrous metals, however, nickel prices were down somewhat as the market remained weak and exports of the Commonwealth of Independent States remained strong. July's increase in primary metal product prices followed five monthly declines. In July, the year-to-year price change was -1.9% compared with -3.2% in June.

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index declined for the fourth consecutive month in July, falling 1.0% to 127.7. Since March, it has fallen by 16.2% from 152.4. The index, however, remains 12.8% higher than in July 1992. The July decline was primarily due to the continuing fall in softwood lumber prices. These declined throughout the country, except in Quebec where the softwood lumber index rose 1.4%. The largest decline was on the coast of British Columbia, where softwood prices declined 4.0%.

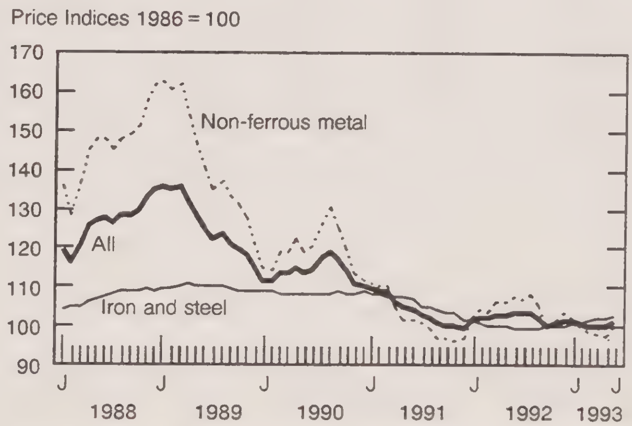
Tobacco and tobacco products increased 4.6% in July as prices rose throughout the industry. There was also a sharp increase in the year-to-year change in the index, which increased from 4.5% in June to 9.4% in July.

The meat, fish, and dairy products index declined 0.6% in July after remaining flat in June. This was the first decline in the index since July 1992. The decline occurred as cattle producers met the demand for summer cuts of meat and as the supply of the available fish species increased. Fresh pork prices, however, were up somewhat as demand remained constant and quantities remained low. The year-to-year change in the index was also down, falling to 3.8% in July from 4.3% in June.

Primary Metal Products Price Index

The Primary Metal Products Price Index tracks the behaviour of indices for 42 classes of iron and steel products, 10 classes of aluminum products, 14 classes of copper and copper alloy products, five classes of nickel products, and 33 classes of other non-ferrous metal products.

Primary Metal Product Prices



The evolution of the primary metal products price index reflects the different paths followed by the prices for iron and steel products and for non-ferrous metals. Price fluctuations have been much higher in non-ferrous metals than in iron and steel products. As shown in the graph, the prices of non-ferrous metal products peaked in late 1988 and early 1989

and have tended to decline, with the occasional brief rally, since that time. Iron and steel products peaked in the second quarter of 1989, declined until the third quarter of 1992, and have been tending to recover since then, but moderately. The iron and steel price index has fluctuated between 110.1 and 98.9 (1986 = 100), while the non-ferrous metal products index has fluctuated between 162.6 and 95.7 (1986 = 100). Amongst non-ferrous metals, price fluctuations were greatest for nickel, where the product price index has varied between 315.8 (February 1989) and 91.4 (July 1993).

The constant dollar value of primary metal shipments peaked in the fourth quarter of 1989, declined until the fourth quarter of 1990, rose to a new high in the fourth quarter of 1991, declined somewhat until the second quarter of 1992, and then resumed rising. The picture for capacity utilization and for the seasonally adjusted value of GDP at factor cost in constant dollars for the primary metal production industries was roughly similar. Both of these, however, were in decline from the first quarter of 1988 until the fourth quarter of 1990. They then recovered somewhat until the third quarter of 1991, declined again until early 1992, and then resumed rising.

The evolution of prices was quite different from the evolution of these other measures of industry performance. Price declines continued past the fourth quarter of 1989 until the end of the first period of recovery in the industry in late 1991. After the end of this period of price decline, prices have shown only a slight tendency to rise, despite the strong recovery in the industry after the second quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
					% change*	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.1**	**112.0**	**112.2**	**0.2**	**2.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.2**	**113.4**	**113.6**	**0.2**	**3.1**
Intermediate goods	60.4	107.4	109.8	109.0	0.1	2.3
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	105.9	102.0	102.8	0.8	-2.9
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.8	112.0	112.0	0.0	3.9
Finished goods	39.6	111.6	115.3	115.5	0.2	3.5
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.4	118.8	118.5	-0.3	1.8
Capital equipment	10.4	111.0	116.0	116.2	0.2	4.7
All other finished goods	19.3	109.5	113.1	113.7	0.5	3.8
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.3	116.2	115.5	-0.6	3.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.2	115.7	116.2	0.4	1.8
Beverages	2.0	122.4	124.5	124.5	0.0	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	154.9	162.0	4.6	9.4
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.3	113.9	113.5	-0.4	0.2
Textile products	2.2	109.3	109.6	109.6	0.0	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.2	114.2	114.3	0.1	1.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	113.2	129.0	127.7	-1.0	12.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	119.2	119.6	0.3	1.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.3	104.8	104.7	-0.1	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.5	134.7	134.8	0.1	5.7
Primary metal products	7.7	102.8	99.2	100.8	1.6	-1.9
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.5	114.0	114.3	0.3	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.7	118.9	118.9	0.0	1.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.0	109.4	109.6	0.2	6.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.1	112.7	112.7	0.0	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	111.4	111.4	0.0	0.7
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	92.4	91.5	91.6	0.1	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.2	115.9	116.4	0.4	1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.9	114.6	115.0	0.3	2.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.7	80.0	81.2	1.5	14.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

July 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) was 112.7 in July 1993, down 1.9% from the previous month. The decrease in the overall index is attributable to declines of 6.9% in the mineral fuels index and 2.2% in the animals and animal products index. However, five of the seven major components increased in July. The RMPI was up 4.3% from July 1992, mainly a result of higher indices for wood (+39.9%) and animals and animal products (+4.4%). These increases were offset by the 12.1% decline in the mineral fuels index. The overall index excluding mineral fuels has risen 11.9% over the previous 12 months.

The mineral fuels index fell 6.9% in July 1993, reflecting the 7.5% decrease in its principal component, crude mineral oils. The mineral fuels index was pegged 12.1% lower than its July 1992 level owing to a 13.4% drop in the crude mineral oil index.

The animals and animal products index was down 2.2% in July 1993 because of lower prices for cattle (-5.7%) and hogs (-2.6%). This decrease followed five months of steady increase in these indices. Over the year to July 1993, the animals and animal products index rose 4.4%. The primary contributing factors were increases in prices for cattle and calves (+8.5%) and hogs for slaughter (+13.0%).

After four months of decline, the non-ferrous metals index registered its second rise in a row, 3.0% in July 1993. This was largely due to increases in the price of gold (+8.5%) and the prices of aluminum materials (+4.7%). Over the last 12 months the non-ferrous metals index has dropped 5.2%, mainly owing to lower indices for concentrates of copper (-19.6%), zinc (-23.2%) and nickel (-29.9%). These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for gold (+20.7%) and radioactive concentrates (+29.8%).

The vegetable products index posted a 1.3% increase in July 1993, reflecting higher prices for grains (+3.3%), oilseeds (+3.7%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (+8.3%). A compensating factor was the 9.1% decrease in the unrefined sugar index. The vegetable products index rose 6.5% over the July 1992 figure, pushed up by rising indexes for oilseeds (+21.8%), raw tobacco (+9.7%) and wheat (+7.1%).

The wood index continued to rise in July, by 0.3% to 195.4, its highest level since 1981. The rate of increase has slowed in the last four months; nevertheless, its increase of 39.9% from a year ago has had the largest impact on the overall change in the RMPI.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	July 1992	June 1993 [r]	July 1993 [p]	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
					% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**108.1**	**114.9**	**112.7**	**-1.9**	4.3
Mineral fuels	32	108.9	102.8	95.7	-6.9	-12.1
Vegetable products	10	91.2	95.9	97.1	1.3	6.5
Animals and animal products	26	104.5	111.5	109.1	-2.2	4.4
Wood	13	139.7	194.8	195.4	0.3	39.9
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	100.6	102.6	2.0	9.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	101.0	92.9	95.7	3.0	-5.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.7	99.6	99.9	0.3	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	107.8	120.5	120.6	0.1	11.9

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Characteristics of International Travellers
First Quarter 1993

Data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are now available for the first quarter of 1993.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Quality Management Practices Survey

Statistics Canada, on behalf of Industry and Science Canada, conducted a survey on the use of quality management practices in Canadian manufacturing. These survey results are now available.

For more information about this survey, contact Michael Sandes (613-951-5645), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Survey of 1990 Graduates

Data from this survey are now available.

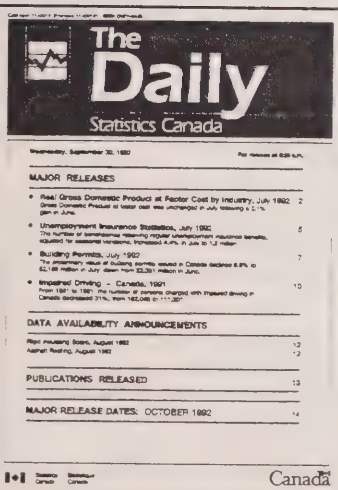
For information, contact Doug Lynd (613-951-1524), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
August 1, 1993

As of August 1, 1993, frozen meat in cold storage amounted to 42 740 tonnes, compared with 38 290 tonnes a month earlier and 29 120 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, June 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended June 30, 1993.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Industry Price Indexes, June 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Cancer in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 82-218
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30; Other Countries: US$35).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 30 to September 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
August		
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1993
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1993
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1993
31	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Second Quarter 1993
31	Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1993
31	Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1993
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1993
31	Major Releases Dates	September 1993
September		
2	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Second Quarter 1993

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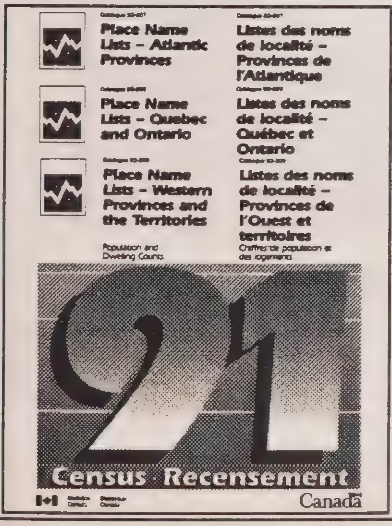
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Place Name Lists

1991 Census

Three publications are now available from the Population and Dwelling Counts series: *Place Name Lists – Atlantic Provinces* (93-307, $45), *Place Name Lists – Quebec and Ontario* (93-308, $45) and *Place Name Lists – Western Provinces and the Territories* (93-309, $45).

In addition to 1991 population counts, these publications provide standard geographical classification codes, as well as geographical location information such as latitude and longitude, for all census subdivisions and unincorporated places by province and territory.

Definitions of terms and notes on data quality are also included.

To place an order or to obtain more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours
June 1993

Average weekly earnings for all industries grew by less than 2% on a year-over-year basis for the second consecutive month.

Average Weekly Earnings

Unadjusted

Average weekly earnings in June, estimated at $560.00, rose 1.7% on a year-over-year basis. (In 1992, the average year-over-year increase was 3.4%.)

The small increase in average weekly earnings resulted in part from declines in real estate (-1.2%), education (-1.4%), business services (-0.7%) and construction (-0.1%). Also contributing to the dampening of average weekly earnings was a change in the employment mix toward lower-paying industries.

Average weekly earnings grew by less than the national average (+1.7%) in Alberta (+1.4%), Quebec (+0.9%), Nova Scotia (+0.7%) and Manitoba (+0.3%).

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.

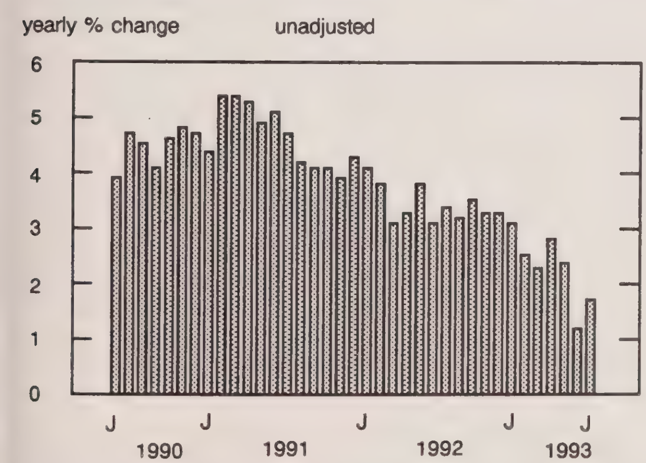
Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

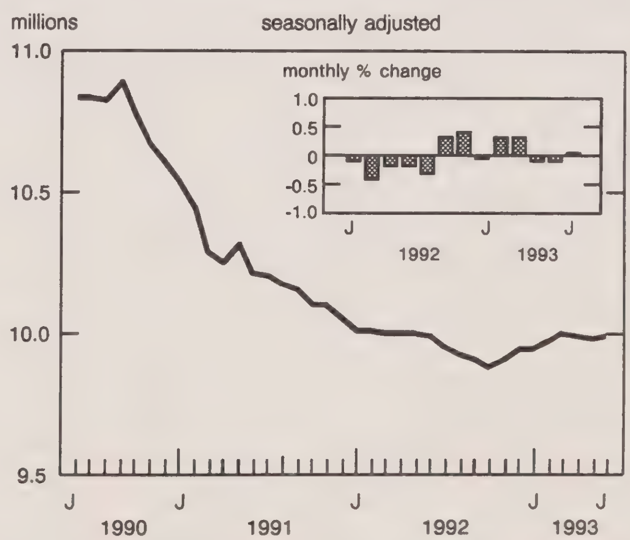
Payroll employment in June was estimated at 9,980,000, virtually unchanged from May. Employment gains in manufacturing (+14,700), construction (+7,500) and retail trade (+7,400) were partly offset by declines in transportation, communication and other utilities (-10,900), finance, insurance and real estate (-7,500) and accommodation, food and beverage services (-5,300). The increases in manufacturing and construction followed monthly declines in April and May.

British Columbia (+16,800) and Quebec (+7,600) showed the largest employment increases; Ontario (-16,000) and Alberta (-2,600) registered the biggest losses.

Average Weekly Earnings, Industrial Aggregate



Employment, Industrial Aggregate



Unadjusted

Firms employing fewer than 200 employees continued to outpace those with more than 200 employees. Employment in small firms (46% of the all-industry total in June), has increased on a year-over-year basis since February 1993. For the first half of 1993, employment in small firms averaged 4,394,000 employees, a 30,000 gain from the same period last year. However, large firms (averaging 5,506,000 employees in the first half of 1993) lost 48,000 employees. Employment in large firms has shown annual declines since August 1990.

Average Weekly Hours

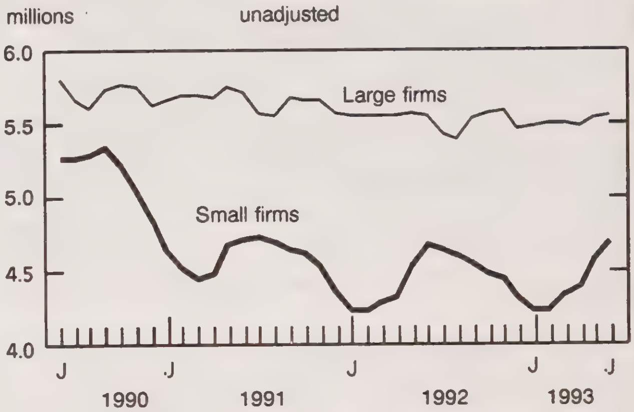
Seasonally Adjusted

Average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees for all industries recovered somewhat in June (+0.2%) following declines in April (-0.1%) and in May (-0.3%). The trend in average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees has been rising since April 1992, increasing at a rate of about 0.04% per month.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees rose 0.3% in June; 116 of 214 industries registered increases. As with employment, the increase resulted from strength in small firms (+0.7%) that was partly moderated by weakness in large firms (-0.1%).

Employment, Industrial Aggregate



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Mike Mackinnon (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	May 1993r	June 1993p	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992	June 1993p	June 1992 to June 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	$		% change	$		% change
Industrial aggregate	**555.50**	**558.60**	**0.6**	**550.69**	**560.00**	**1.7**
Logging and forestry	708.95	727.27	2.6	686.75	721.42	5.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	925.64	953.41	3.0	914.42	936.58	2.4
Manufacturing	670.68	674.02	0.5	652.01	671.44	3.0
Construction	629.42	635.45	1.0	629.27	628.80	-0.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	707.91	712.51	0.6	696.18	705.95	1.4
Trade	410.39	411.83	0.4	402.71	413.59	2.7
Wholesale trade	584.30	592.64	1.4	575.82	589.73	2.4
Retail trade	332.21	333.03	0.2	322.62	335.80	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	614.17	618.26	0.7	596.55	625.00	4.8
Business services	583.26	587.21	0.7	591.53	587.21	-0.7
Education-related services	668.06	666.57	-0.2	715.49	705.28	-1.4
Health and social services	500.40	501.84	0.3	483.32	501.41	3.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.77	217.19	0.2	213.18	218.52	2.5
Public administration	744.17	742.40	-0.2	716.89	734.43	2.4
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	528.14	526.53	-0.3	506.03	523.81	3.5
Prince Edward Island	452.21	455.55	0.7	439.45	447.79	1.9
Nova Scotia	492.27	495.07	0.6	491.73	495.07	0.7
New Brunswick	497.55	498.52	0.2	490.27	498.52	1.7
Quebec	539.52	543.48	0.7	538.47	543.48	0.9
Ontario	588.89	590.50	0.3	580.66	593.65	2.2
Manitoba	488.78	490.24	0.3	490.86	492.13	0.3
Saskatchewan	473.82	472.37	-0.3	476.66	475.26	-0.3
Alberta	552.19	552.53	0.1	544.19	551.93	1.4
British Columbia	555.60	559.88	0.8	548.88	562.51	2.5
Northwest Territories	705.21	702.08	-0.4	706.39	696.78	-1.4

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	May 1993r	June 1993p	May 1993 to June 1993	June 1992	June 1993p	June 1992 to June 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
Industrial aggregate	**9,976**	**9,980**	**0.0**	**10,211**	**10,218**	**0.1**
Logging and forestry	56	55	-0.8	65	65	0.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	120	118	-1.2	135	122	-9.0
Manufacturing	1,565	1,580	0.9	1,622	1,629	0.4
Construction	392	400	1.9	472	444	-5.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	813	802	-1.3	848	825	-2.7
Trade	1,906	1,902	-0.2	1,896	1,929	1.7
Wholesale trade	589	580	-1.5	600	591	-1.5
Retail trade	1,321	1,329	0.6	1,296	1,338	3.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	646	638	-1.2	678	647	-4.5
Business services	509	511	0.4	495	516	4.3
Education-related services	924	937	1.4	864	900	4.2
Health and social services	1,122	1,124	0.2	1,152	1,137	-1.3
Accommodation, food and beverage services	707	702	-0.8	708	742	4.9
Public administration	708	701	-0.9	745	728	-2.2
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	134	137	1.9	146	146	0.3
Prince Edward Island	38	38	-0.3	41	42	0.4
Nova Scotia	281	280	-0.1	291	289	-0.6
New Brunswick	226	226	0.0	237	239	0.6
Quebec	2,397	2,404	0.3	2,506	2,497	-0.4
Ontario	3,991	3,975	-0.4	4,081	4,035	-1.1
Manitoba	375	377	0.3	380	384	1.0
Saskatchewan	295	295	0.0	307	304	-1.0
Alberta	960	957	-0.3	984	972	-1.2
British Columbia	1,238	1,254	1.4	1,205	1,278	6.0
Yukon	12	11	-0.8	12	12	-0.3
Northwest Territories	21	20	-1.4	21	21	-0.3

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

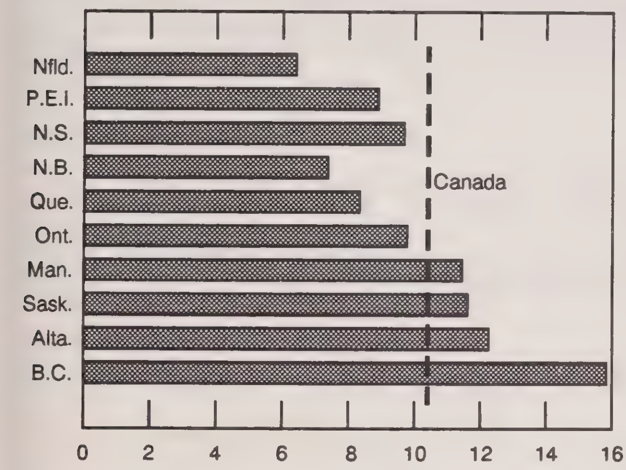
■

Crime Statistics
1992

In 1992, police reported 2.8 million incidents involving Criminal Code offences (excludes traffic offences). The 1992 crime rate fell 3.2% to 10,394 reported incidents per 100,000 population, from 10,735 in 1991. The overall crime rate had been increasing since the mid-1980s. In 1992, the rate of reported violent crime increased 2% over 1991, a slower rate than the average over the past decade (+5%).

Crime Rate

Criminal Code incidents per 100,000 population



The Criminal Code incident rate ranged from 6,418 offences per 100,000 population in Newfoundland to 15,801 in British Columbia.

In 1992, violent incidents (i.e., assault, sexual assault, robbery, abduction and homicide) made up 10.8% of all Criminal Code incidents. The violent crime rate increased 2% over 1991, to 1,122 incidents per 100,000 population. Minor assaults (those not involving a weapon or serious physical injury) continued to account for over half of all reported violent incidents (57% in 1992). The number of homicides in 1992 decreased to 732 (2.67 per 100,000 population), from 756 in 1991. The 1992 homicide rate was 13.6% lower than the peak homicide rate reached in 1975 (3.09 per 100,000 population).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *In this release, references to incidents involving Criminal Code offences and references to crime rates exclude traffic offences, unless stated otherwise.*

Most other categories of offences showed decreases in their rates from 1991. The property crime rate (i.e., breaking and entering, theft, possession of stolen goods and fraud) decreased 4.4% to 6,110 incidents per 100,000 population. The rate for "other" Criminal Code incidents (i.e., mischief, vandalism, disturbing the peace, bail violations, offensive weapons and prostitution) decreased 2.5% to 3,161 incidents per 100,000 population. Property crime incidents made up 59% of all Criminal Code incidents in 1992 and "other" Criminal Code incidents made up 30%.

Criminal Code Traffic Offences

In 1992, police reported 217,096 incidents involving Criminal Code traffic offences (i.e., impaired driving, failure to stop or remain, dangerous operation of a motor vehicle). The 1992 rate of Criminal Code traffic incidents decreased 5.4% to 792 per 100,000 population, from 837 in 1991. The 132,377 incidents that involved impaired driving offences accounted for 61% of Criminal Code traffic incidents. The rate of incidents involving impaired driving offences decreased 7.3% to 483 per 100,000 population in 1992, from 521 in 1991, so that 1992 marked the ninth consecutive year in which the rate of impaired driving offences decreased.

Drug Offences

In 1992, police reported 56,490 incidents involving drug offences (under the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drug Act). The rate of drug-related incidents continued its downward trend, falling to 206 per 100,000 population, down 2.4% from 211 in 1991.

Violations Against Other Federal Statutes

In addition to Criminal Code and drug-related incidents, police reported 40,518 violations against other federal statutes (e.g., Canada Shipping Act, Immigration Act, Customs Act, Excise Act) and 322,201 violations against various provincial statutes. In 1992, the rate of reported incidents involving "other" federal statutes increased 8.8%; the rate of provincial statute incidents decreased 7.5%.

Factors that Affect Crime Statistics

Crime statistics are affected by many factors and do not necessarily reflect the actual level of criminal activity in Canada. Official crime statistics reflect only reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation.

Many crimes, however, go undetected or unreported. For example, the General Social Survey estimated that in 1987 only 31% of violent crimes were reported to the police.

In addition, changes in societal sensitivity to different forms of crime affect the extent to which various offences are reported. For example, recent changes in the reporting by women of sexual offences and domestic violence, and in the recording by the police of such incidents, may have contributed to an increase in the levels of recorded crime for such offences. Crime statistics are also affected by changes in policing resources, policies and priorities at the local level.

Data for 1992 from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (actual offences, persons charged, etc.) and from the Homicide Survey (incident, victim and accused variables) are now available upon request.

In addition, data from the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (includes detailed characteristics of incidents, victims and accused persons for a sample of police agencies) are also available upon request. More detailed information will be released later this year in *Canadian Crime Statistics* (85-205) and various *Juristat Service Bulletins* (85-002).

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime Statistics

	Number of Actual Offences			Rate of Actual Offences per 100,000 population		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic)	**2,899,006**	**2,848,091**	**-1.8**	**10,735**	**10,394**	**-3.2**
Crimes of violence	296,957	307,491	3.5	1,100	1,122	2.0
Crimes against property	1,726,793	1,674,362	-3.0	6,394	6,110	-4.4
Other Criminal Code offences	875,256	866,238	-1.0	3,241	3,161	-2.5
Criminal Code Traffic	226,061	217,096	-4.0	837	792	-5.4
Narcotics Control Act and Food and Drug Act	57,113	56,490	-1.1	211	206	-2.4
Other federal statutes	36,625	40,518	10.6	136	148	8.8
Provincial statutes	343,264	322,201	-6.1	1,271	1,176	-7.5

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

July 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in July 1993, down 4.1% from June 1993 following a 4.8% gain in June.

July's decline was attributable to lower sales of heavy fuel oil (-24.8%), light fuel oil (-13.9%) and "all other refined products" (includes petrochemical feedstocks, kerosene, asphalt, etc.) (-3.4%). Sales increased for diesel fuel oil (+0.8%) and motor gasoline (+0.4%)

July's increase in diesel fuel oil sales followed a 2.1% decrease in June. The 13.9% decline in light fuel oil sales in July followed increases in the previous two months.

Unadjusted

Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.2% from July 1992, to 6.8 million cubic metres. Of the four main products, only heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-30.9%), primarily reflecting reduced imports by electric utilities. Sales of "all other refined products" declined 7.3%. The other three main products increased sales: light fuel oil (+12.0%), diesel fuel oil (+4.6%) and motor gasoline (+2.6%).

Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first six months of 1993 totalled 45.5 million cubic metres, a 0.6% decrease from 1992. Heavy fuel oil was the major contributing factor to this overall decrease, falling 15.0% from the same period in 1992. Diesel fuel oil (+3.7%), light fuel oil (+1.3%) and motor gasoline (+1.2%) sales increased.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	April 1993[r]	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]	June 1993 to July 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 579.6**	**6 551.7**	**6 863.3**	**6 582.7**	**-4.1**
Motor Gasoline	2 801.2	2 823.3	2 821.9	2 834.2	0.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 346.8	1 408.2	1 379.0	1 390.0	0.8
Light Fuel Oil	415.6	472.4	618.5	532.7	-13.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	642.2	520.6	676.7	509.0	-24.8
All Other Refined Products	1 373.8	1 327.2	1 367.2	1 316.8	-3.4

	July 1992	July 1993[p]	January to July 1992	January to July 1993[p]	January-July 1992 to January-July 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 915.5**	**6 760.0**	**45 789.1**	**45 530.7**	**-0.6**
Motor Gasoline	3 084.0	3 163.4	19 090.7	19 323.3	1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 383.5	1 446.8	8 861.6	9 192.3	3.7
Light Fuel Oil	157.2	176.0	3 611.2	3 659.7	1.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	632.6	436.9	4 954.4	4 212.9	-15.0
All Other Refined Products	1 658.2	1 536.9	9 271.2	9 142.5	-1.4

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Marketable production of natural gas in June increased 14.0% from June 1992, to 10.0 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 was up 10.6% from 1992, at 63.5 billion cubic metres. Approximately 53% of June's increase in production was exported.

Natural gas exports increased 14.7% from June 1992, to 5.1 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date natural gas exports of 30.6 billion cubic metres increased 8.6% from 1992.

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production in June rose 10.4% from June 1992, to 8.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date production for 1993 rose 3.2% from the same period in 1992, to 50.8 million cubic metres.

Crude oil imports increased 0.9% from June 1992, to 2.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1993 rose 16.9% from 1992, to 16.3 million cubic metres. This increase in imports was reflected in increased refinery receipts (+7.0%). Most notably, refineries in Atlantic Canada increased production in the first six months of 1993 compared with the same period in 1992. A similar increase in exports of refined products (primarily light fuel oil and motor gasoline) was reported by these refineries.

Exports of crude oil increased 25.2% from June 1992, to 4.3 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports increased 3.0% from 1992, to 24.6 million cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The June 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1992	June 1993	June 1992 to June 1993	January 1992 to June 1992	January 1993 to June 1993	January-June 1992 to January-June 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 052.5	8 889.7	10.4	49 224.0	50 825.3	3.2
Exports	3 455.4	4 327.1	25.2	23 905.4	24 618.5	3.0
Imports	2 624.8	2 648.1	0.9	13 905.8	16 256.1	16.9
Refinery receipts	6 631.7	6 818.4	2.8	38 833.4	41 553.9	7.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural Gas[2]						
Marketable production	8 745.1	9 965.3	14.0	57 397.7	63 471.1	10.6
Exports	4 415.3	5 063.5	14.7	28 183.7	30 596.3	8.6
Canadian sales[3]	3 005.2	3 296.1	9.7	30 835.8	33 224.9	7.7

1 Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
2 Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
3 Includes direct sales.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Street Prostitution

1986-1992

Since 1986, when it became illegal to communicate publicly for the purposes of prostitution, police enforcement has focused almost exclusively on controlling the street trade. Of the 10,134 prostitution incidents reported in 1992, 95% involved communicating offences. Bawdy house and procuring offences (i.e., pimping) accounted for the remaining 5%.

The number of communicating offences reported by the police has been relatively consistent since 1990. In 1992, 9,613 offences were reported.

In the two-year 1991-92 period, 26 murder victims were believed to be involved in the street trade, representing 2% of all victims aged 16 and over. During these two years, 22 known prostitutes were murdered. The remaining four victims were believed to be customers.

The nature of Canada's prostitution laws has changed, particularly over the past two decades. This *Juristat Service Bulletin* looks at how the police enforce these laws and, to the extent possible, how the courts deal with those who are most frequently charged – street prostitutes and their customers. Also, homicides involving prostitutes and customers are examined.

The Vol. 13, No. 4 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Street Prostitution in Canada* (85-002, $3.60/$65) is now available.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 1-613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, All Carriers

First Quarter 1993

During the first quarter of 1993, the 1,577 for-hire trucking carriers that earn $1 million or more annually had total operating revenues of $2.14 billion and had operating expenses of $2.09 billion. The operating ratio for the first quarter of 1993 was 0.98, unchanged from the first quarters of 1991 and 1992.

For-hire tucking carriers travelled 1.51 billion kilometres in the first quarter, the greatest distance travelled since the fourth quarter of 1990. The increase was due to a jump in the use of owner operators by general freight carriers. Owner operators working for the 755 general freight carriers travelled 509 million kilometres in the first quarter of 1993, well over their historic level of 350 million kilometres per quarter.

Detailed data for the first quarter of 1993 will appear in the September 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Index

1992 (Revised) and First Half 1993 (Preliminary)

The revised 1992 and the first half of 1993 preliminary figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Index (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 44-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Other Manufacturing Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Gas Utilities, May 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Telephone Statistics, June 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Street Prostitution in Canada, Vol. 13, No. 4.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

Place Name Lists: Atlantic Provinces, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-307
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Place Name Lists: Quebec and Ontario, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-308
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

Place Name Lists: Western Provinces and the Territories, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-309
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: September 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Second Quarter 1993

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.1% in the second quarter of 1993 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $709 billion. GDP at 1986 prices rose 0.8% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 3.4%), while the implicit price index increased 0.3% (see Charts 1 and 2).

The 0.8% second-quarter rise in real GDP was similar to the pace of expansion in the previous two quarters. The main sources of growth were a 0.5% increase in the volume of consumer spending (stimulated by large personal income tax refunds), stronger business investment spending and a buildup in inventories. Government spending decreased slightly in real terms. Net exports of goods and services declined as a further substantial increase in exports was more than offset by rising imports.

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

Real consumer spending advanced by 0.5% in the second quarter and by 1.5% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 3). The increase continued the moderate tempo of growth that was evident in 1992 and early 1993 and it mirrored the pattern in personal disposable income. The rise in spending was higher than average in a number of cyclically sensitive commodity groups, notably motor vehicles, parts and accessories, clothing and footwear, and restaurants and hotels. Net expenditure abroad decreased 5.8%, reflecting effects of continuing decline in the Canadian dollar's value vis-à-vis the United States dollar.

Expenditure Components of GDP at Constant 1986 Prices
Second Quarter 1993

	dollar change*	% change
Final domestic demand	2,520	0.4
Personal expenditure	1,564	0.5
Durable goods	432	0.9
Semi-durable goods	248	0.8
Non-durable goods	124	0.1
Services	760	0.4
Government expenditure	-412	-0.3
Current goods and services	-416	-0.4
Investment	4	0.0
Business investment	1,368	1.3
Residential construction	120	0.4
Plant and equipment	1,248	1.7
Non-residential construction	288	1.2
Machinery and equipment	960	1.9
Inventory change	4,148	...
Government	-28	...
Business non-farm	3,680	...
Farm	496	...
Balance of trade on goods and services	-1,608	
Exports of goods and services	1,716	0.9
Merchandise	1,368	0.8
Non-merchandise	348	1.7
Less: Imports of goods and services	3,324	1.7
Merchandise	3,460	2.1
Non-merchandise	-136	-0.4
Statistical discrepancy	-244	...
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	4,816	0.8

* *Millions of constant 1986 dollars.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Residential Construction

Residential investment edged up 0.4% in real terms after a sharp 6.2% decrease in the first quarter. It remained 21% below the peak reached at the end of 1989. The small second-quarter increase was due entirely to a pickup in transfer costs associated with housing resale activity. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings decreased 3.0%. New construction work also fell (-3.5%), although starts increased from 145,500 units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first quarter to 153,500 in the second. Starts climbed further in July, reaching 161,700.

Chart 1
GDP at 1986 Prices

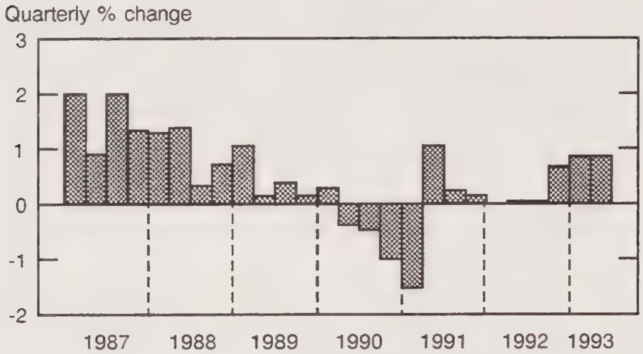


Chart 2
GDP Implicit Price Index

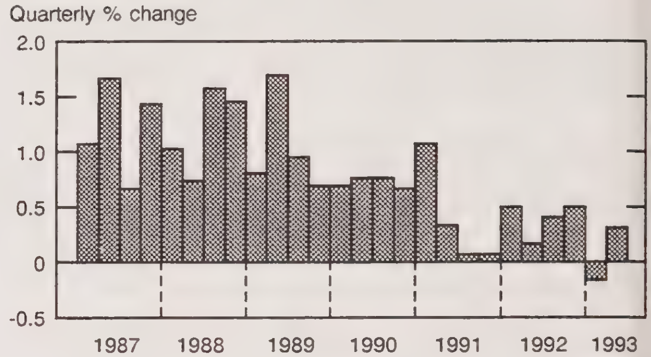


Chart 3
Personal Expenditure and Disposable Income at 1986 Prices

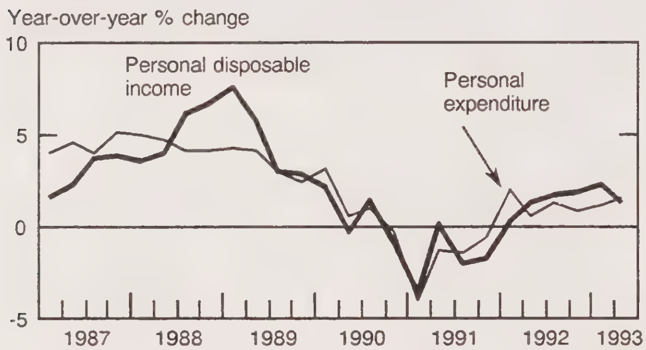
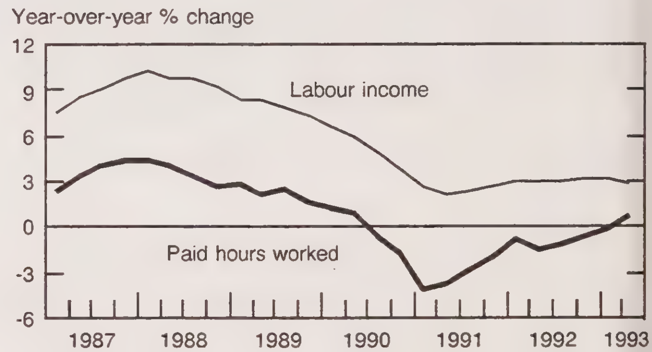


Chart 4
Labour Income and Paid Hours Worked



Plant and Equipment Investment

Business plant and equipment investment spending increased significantly for the second consecutive quarter. Non-residential construction, which accounts for about one-third of plant and equipment investment, increased 1.2% in real terms. Building construction (such as office towers, shopping malls and factories) and engineering construction (such as hydroelectric plants and oil and gas facilities) both picked up. Investment in machinery and equipment grew 1.9%, reflecting higher spending on motor vehicles, office machines and industrial machinery.

Business Inventories

There was a large accumulation of inventories by business in the second quarter. For manufacturers, it was the first quarter of inventory building since the fourth quarter of 1989. Both durable and non-durable goods manufacturers accumulated stocks. Wholesale merchants' inventories also grew in the second quarter. Stocks declined overall at the retail level, although motor vehicle dealers reported higher inventories. In the farm sector, inventories accumulated at a stronger pace than in the first quarter. The outlook for the grain crop is much better this year than in 1992.

Exports and Imports

Merchandise exports grew 0.8% and imports rose 2.1% in volume terms during the second quarter. Office machines and equipment accounted for a large part of the increase in both cases.

Exports of services grew by a more rapid 1.7%; imports of services dropped 0.4%. Increased spending by foreign travellers in Canada and higher freight receipts accounted for the rise in the volume of services exports. As for services imports, the decline was mainly due to lower spending by Canadian travellers outside the country.

The deficit on trade in goods and services (at current prices and seasonally adjusted at annual rates) rose to $1.8 billion, from $0.3 billion in the first quarter. The current account deficit, which also includes net investment income flows and transfer payments, increased from $24.9 billion in the first quarter to $27.1 billion in the second.

Price Indices

Prices continued to increase at quite a slow pace in the second quarter. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, the best overall indicator of price change, edged up just 0.2% after a 0.4% rise in the first quarter. The prices of consumer items and investment goods increased very sluggishly, while prices of exported and imported commodities grew somewhat more rapidly. The slight increase in domestic prices occurred despite a 0.7% drop in unit labour costs, indicating wider profit margins. One important factor accounting for the faster growth of import prices was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated a further 0.7% vis-à-vis the United States dollar.

Chain Price Indices
Second Quarter 1993

	% change
Final domestic demand	0.3
Personal expenditure	0.3
Durable goods	0.3
Semi-durable goods	0.2
Non-durable goods	0.1
Services	0.5
Government expenditure	0.2
Current goods and services	0.2
Investment	0.4
Business investment	0.5
Residential construction	0.7
Non-residential construction	0.8
Machinery and equipment	0.1
Exports of goods and services	0.7
Merchandise	0.7
Non-merchandise	0.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	1.0
Merchandise	0.8
Non-merchandise	2.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices[1]	0.2

[1] *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Personal Income

Personal income rose 0.2% in the quarter, due to growth in farm and other unincorporated business income and in government transfer payments. Labour income grew only marginally (see Chart 4) and investment income decreased 2.0%. Personal disposable (after-tax) income jumped 1.1% during the quarter as net personal income tax payments fell sharply. The reduced level of income tax was attributable to high personal income tax refunds in the spring. The personal savings rate moved up slightly, from 10.9% in the first quarter to 11.2% in the second.

Components of Income at Current Prices
Second Quarter 1993

	% change
Personal income	0.2
Labour income	0.2
Net farm income	13.8
Net unincorporated business income	1.0
Investment income of persons	-2.0
Government transfer payments	1.2
Other transfers to persons	-14.8
Transfers to government	-2.8
Income taxes	-4.5
Social insurance and pensions	1.1
Other transfers	0.7
Personal disposable income	1.1
Corporation profits	10.8
Capital consumption allowances	0.1

Business Income

Corporation profits before taxes rose 10.8% in the second quarter following gains of 8.6% in the first quarter and 6.2% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Lower labour and other costs along with higher sales underlie the stronger profit picture. Non-financial and financial industries both saw profit increases (on a national accounts basis), although with wide variations. Notable profit gains occurred in banking, petroleum and natural gas, chemicals, food, and accommodation and restaurants.

Employment and Hours Worked

Paid employment advanced 0.2% during the quarter. A large part of the increase occurred in Quebec; employment declined slightly in British Columbia. The national increase was entirely accounted for by a 2.6% rise in the number of part-time jobs. Full-time employment decreased 0.4%. Average weekly hours worked per employee were unchanged and total paid hours worked increased 0.1%. Real GDP per hour worked grew 0.7%, continuing the pattern of strong productivity growth that began in mid-1990. This measure of aggregate productivity has risen by 6.0% over the past three years.

Employment and Hours Worked
Second Quarter 1993

	thousands of employees	% change
Paid employment*	10,937	0.2
Goods-producing industries	2,801	0.2
Services-producing industries	8,136	0.2
Atlantic provinces	792	0.2
Quebec	2,639	0.5
Ontario	4,281	0.1
Prairie provinces	1,861	0.2
British Columbia	1,363	-0.1
Full-time	8,669	-0.4
Part-time	2,268	2.6
Average weekly hours	...	0.0
Total paid hours worked	...	0.1

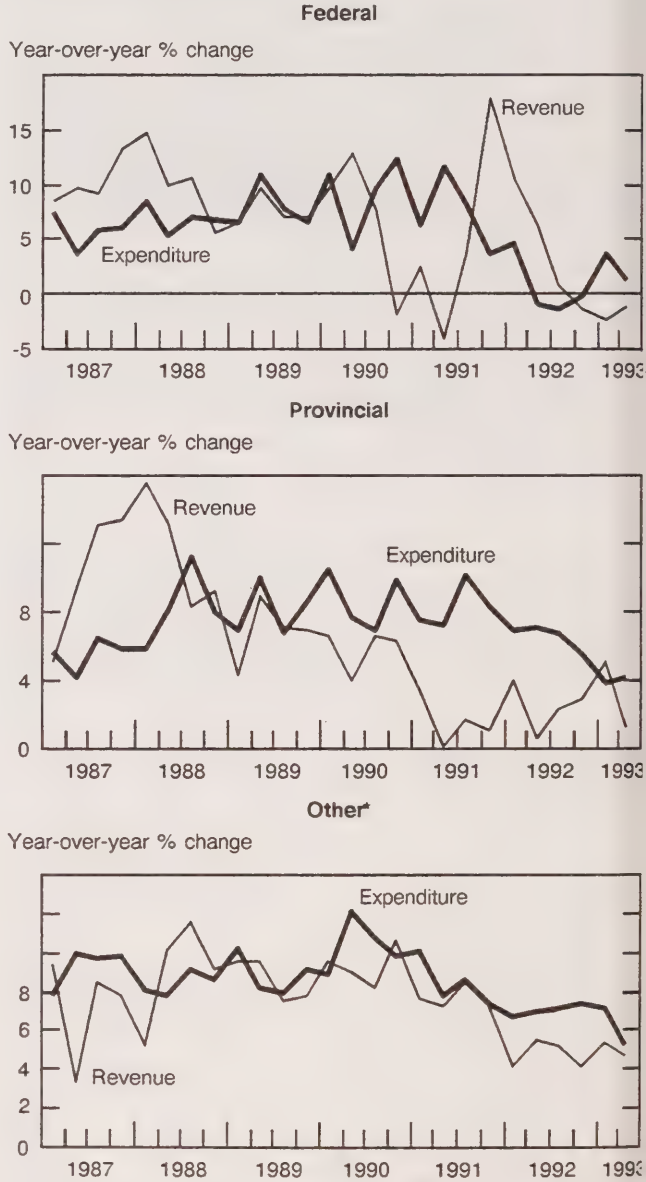
* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
Based on Labour Force Survey data.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Government revenue fell 0.7% in the quarter while total current expenditure rose 0.5%. On a year-over-year basis, expenditure grew more rapidly than revenue at all levels of government (see Chart 5). Exceptionally large income tax refunds accounted for the weakness in revenue. The increase in government spending reflected substantial growth in transfer payments to persons and higher interest payments on the public debt.

Chart 5

Government Revenue and Expenditure



* *Consists of local governments, hospitals, Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.*

Output by Industry

Goods production rose 0.8% in the second quarter after surging 2.0% in the first quarter of 1993. A substantial increase in primary industries, notably mining, accounted for virtually all of the gain. Utilities declined 2.7%, reflecting lower electric power generation. Output of services advanced 0.7% following increases of 0.4% in the fourth quarter of 1992 and 0.5% in the first quarter of 1993. Finance, insurance and real estate jumped 1.9% with trust companies, other financial institutions and real estate agents accounting for most of the advance. Assets and sales of mutual funds continued to grow rapidly, while real estate activity improved considerably as sales of existing homes rose in almost every province. Government services fell 0.6% after decreasing 0.2% in the first quarter. All levels of government recorded a decline.

Output by Industry at Constant 1986 Prices
Second Quarter 1993

	% change
GDP at factor cost	0.7
Goods-producing industries	0.8
Primary industries	4.7
Manufacturing	0.0
Construction	0.1
Utilities	-2.7
Services-producing industries	0.7
Transportation and communication	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.9
Community, business and personal services	0.5
Government administration	-0.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $25/$100), which contains 33 statistical tables, will be released in September. A computer printout, which contains 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data plus supplementary analytical tables, is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income-based

	1992			1993		Fourth Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter		
	$ millions seasonally adjusted at annual rates					% change at quarterly rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	390,748	393,512	396,856	400,568	401,192	0.9	0.2
Corporation profits before taxes	32,848	30,824	32,732	35,556	39,392	8.6	10.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,248	56,240	55,088	54,200	52,956	-1.6	-2.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,204	3,472	2,872	3,884	4,460	35.2	14.8
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,980	37,164	37,520	37,796	38,192	0.7	1.0
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,556	-3,676	-2,800	-4,520	-1,712	-1,720[2]	2,808[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	517,472	517,536	522,268	527,484	534,480	1.0	1.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	83,520	85,424	87,112	87,060	87,712	-0.1	0.7
Capital consumption allowances	81,860	82,624	83,812	84,280	84,360	0.6	0.1
Statistical discrepancy	2,536	2,844	3,284	2,384	2,696	-900[2]	312[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**685,388**	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,208**	**709,248**	**0.7**	**1.1**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-based

	1992 Second Quarter	1992 Third Quarter	1992 Fourth Quarter	1993 First Quarter	1993 Second Quarter	Fourth Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993
	$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates					% change at quarterly rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	417,452	421,604	423,828	427,092	430,560	0.8	0.8
Durable goods	52,964	53,648	53,644	54,724	55,384	2.0	1.2
Semi-durable goods	37,672	38,460	38,604	38,900	39,276	0.8	1.0
Non-durable goods	110,812	110,844	112,072	113,408	113,676	1.2	0.2
Services	216,004	218,652	219,508	220,060	222,224	0.3	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	147,360	149,052	150,496	151,476	151,252	0.7	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,416	16,756	16,648	16,904	16,928	1.5	0.1
Government investment in inventories	-232	-92	20	-16	-52	-36[1]	-36[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	113,144	112,932	112,360	110,600	112,824	-1.6	2.0
Residential construction	43,640	44,472	44,660	42,072	42,756	-5.8	1.6
Non-residential construction	30,700	29,316	27,468	27,908	28,480	1.6	2.0
Machinery and equipment	38,804	39,144	40,232	40,620	41,588	1.0	2.4
Business investment in inventories	-556	-4,624	-5,260	-2,120	2,260	3,140[1]	4,380[1]
Non-farm	-1,076	-2,716	-4,876	-2,828	1,416	2,048[1]	4,244[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	520	-1,908	-384	708	844	1,092[1]	136[1]
Exports of goods and services	177,256	183,648	194,388	198,404	202,136	2.1	1.9
Merchandise	151,928	157,908	168,760	172,684	175,844	2.3	1.8
Non-merchandise	25,328	25,740	25,628	25,720	26,292	0.4	2.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	182,920	188,004	192,720	198,752	203,968	3.1	2.6
Merchandise	145,020	149,628	154,164	159,736	164,352	3.6	2.9
Non-merchandise	37,900	38,376	38,556	39,016	39,616	1.2	1.5
Statistical discrepancy	-2,532	-2,844	-3,284	-2,380	-2,692	904[1]	-312[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**685,388**	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,208**	**709,248**	**0.7**	**1.1**
Final domestic demand	694,372	700,344	703,332	706,072	711,564	0.4	0.8
	$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	335,008	336,544	336,616	338,408	339,972	0.5	0.5
Durable goods	46,852	47,492	47,488	48,096	48,528	1.3	0.9
Semi-durable goods	29,548	30,076	30,116	30,312	30,560	0.7	0.8
Non-durable goods	87,400	86,848	87,232	88,180	88,304	1.1	0.1
Services	171,208	172,128	171,780	171,820	172,580	0.0	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,460	116,820	117,188	117,960	117,544	0.7	-0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	16,596	17,228	17,188	17,456	17,460	1.6	0.0
Government investment in inventories	-204	-80	16	-16	-44	-32[1]	-28[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	105,424	106,308	105,844	104,728	106,096	-1.1	1.3
Residential construction	32,640	32,944	32,964	30,932	31,052	-6.2	0.4
Non-residential construction	26,096	24,816	23,292	23,556	23,844	1.1	1.2
Machinery and equipment	46,688	48,548	49,588	50,240	51,200	1.3	1.9
Business investment in inventories	-936	-4,156	-6,200	-1,760	2,416	4,440[1]	4,176[1]
Non-farm	-996	-1,232	-5,596	-2,312	1,368	3,284[1]	3,680[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	60	-2,924	-604	552	1,048	1,156[1]	496[1]
Exports of goods and services	175,824	181,040	186,720	189,708	191,424	1.6	0.9
Merchandise	155,428	160,412	166,308	169,308	170,676	1.8	0.8
Non-merchandise	20,396	20,628	20,412	20,400	20,748	-0.1	1.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	187,088	192,032	191,720	196,712	200,036	2.6	1.7
Merchandise	151,764	156,708	157,424	162,420	165,880	3.2	2.1
Non-merchandise	35,324	35,324	34,296	34,292	34,156	-0.0	-0.4
Statistical discrepancy	-2,060	-2,304	-2,648	-1,928	-2,172	720[1]	-244[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**559,024**	**559,368**	**563,004**	**567,844**	**572,660**	**0.9**	**0.8**
Final domestic demand	573,488	576,900	576,836	578,552	581,072	0.3	0.4
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.6	125.3	125.9	126.2	126.6	0.2	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	126.5	127.6	128.4	128.4	128.7	0.0	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	98.9	97.3	96.9	96.8	97.0	-0.1	0.2
Business investment in fixed capital	107.3	106.2	106.2	105.6	106.3	-0.6	0.7
Exports of goods and services	100.8	101.4	104.1	104.6	105.6	0.5	1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.8	97.9	100.5	101.0	102.0	0.5	1.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**122.6**	**123.1**	**123.7**	**123.5**	**123.9**	**-0.2**	**0.3**
Final domestic demand	121.1	121.4	121.9	122.0	122.5	0.1	0.4

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

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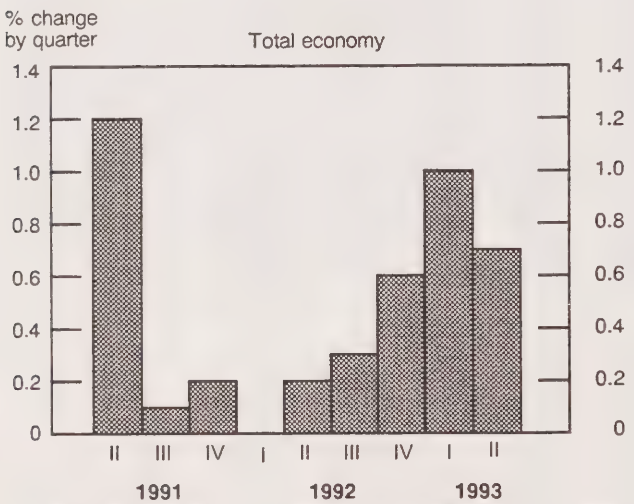
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

June 1993

Seasonally adjusted, Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost rose 0.4% in June after remaining flat in April and May. Goods production increased 0.8%, offsetting declines in April and May. Output of services advanced 0.2% after increasing 0.3% in April and 0.1% in May. For the first six months of 1993, GDP was 2.4% higher than the year before.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Goods-producing Industries

The rebound in goods production was mainly due to a large gain in mining output. Utilities and manufacturing increased, recovering part of their losses in preceding months. Agriculture also contributed, while fishing advanced marginally. Lower output in construction and forestry moderated the gain.

Mining output jumped 4.3%, its sixth consecutive monthly increase. All mining industries except gold recorded higher output. Output of crude oil and natural gas increased the most, advancing 3.4%. This followed gains averaging 1.9% per month since January, spurred mainly by higher production of natural gas. Drilling activity soared 17.0% to a level 81% higher than the fourth quarter of 1992, when Alberta introduced lower royalties. Over the last two quarters, employment also improved considerably in drilling. Output of other metal mines increased 1.5%, while output of iron and coal mines rose for the third consecutive month.

Output of utilities rebounded 2.4% following three consecutive declines. Production of electricity advanced 2.1% to offset losses in April and May. Imports of electricity receded to their April level following a large increase in May. Higher purchases of natural gas by residential, industrial and commercial users resulted in a 5.3% increase in gas distribution.

Manufacturers boosted output 0.2% following two monthly declines, as 13 of 21 major groups recorded higher production. Producers of fabricated metal products and machinery and equipment led the advance, recording similar dollar gains. Petroleum refiners and producers of food products and transportation equipment also contributed; but declines in electrical, chemical, and wood products moderated the gain.

Output of fabricated metal products rose 1.7% after slight declines the previous two months. Machine shops and producers of hardware accounted for most of the gain, extending the recovery evident in these industries in recent months.

Following several monthly increases, output of machinery and equipment rose a further 2.5%, reflecting higher production of compressors, turbines, industrial machinery and construction machinery.

Petroleum refiners hiked production 2.7% following two consecutive declines. Despite a recent decline in prices, domestic sales remained weak and stocks have accumulated.

Transportation equipment manufacturers raised output 0.4% following large cutbacks in the previous two months. Motor vehicle manufacturers increased production 2.9% despite sluggish markets abroad. At the same time, stocks edged up following several monthly declines.

Electrical products output fell 1.8% as production of electronic equipment, notably telecommunications equipment, fell 5.2%. The loss was partly offset by a 2.4% increase in office machinery, as exports improved for the fourth consecutive month.

Chemical products manufacturers reduced output 0.9% following three consecutive monthly gains. Output of pharmaceuticals fell 5.9%.

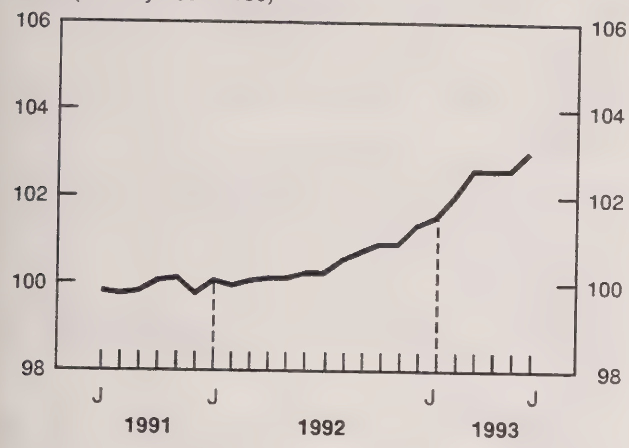
Construction slipped 0.3% after increasing the previous two months. Despite a recent drop in mortgage rates, residential construction declined 3.5%. Sales of new houses improved during June but remained well below the fourth quarter of 1992 level. Engineering construction increased at a faster pace than in April and May, but non-residential construction declined slightly.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

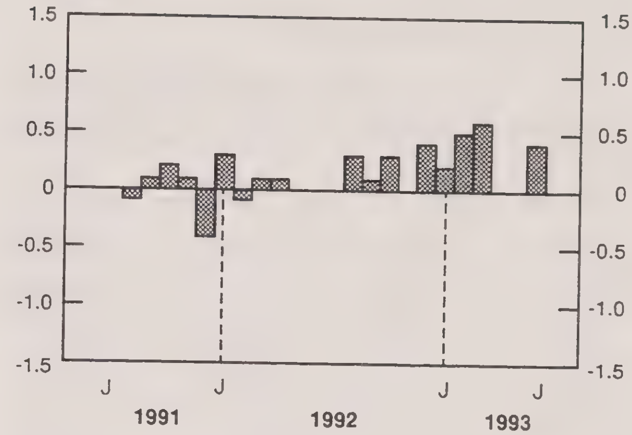
Total Economy

Index (January 1992 = 100)



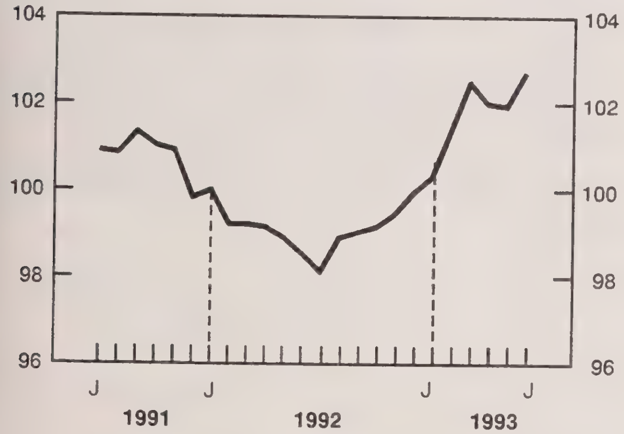
Total Economy

% change



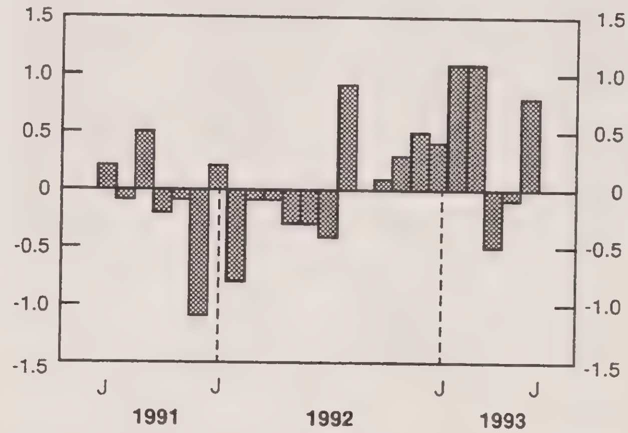
Goods

Index (January 1992 = 100)



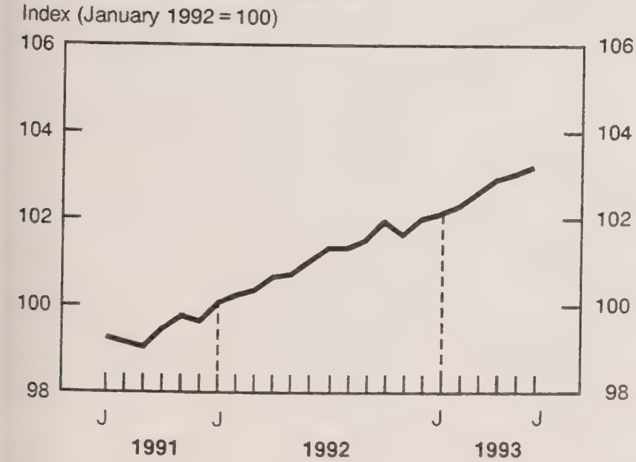
Goods

% change



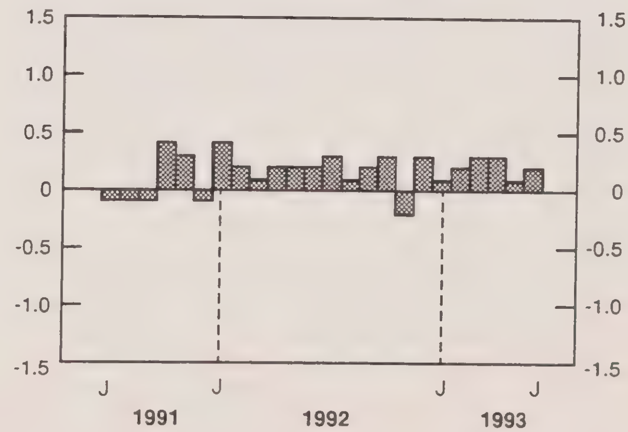
Services

Index (January 1992 = 100)



Services

% change



Forestry output fell 3.1%, its third consecutive monthly decline. Output was curbed by ongoing weakness in residential construction and paralleled a decline by manufacturers of wood products.

Services-producing Industries

The advance in services was widespread with retail trade and government services posting the only declines. A 0.4% gain in finance, insurance and real estate led the increase.

Higher royalties and rents accounted for most of the gain in finance, insurance, and real estate. Growth in trust and other finance slowed to 0.2%, as higher activity by mutual funds and real estate agents was moderated by lower activity by securities brokers.

Output of community, business and personal services grew 0.4% led by higher spending on amusement services and a gain in business services. Amusement services increased 3.3%, mainly reflecting higher sales by lottery corporations. Output of business services gained 0.5%, its fifth consecutive increase. Accommodation and food services declined, as a gain in food services was more than offset by a decline in accommodation.

Wholesalers posted a 0.8% gain in output, the second consecutive monthly increase. Higher sales of food products and machinery and equipment were responsible for most of the increase. After weakening in April, sales of machinery and equipment recovered most of the loss over the last two months. Sales of lumber and petroleum products dropped the most following several sluggish months.

Retail sales fell 0.8% following a slight decline in May. Among the 13 trade groups, 11 recorded lower sales; but a substantial decline in sales by motor vehicle dealers accounted for almost 80% of the decline. Sales of both new cars and trucks slumped in June.

Transportation and storage services advanced 0.6% following a 0.1% gain in May. Transportation services rose 0.3% as water, truck, and urban transport all recorded gains. Air transport fell 0.7%, dropping four of the last six months. Despite a sizeable gain in grain carloadings, railway transport slipped 0.3% due to widespread weakness elsewhere. Led by a 1.8% gain in the throughput of natural gas, output of pipelines rose 1.7%.

Government services fell a further 0.2%, its sixth consecutive decline. For a second consecutive month, all levels of governments recorded a decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The June 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127), will be released in September.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices

	1992	1993			
	June	March	April	May	June
	$ millions				
	seasonally sdjusted at annual rates				
Total Economy	**502,476.8**	**514,727.5**	**514,845.5**	**514,831.3**	**516,945.1**
Goods-producing Industries	167,200.2	173,949.7	173,122.4	172,872.0	174,215.3
Services-producing Industries	335,276.6	340,777.8	341,723.1	341,959.3	342,729.8
Business Sector:	**409,789.6**	**421,516.3**	**421,640.3**	**421,906.9**	**424,025.4**
Goods:	**166,198.0**	**172,965.5**	**172,164.6**	**171,921.4**	**173,264.7**
Agriculture	11,101.9	11,821.2	11,904.0	12,048.1	12,151.9
Fishing and Trapping	966.1	829.5	853.7	806.6	807.8
Logging Industry	2,883.4	3,356.2	3,286.6	3,235.0	3,134.2
Mining Industries	19,666.6	20,932.5	21,310.2	21,627.8	22,561.7
Manufacturing Industries	87,456.2	92,579.2	91,655.7	91,223.7	91,361.5
Construction Industries	28,978.6	27,891.2	27,922.3	27,950.6	27,864.8
Other Utility Industries	15,145.2	15,555.7	15,232.1	15,029.6	15,382.8
Services:	**243,591.6**	**248,550.8**	**249,475.7**	**249,985.5**	**250,760.7**
Transportation and Storage	21,801.4	22,316.8	22,225.5	22,256.6	22,395.6
Communication Industries	19,021.2	19,254.1	19,271.0	19,296.2	19,334.6
Wholesale Trade	30,294.5	31,039.5	30,748.9	30,948.3	31,182.5
Retail Trade	29,905.5	30,607.0	30,972.1	30,955.3	30,718.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,878.2	84,626.0	85,058.0	85,330.5	85,670.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	59,690.8	60,707.4	61,200.2	61,198.6	61,459.7
Non-business Sector:	**92,687.2**	**93,211.2**	**93,205.2**	**92,924.4**	**92,919.7**
Goods:	**1,002.2**	**984.2**	**957.8**	**950.6**	**950.6**
Services:	**91,685.0**	**92,227.0**	**92,247.4**	**91,973.8**	**91,969.1**
Government Service Industry	34,003.5	34,056.4	34,033.6	33,888.4	33,818.8
Community and Personal Services	54,204.7	54,562.0	54,576.4	54,499.6	54,586.0
Other Services	3,476.8	3,608.6	3,637.4	3,585.8	3,564.3
Other Aggregations:					
Industrial Production	123,270.2	130,051.6	129,155.8	128,831.7	130,256.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,743.8	42,258.5	42,020.6	42,288.9	42,312.6
Durable Manufacturing	46,712.4	50,320.7	49,635.1	48,934.8	49,048.9

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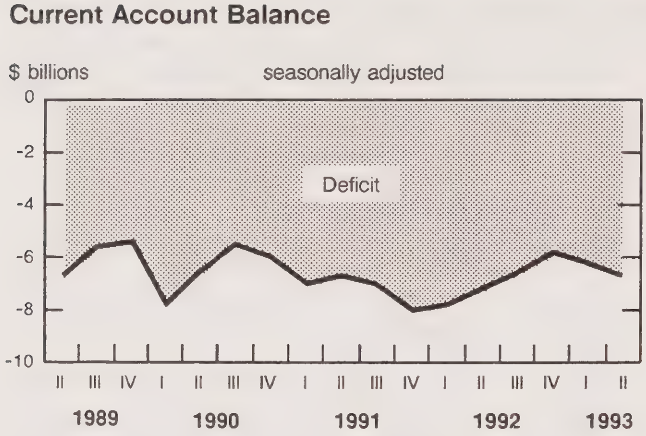
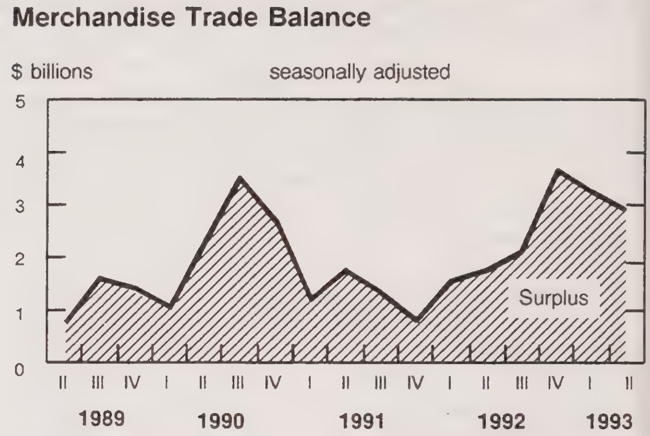




Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1993

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased to $6.8 billion, from $6.2 billion in the first quarter of 1993. The movement in the current account continued to primarily reflect the merchandise trade surplus, where imports advanced more than exports for the second consecutive quarter. This contrasts with 1992, when the growth in exports outpaced that in imports. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions edged up to $9.6 billion, reflecting a higher deficit on investment income.

In the capital account (unadjusted), non-residents returned to a more usual pattern of investment in Canadian securities ($9.7 billion) following their record-shattering net acquisition of Canadian bonds ($21.7 billion) in the first quarter. Conversely, Canadian residents reduced foreign deposits after a sharp buildup in the previous quarter, when they retained abroad some of the proceeds received from bond borrowing. Canadian official reserves declined, resuming the downward trend observed since the fourth quarter of 1991. Accompanied by these movements, the Canadian dollar depreciated against the U.S. dollar and most major overseas currencies.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The current account deficit of $6.8 billion comprised a $2.9 billion surplus on merchandise trade and a $9.6 billion deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

Merchandise imports advanced for the sixth consecutive quarter, rising a further 2.9% in the current quarter to $41.1 billion. The increase was led by machinery and equipment, industrial materials and, to a lesser extent, by consumer goods and agricultural products. No major categories declined significantly.

Merchandise exports continued to increase but at a slower pace than in 1992. The second quarter of 1993 saw a rise of 1.8% in merchandise exports, to $44.0 billion. This comprised notable advances in energy and agricultural products accompanied by some gains in machinery; iron and steel products exports decreased.

The deficit on investment income edged up to a record $6.5 billion. Both receipts and payments of dividends declined, with receipts declining slightly more than payments. The resulting $0.1 billion net surplus of dividends continued to be dwarfed by the $6.6 billion deficit on interest.

The international travel deficit continued to hover around $2.0 billion. The deficit on travel with the United States increased slightly to $1.5 billion; the deficit with other countries edged down to $0.5 billion.

Current and Capital Accounts, Unadjusted

The current account deficit declined to $5.9 billion, from $6.7 billion in the second quarter of 1992. This was entirely because of a higher surplus on merchandise trade, which more than offset higher deficits on investment income and travel.

Financial Liabilities

Among financial liabilities, non-residents purchased $2.3 billion of Canadian bonds, invested exclusively in net new issues ($5.0 billion) as they sold a record net $2.7 billion of existing bonds. The net investment came from the United States and the United Kingdom; other countries were net sellers of Canadian bonds, notably Japan in the secondary market.

Non-residents also acquired a record $3.6 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills, which brought their net purchases over the last three quarters to $9.2 billion. The current quarter net investment came from a wide variety of countries, notably Hong Kong, with U.S. residents not investing as strongly as in the previous two quarters.

Non-residents acquired $2.9 billion of Canadian stocks, slightly ahead of the previous $2.8 billion record in the third quarter of 1987. The funds, which came mainly from U.S. investors, flowed into existing shares in the mining and various industrial sectors.

The foreign currency operations of the chartered banks resulted in a moderate net inflow of $0.6 billion, a shift from the record net outflow of $6.1 billion in the previous quarter, when banks both reduced liabilities and increased assets abroad.

Financial Assets

Among financial assets, the Canadian non-bank sector reduced deposits abroad by $1.9 billion, a shift from the $2.7 billion buildup in the previous quarter.

Similarly, Canada's international reserves declined by $1.9 billion after a $1.1 billion increase in the first quarter. By the end of June, the reserves stood at US$12.1 billion.

Canadian direct investors continued to add to operations abroad, investing an additional $1.8 billion, largely in the United States.

The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $5.0 billion.

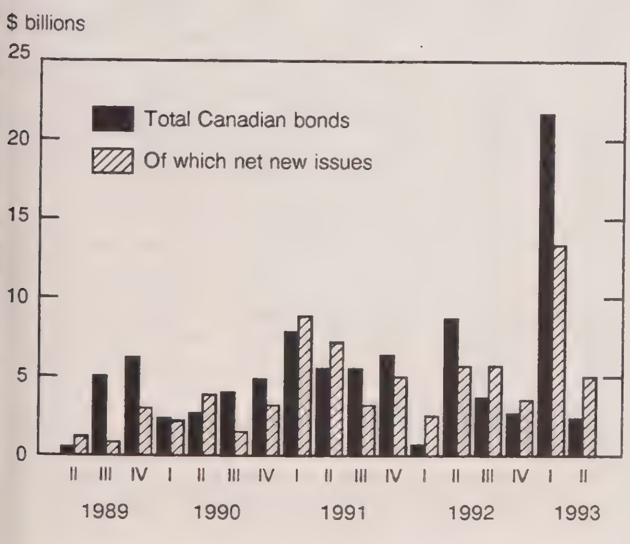
After strengthening in the first quarter of 1993, the Canadian dollar resumed its downward trend against the U.S. dollar, closing June at 78.00 U.S. cents, down from 79.46 U.S. cents at the end of March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

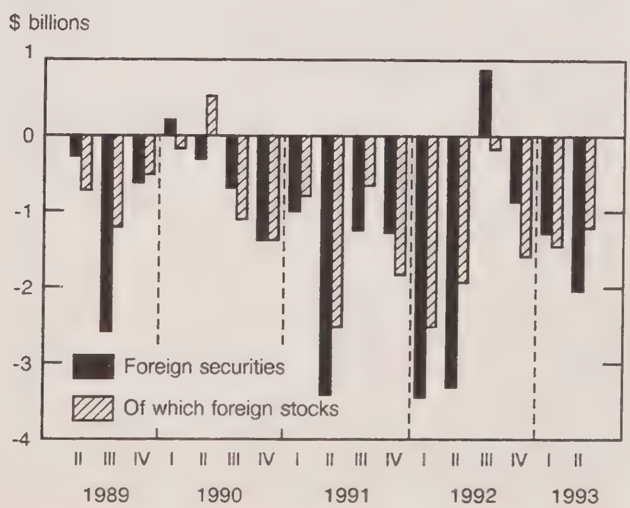
The second quarter 1993 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds



Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



Balance of International Payments

	1992			1993		1991	1992
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter		
	unadjusted						
	$ millions						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	40,016	37,743	42,399	42,588	46,499	141,097	156,567
Non-merchandise:							
Services	6,583	8,012	5,630	5,350	6,857	24,024	25,381
Investment income[1]	2,215	2,345	1,991	2,314	1,850	10,260	8,934
Transfers	1,079	1,052	1,105	995	1,049	3,955	4,361
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,877	11,409	8,726	8,659	9,757	38,239	38,676
Total receipts	49,893	49,153	51,125	51,248	56,256	179,336	195,243
Payments							
Merchandise imports	37,896	36,061	38,134	39,789	42,946	136,107	147,587
Non-merchandise:							
Services	9,585	9,738	9,069	10,008	9,991	36,069	38,162
Investment income[1]	8,236	7,655	8,774	8,401	8,343	32,184	33,134
Transfers	848	1,065	971	997	896	4,011	4,043
Total non-merchandise payments	18,669	18,458	18,814	19,406	19,229	72,264	75,339
Total payments	56,565	54,519	56,948	59,195	62,176	208,371	222,926
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,120	+1,682	+4,265	+2,799	+3,553	+4,990	+8,979
Non-merchandise	-8,793	-7,049	-10,088	-10,746	-9,473	-34,025	-36,663
Total current account	-6,672	-5,366	-5,823	-7,947	-5,920	-29,035	-27,683
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-697	-970	-1,790	-2,141	-1,819	-6,200	-4,500
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	-1,374	+1,032	+728	+161	-840	-1,113	-548
Foreign stocks	-1,931	-170	-1,593	-1,453	-1,195	-5,795	-6,223
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+689	+3,611	+953	-1,094	+1,878	+2,830	+6,987
Loans and subscriptions	-217	-427	-317	-319	-100	-1,785	-1,696
Non-bank deposits abroad	+999	-810	+1,347	-2,742	+1,890	-386	+1,636
Other claims	-1,587	+1,189	+694	+2,243	+74	+1,515	+399
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-4,118	+3,454	+22	-5,346	-113	-10,934	-3,945
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+844	+1,816	+2,184	+202	+1,140	+7,500	+6,000
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+8,721	+3,726	+2,668	+21,667	+2,314	+25,246	+15,794
Canadian stocks	+22	-223	+943	+2,278	+2,926	-990	+1,036
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-1,580	-4,086	+27	-6,133	+635	+5,382	-3,550
Money Market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	-278	-3,330	+2,292	+3,350	+3,596	+2,288	+1,915
Other paper	+1,823	-677	+234	-1,974	+854	+2,140	+2,983
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+1,151	-310	+1,501	-2,357	-440	+2,882	+3,603
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+10,703	-3,083	+9,850	+17,034	+11,026	+44,448	+27,782
Total capital account, net flow	+6,585	+371	+9,872	+11,688	+10,913	+33,514	+23,837
Statistical Discrepancy	+87	+4,995	-4,049	-3,741	-4,993	-4,479	+3,846

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current Account

	1992			1993		1991	1992
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter		
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,982	39,477	42,190	43,171	43,961	141,097	156,567
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,050	2,002	2,006	2,022	2,095	7,802	8,059
Freight and shipping	1,479	1,553	1,495	1,412	1,455	5,502	5,991
Business services	2,327	2,372	2,412	2,484	2,507	8,827	9,376
Government transactions	208	218	218	235	234	868	856
Other services	268	290	276	277	282	1,024	1,098
Total services	6,331	6,435	6,408	6,429	6,571	24,024	25,381
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,082	1,122	929	857	877	5,274	4,303
Dividends	1,116	1,388	935	1,372	1,000	4,986	4,631
Total investment income	2,199	2,510	1,864	2,230	1,877	10,260	8,934
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	474	408	416	350	395	1,480	1,751
Personal and institutional remittances	259	261	267	307	267	967	1,042
Canadian withholding tax	360	268	434	416	382	1,507	1,569
Total transfers	1,093	937	1,116	1,073	1,044	3,955	4,361
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,623	9,882	9,388	9,732	9,492	38,239	38,676
Total receipts	47,606	49,359	51,578	52,903	53,454	179,336	195,243
Payments							
Merchandise imports	36,255	37,407	38,541	39,934	41,088	136,107	147,587
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	4,127	4,092	3,890	4,066	4,108	15,365	16,215
Freight & shipping	1,389	1,421	1,507	1,509	1,566	5,285	5,691
Business services	3,377	3,467	3,639	3,565	3,625	12,957	13,839
Government transactions	362	368	377	386	374	1,617	1,510
Other services	220	246	226	228	231	845	908
Total services	9,475	9,595	9,639	9,754	9,904	36,069	38,162
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,991	6,912	7,275	7,442	7,436	27,573	28,513
Dividends	1,297	1,089	988	1,028	899	4,611	4,621
Total investment income	8,287	8,001	8,263	8,470	8,335	32,184	33,134
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	79	87	82	80	83	299	324
Personal and institutional remittances	285	285	287	298	298	1,078	1,141
Official contributions	401	612	548	517	441	2,272	2,255
Foreign withholding tax	85	81	79	87	78	361	323
Total transfers	850	1,064	996	983	901	4,011	4,043
Total non-merchandise payments	18,612	18,661	18,899	19,207	19,139	72,264	75,339
Total payments	54,867	56,068	57,440	59,142	60,227	208,371	222,926
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,727	+2,070	+3,649	+3,236	+2,873	+4,990	+8,979
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-3,143	-3,160	-3,232	-3,325	-3,332	-12,045	-12,781
Investment income[1]	-6,089	-5,491	-6,400	-6,240	-6,458	-21,924	-24,200
Transfers	+243	-127	+120	+90	+143	-56	+318
Total non-merchandise	-8,989	-8,779	-9,512	-9,475	-9,647	-34,025	-36,663
Total current account	-7,261	-6,709	-5,863	-6,239	-6,774	-29,035	-27,683

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*
Note: *Figures may not add due to rounding.*

Financial Flow Accounts

Second Quarter 1993

The demand for funds on financial markets weakened in the second quarter of 1993.

Domestic Non-financial Sectors

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors on financial markets amounted to $94.1 billion in the second quarter of 1993 (seasonally adjusted at annual rates). This was down about 24% vis-à-vis the level of borrowing in the first quarter (see Chart 1). Households, the federal government and government business enterprises all sharply reduced their demand for funds.

Among the more important financial developments during the quarter were the following: nominal interest rates continued to decline; the money market provided a net source of funds, while bank loan liabilities were reduced in a number of sectors; and the demand for funds in the form of consumer credit and mortgages weakened.

Monetary Conditions

The narrowly defined money supply (M1) grew substantially over the quarter as interest rates generally declined. The three-year slide in rates continued. The Bank Rate fell during most of the quarter, resulting in an overall drop of about 60 basis points. This led to further downward movement in some market rates, particularly for marketable securities. Declines were more pronounced for some instruments, such as 90-day commercial paper, where yields fell almost one percentage point. Yields on securities with longer terms to maturity experienced more moderate declines. Exceptions to this general trend were negotiated loans at financial institutions, whose rates did not move for the most part.

This easing of domestic monetary conditions coincided with a depreciation of the Canadian dollar from about 79.50 U.S. cents to 78.00 U.S. cents, with most of the decrease taking place over the month of June. While the Bank Rate did not fall sharply, it did reach its lowest level since 1973. As it did previously in September 1992, the Bank Rate dipped under 5% in June and the differential narrowed with the U.S. Federal Funds Rate.

Personal Sector

Borrowing in the personal sector was more subdued than at any time since the first quarter of 1991. Consumer credit debt was repaid on a net basis (see Chart 2), partly reflecting spring's large tax refunds. Reduced demand for mortgage financing (see Chart 3) reflected weakness in residential construction. Relatively high personal indebtedness combined with weak labour income growth contributed to restraint in household borrowing. The ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income edged down to 85.6%, from 85.7%, as after-tax income grew at a marginally greater pace than net borrowing.

Funds Raised on Financial Markets by Non-financial Sectors

	1991				1992				1993	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**19.9**	**14.7**	**12.7**	**13.6**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**11.9**	**12.5**	**17.7**	**13.3**
Sectoral shares (% of total)										
Personal sector	11.9	22.7	25.3	22.9	30.3	17.4	29.0	33.0	16.0	14.3
Non-financial private corporations	33.4	3.2	-0.3	18.0	9.6	14.1	15.9	4.0	16.8	20.8
Government business enterprises	14.2	8.6	8.1	3.7	15.3	4.4	5.0	-1.0	9.5	-2.4
Federal government	27.0	30.9	43.3	27.7	30.6	26.1	38.6	21.8	34.6	38.1
Other levels of government	13.4	34.5	23.6	27.7	14.2	38.0	11.5	42.2	23.1	29.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1
Total Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

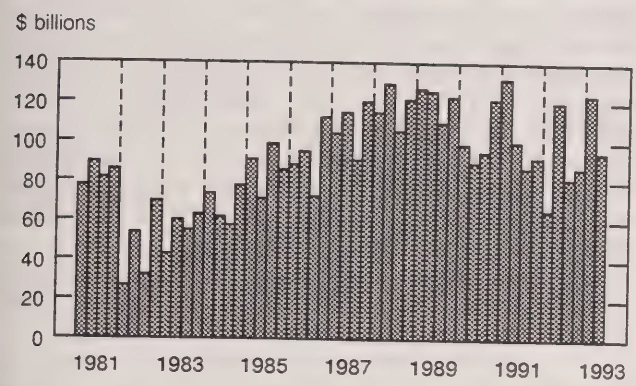


Chart 2
Consumer Credit Borrowing in the Personal Sector
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

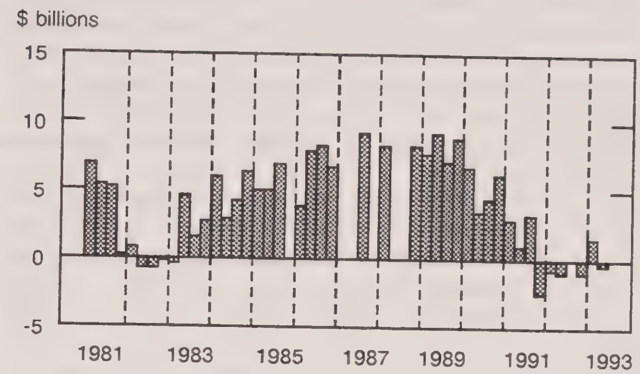


Chart 3
Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

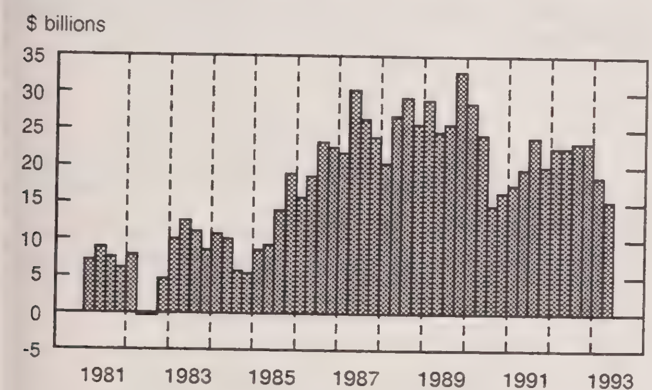


Chart 4
Funds Raised by the Federal Government
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

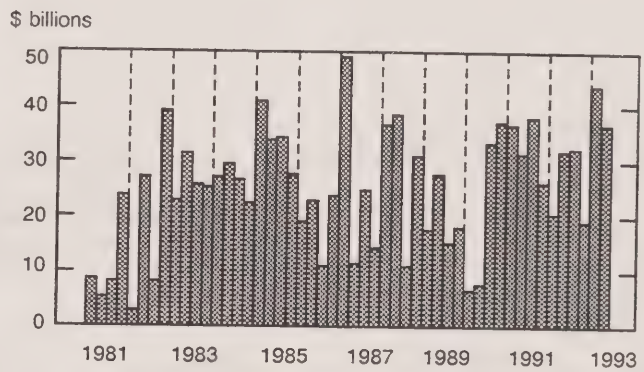


Chart 5
Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

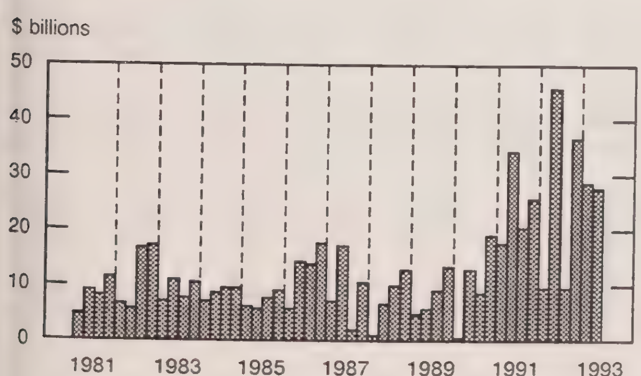
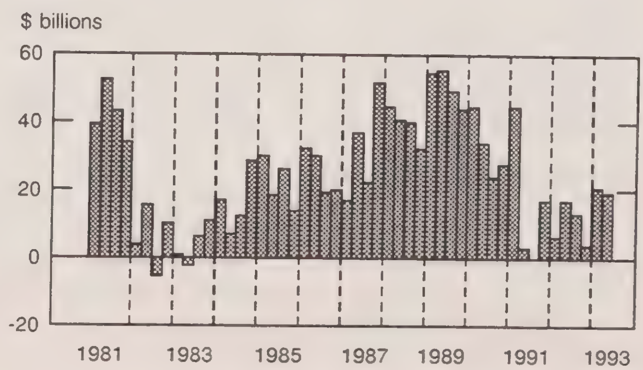


Chart 6
Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Government Sector

Funds raised by the federal government, while still relatively high, fell back following fairly heavy borrowing in the first quarter of 1993 (see Chart 4). This was in line with a slight reduction in the federal borrowing requirement. Financing was accomplished primarily through marketable bonds and treasury bills. More than half the bond issues had maturities of 10 years and over, while bond yields declined across the maturity spectrum.

Borrowing by other levels of government was largely unchanged from the previous quarter (see Chart 5). Provincial borrowing in particular was little changed, despite a significant widening in the combined provincial deficit. In contrast to the first quarter, the provinces' principal sources of funds were net new issues of short-term paper and reductions in financial asset holdings. Financing in the form of bonds took place at a considerably slower pace than in the previous quarter.

Corporate Sector

Non-financial private corporations raised about the same quantity of funds as in the previous quarter (see Chart 6). Substantial funds were raised through issues of short-term paper (mainly bankers' acceptances); debt in the form of bank loans was reduced. This shift was attributable, in some measure, to a widening interest rate differential in favour of short-term paper. Funds raised through bonds also showed renewed strength (after exceptionally weak financing with this instrument in the first quarter), partly reflecting lower costs for longer-term financing. Corporations continued to tap equity markets, though at a reduced rate, as share prices firmed and profits improved in the quarter.

Non-financial government business enterprises repaid bond and loan debt during the quarter. Overall weakness in the demand for funds came largely from provincial government enterprises, where financial assets were drawn down and existing debt was refinanced; net issues of short-term paper provided the major external source of funds for these enterprises.

Debt/income Ratios

	1991				1992				1993	
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter
	$ billions									
Persons and Unincorporated Business*										
Debt										
Consumer Credit	98.8	99.0	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.6	99.5
Mortgages	273.8	278.8	284.9	290.0	295.6	301.2	306.9	312.6	317.3	321.1
Total	372.5	377.8	384.7	389.1	394.7	400.3	406.2	411.8	416.9	420.6
Personal Disposable Income	462.5	468.4	469.5	463.8	468.0	478.1	481.2	480.4	486.4	491.5
Debt/income Ratio (%)	80.6	80.7	81.9	83.9	84.4	83.7	84.4	85.7	85.7	85.6
Debt/GDP Ratio (%)	55.8	55.8	56.7	57.2	57.7	58.4	59.0	59.1	59.5	59.3
Federal Government**										
Debt	324.1	331.5	340.5	346.7	351.7	359.5	367.4	372.1	382.9	391.8
Debt/GDP Ratio (%)	48.6	49.0	50.2	50.9	51.4	52.5	53.4	53.4	54.6	55.2
Other Government										
Debt	168.3	177.3	182.8	189.6	192.8	205.1	208.4	218.4	225.6	232.5
Debt/GDP Ratio (%)	25.2	26.2	26.9	27.9	28.2	29.9	30.3	31.4	32.2	32.8
Non-Financial Private Corporations										
Debt	344.0	343.0	341.2	343.5	343.9	347.0	349.1	348.8	354.0	358.9
Debt/GDP Ratio (%)	51.6	50.7	50.3	50.5	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.5	50.6
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**667.4**	**676.9**	**678.8**	**680.6**	**683.9**	**685.4**	**688.4**	**696.5**	**701.2**	**709.2**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts.*
Figures may not add due to rounding.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $25/$100), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, will be released in September.

A computer printout, which contains detailed financial flows matrices, is also available ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., financial flows data are available on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer ($300/$1,200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Financial Market Summary Table

	1992			1993	
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fouth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised:	20,876	23,656	28,644	19,808	13,484
Consumer Credit	-908	-64	-916	1,544	-472
Bank Loans	368	1,420	1,616	552	-380
Other Loans	-1,264	-816	5,044	-1,760	-800
Mortgages	22,508	23,108	23,104	18,736	15,244
Bonds	172	8	-204	736	-108
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised:	16,932	12,964	3,472	20,828	19,592
Bank Loans	-14,176	3,140	8,588	4,804	-9,984
Other Loans	2,036	800	3,288	-3,376	568
Other Short-term Paper	6,948	-8,232	-30,916	1,760	8,180
Mortgages	3,816	5,736	8,008	6,840	4,164
Bonds	8,044	4,424	8,464	252	9,736
Shares	10,264	7,096	6,040	10,548	6,928
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised:	5,352	4,120	-872	11,852	-2,232
Bank Loans	-496	-1,640	1,848	-1,252	-1,820
Other Loans	-1,116	924	-56	104	-1,492
Other Short-term Paper	396	264	1,852	892	2,548
Mortgages	-12	-12	-8	-24	-16
Bonds	6,580	2,184	-5,488	12,132	-1,452
Shares	–	2,400	980	–	–
Federal Government					
Funds Raised:	31,388	31,556	18,928	42,936	35,804
Other Loans	–	–	-4	–	–
Canada Short-term Paper	15,176	9,636	7,544	17,580	11,992
Canada Saving Bonds	576	-376	-5,448	248	792
Marketable Bonds	15,636	22,296	16,836	25,108	23,020
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised:	45,748	9,396	36,676	28,700	27,432
Bank Loans	100	-716	1,172	-640	-220
Other Loans	-736	76	192	-636	716
Short-term Paper	19,176	-12,660	11,992	-11,400	15,368
Provincial Bonds	25,784	19,768	22,596	37,980	10,684
Municipal Bonds	1,468	3,176	788	3,364	884
Other bonds	-44	-248	-64	32	–
Total Funds Raised by Domestic					
Non-financial Sectors	**120,296**	**81,692**	**86,848**	**124,124**	**94,080**
Consumer Credit	-908	-64	-916	1,544	-472
Bank Loans	-14,204	2,204	13,224	3,464	-12,404
Other Loans	-1,080	984	8,464	-5,668	-1,008
Canada Short-term Paper	15,176	9,636	7,544	17,580	11,992
Other Short-term Paper	26,520	-20,628	-17,072	-8,748	26,096
Mortgages	26,312	28,832	31,104	25,552	19,392
Bonds	58,216	51,232	37,480	79,852	43,556
Shares	10,264	9,496	7,020	10,548	6,928

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Second Quarter 1993

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1993 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarter ended March 31, 1993 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (provincial and local), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

General Social Survey Microdata File: Cycle 7, Time Use

1992

The General Social Survey (GSS) collected data on time use on a monthly basis from January to December 1992. Nationally, 9,815 persons were interviewed and answered the questionnaire, yielding a response rate of 77%.

Cycle 7 collected data on time use, unpaid work, and participation in cultural activities and sports. The time-use component provides data on the time and duration of daily activities, as well as on social contact and location for each activity reported during a 24-hour period (e.g., working for pay, meal preparation, watching television). This component essentially repeats that of Cycle 2 (GSS, 1986).

The 1992 GSS microdata file is now available. This file is for statistical purposes only and has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain any information that would allow identification of any specific households, families or individuals.

Stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, the file comes with a comprehensive user's guide and costs $750.

For more information or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Project (613-951-4995), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

July 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 647 316 metric bundles in July 1993, down 9.4% from 4 027 723 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to July 1993, shipments totalled 22 221 308 metric bundles, down 9.2% from 24 459 404 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The July 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

July 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17,100 light bulbs and tubes in July 1993, down 5.9% from 18,181 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1993 totalled 145,508 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.8% from 146,666 a year earlier.

The July 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

June 1993

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in June 1993 increased to 35 917 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.8% from June 1992. Exports in June decreased 3.0% to 2 167 GWh; imports increased from 627 GWh to 1 160 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of June 1993 totalled 258 088 GWh, up 1.3% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (14 192 GWh), rose 7.9% and year-to-date imports (5 148 GWh), rose 36.0% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

June 1993

Production of coal totalled 5 297 kilotonnes in June 1993, up 6.3% from June 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1993 stood at 33 526 kilotonnes, down 4.4% from the previous year.

Exports in June rose to 2 601 kilotonnes, up 13.0% from June 1992; imports decreased 31.1% to 1 472 kilotonnes. For January to June 1993, exports totalled 13 517 kilotonnes, 16.8% below last year.

Coke production in June 1993 decreased to 303 kilotonnes, down 4.7% from June 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Input-output Tables and Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1989 and 1990

Final input-output tables for 1989 and preliminary tables for 1990 (in current and constant prices) are now available. The 1989 and 1990 constant prices tables are in 1986 prices.

Also available are estimates of GDP and gross output by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant prices series are also in 1986 prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2110-2189, 4663, 4670, 4675-4676 and 7711-7790.

The input-output tables will be published in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1990* (15-201).

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Exports by Commodity, May 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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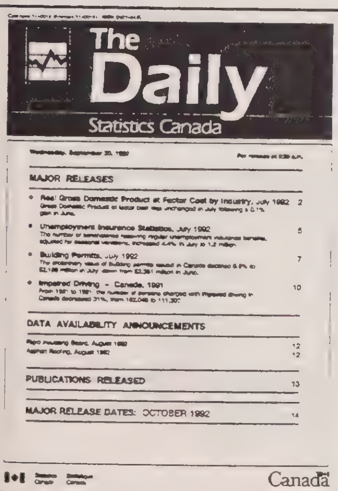

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: September 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
2	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Second Quarter 1993
8	Help-wanted Index	August 1993
8	Field Crop Report No. 6: Grain Stocks at July 31	
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1993
10	Labour Force Survey	August 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	July 1993
13	New Housing Price Index	July 1993
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1993
15	Composite Leading Indicator	August 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1993
16	Building Permits	July 1993
16	Population Estimates	1971-1993
17	Consumer Price Index	August 1993
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1993
17	Department Store Sales (Advance Release)	August 1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1993
21	Retail Trade	July 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	July 1993
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1993
28	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1993
28	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1993
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1993
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1993
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1993
30	Major Release Dates	October 1993

User note: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Wednesday, September 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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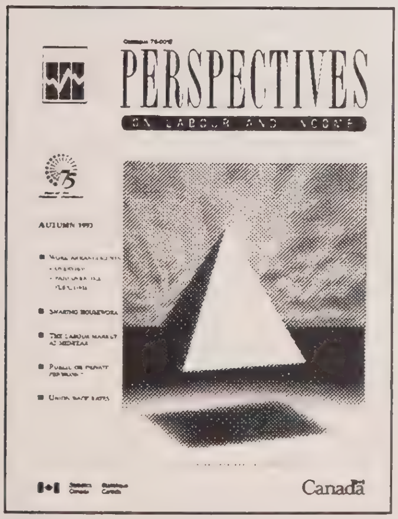
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income
Autumn 1993

The Autumn 1993 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics, contains a supplement that reviews labour market developments for the first six months of 1993. It also presents three studies on the work arrangements of Canadians. Other articles cover the rising costs of CPP/QPP and private pensions, employed parents and the division of housework, and wage trends among unionized workers.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* draws on many data sources to offer insights on emerging income issues and to review recent developments in the labour market.

The Autumn 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

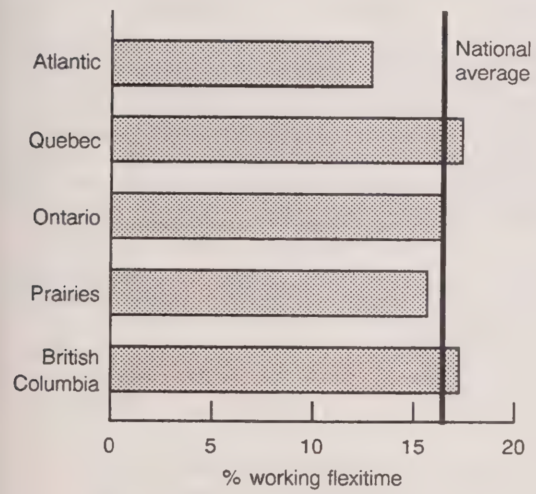
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Work Arrangements of Canadians
November 1991

Of the 10.3 million paid workers in Canada in November 1991, only 60% had Monday to Friday schedules. An estimated 1.7 million employees aged 15 to 64 reported being on a flexitime work arrangement in their main job. (Flexitime exists when an employee is allowed to vary the beginning and end of the workday.)

Flexitime was least prevalent in Atlantic Canada



Source: Survey of Work Arrangements, November 1991.

The rate of flexitime was highest among managers and professionals (about one in four), and lowest for workers in processing, machining and fabricating jobs (about one in twenty).

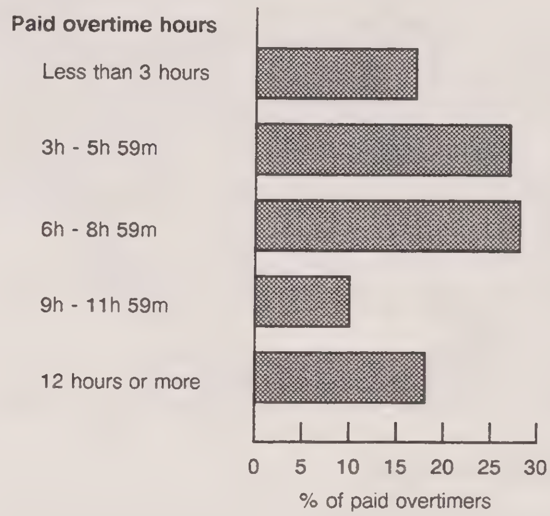
Flexitime work arrangements were most common among persons aged 25 to 44 (19%), especially among women in that age group. It was least prevalent (12%) among youths.

About 800,000 Canadians, accounting for 8% of employees aged 15 to 64, were paid for overtime work in November 1991. This rate averaged 13% in the goods sector and 6% in the services sector.

Nearly twice as many men (520,000) as women (280,000) worked paid overtime in November 1991. Overtime rates for men were higher than those for women in most industries.

Most overtimers get premium pay. Seven in ten paid overtimers reported receiving either time and a half (61%) or double time (10%) for extra work. Nearly 90% of unionized overtimers received premium pay, compared with 57% of non-unionized overtimers.

One in six paid overtimers worked 12 or more extra hours per week in November 1991



Source: Survey of Work Arrangements.

Three articles on the work arrangements of Canadians are in the Autumn 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which is now available.

The first article, "Work Arrangements of Canadians – An Overview", presents general results from the Survey of Work Arrangements. "Paid Overtime" looks at employees who worked paid overtime in November 1991; "Flexitime Work Arrangements" examines characteristics of those who work flexitime. See "How to Order Publications".

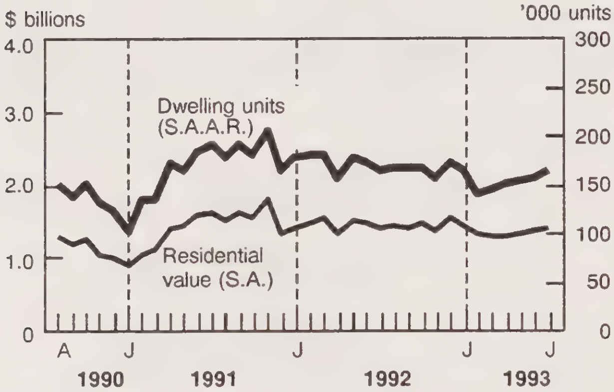
For further information on "Work Arrangements of Canadians – An Overview" and "Flexitime Work Arrangements", contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. For further information on "Paid Overtime", contact Gary L. Cohen (613-951-4623), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

Residential Building Permits

July 1993 (Advance Estimate)

In July, the number of dwelling units authorized in Canada rose 5.7% from June 1993. The increase was attributable to the multifamily dwelling sector.

Value of Residential Building Permits and Number of Authorized Dwelling Units



Note: *Revised data for June, advanced data for July.*
S.A.A.R. : Seasonally adjusted at annual rate
S.A. : Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate

Seasonally Adjusted

The national estimate of dwelling units authorized reached 165,000 at an annual rate, up 5.7% from 156,000 in June. The multifamily dwelling sector (+12.7%) was entirely responsible for the rise.

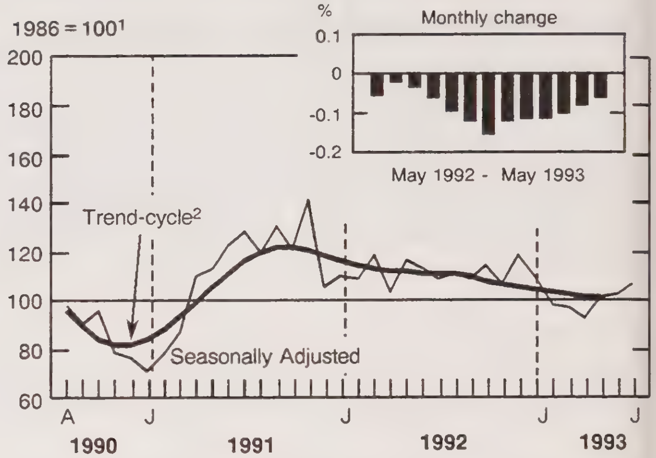
July's increase (+4.4%) in the value of permits (to $1,391 million) was mainly caused by the 12.8% jump in the multifamily dwelling sector.

The strength of residential construction activity was particularly evident in British Columbia (+31.6%). The multifamily dwelling sector (+72.2%) and, more precisely, condominiums contributed most to the renewed activity in the British Columbia region.

Residential Building Permits Index

The residential building permits index (excluding engineering projects), which depicts the real level of intentions, rose 4.0% in July 1993 to 105.4. This was the third consecutive monthly increase.

Residential Building Permits Index



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.
[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

The short-term trend index for residential permits declined 0.6% to 99.7 in May 1993, from 100.2 in April. Nevertheless, this decline was less than the average monthly decline of 1.0% recorded since October 1991 (120.6), when the last monthly increase occurred.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for July 1993 will be released on September 16.

For further analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits (Advance Estimate)

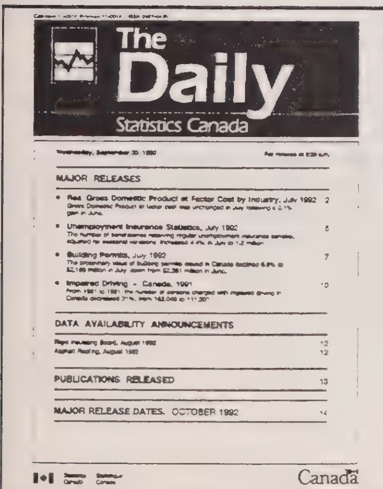
	Value			
	June 1993[r]	July 1993[a]	June 1993[r] to July 1993[a]	July 1992 to July 1993[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,334,276	1,391,390	4.3	0.6
Unadjusted	1,774,907	1,536,822	-13.4	-0.3

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized (Advance Estimate)

	Annual Rate			
	June 1993[r]	July 1993[a]	June 1993[r] to July 1993[a]	July 1992 to July 1993[a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	155,592	164,532	5.7	0.9
Unadjusted	196,296	173,124	-11.8	0.0

a *Advance figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
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- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

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Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
July 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 457 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1993, a 2.2% increase from 2 405 thousand square metres in July 1992.

For January to July 1993, shipments totalled 17 575 thousand square metres, a 3.5% increase from 16 987 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Cement
July 1993

Manufacturers shipped 982 433 tonnes of cement in July 1993, up 7.5% from 914 050r (revised) tonnes in June 1992 but down 7.1% from 1 057 777 tonnes in June 1993.

For January to July 1993, shipments totalled 4 668 655 tonnes, up 2.1% from 4 574 807r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The July 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
July 1993

Production of process cheese in July totalled 3 516 156 kilograms, down 60.7% from June 1993 and down 23.1% from July 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 totalled 43 835 552 kilograms, up from 41 881 524 kilograms the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in July totalled 365 644 kilograms, down 17.2% from June 1993 but up 60.8% from July 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 totalled 2 678 154 kilograms, compared with 2 628 209 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales
1992

In 1992, net fuel sales totalled 41.2 billion litres, up 2% from 40.4 billion litres in 1991. Of the 41.2 billion litres, 77% was gasoline, 21% diesel fuel and 2% liquefied petroleum gas.

Gross sales of gasoline increased marginally to 33.1 billion litres in 1992, from 33.0 billion litres in 1991.

The 1992 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales* (53-218, $17) will be available mid-September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 31-212
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway Operating Statistics,
Vol. 73, No. 5. May 1993.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Trade, June 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Perspectives on Labour and Income,
Autumn 1993. Vol. 5, No. 3.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

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Index to Data Releases

August 1993

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All Roads Lead To Laxton, Digby and Longford	1991 Census	August 27, 1993
Annual Survey of Manufactures	1991	August 17, 1993
Apartment Construction Price Index	Second Quarter 1993	August 5, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	July 1993	August 31, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	July 1993	August 3, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1993	August 16, 1993
Balance of International Payments	Second Quarter 1993	August 31, 1993
Building Permits	June 1993	August 17, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	June 1993	August 25, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	August 1993	August 19, 1993
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Characteristics of International Travellers	First Quarter 1993	August 27, 1993
Civil Aviation Statistics	May 1993	August 5, 1993
	June 1993	August 9, 1993
	Second Quarter 1993	August 20, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	June 1993	August 31, 1993
Composite Indicator	July 1993	August 11, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	June 1993	August 25, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	July 1993	August 20, 1993
Consumer Price Index	July 1993	August 20, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	July 1993	August 20, 1993
Crime Statistics	1992	August 30, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1993 (Preliminary)	August 30, 1993
Dairy Review	June 1993	August 13, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	June 1993	August 16, 1993
Department Store Sales	July 1993 (Advance Release)	August 17, 1993

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Egg Production	June 1993	August 10, 1993
Electric Lamps	July 1993	August 31, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	June 1993	August 31, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	June 1993	August 9, 1993
Electric Utility Construction Price Index	1992 (Revised) and First Half 1993 (Preliminary)	August 30, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	June 1993	August 30, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	May 1993	August 9, 1993
Export and Import Price Indices	June 1993	August 19, 1993
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Index	Second Quarter 1993	August 4, 1993
Families	1991	August 26, 1993
Farm Cash Receipts	January-June 1993	August 19, 1993
Farm Input Price Index	Second Quarter 1993	August 3, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	June 1993	August 11, 1993
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 5: July 31 Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada	1993	August 25, 1993
Financial Flow Accounts	Second Quarter 1993	August 31, 1993
Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Second Quarter 1993	August 26, 1993
First Class Constable Police Salaries	1992	August 5, 1993
Footwear Statistics	Second Quarter 1993	August 9, 1993
For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics	First Quarter 1992	August 23, 1993
General Social Survey Microdata File: Cycle 7, Time Use	1992	August 31, 1993
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Second Quarter 1993	August 31, 1993
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Income Distributions by Size	1992	August 18, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	July 1993	August 27, 1993
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Input-output Tables and Gross Domestic Product by Industry	1989 and 1990	August 31, 1993
International Travel Account	Second Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)	August 27, 1993
Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services	1989	August 24, 1993
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Leasing Survey	1992	August 23, 1993
Livestock Inventories	July 1, 1993	August 26, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	July 1993	August 19, 1993

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Milling and Crushing Statistics	June 1993	August 12, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	July 1993	August 20, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 1993	August 18, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, All Carriers	First Quarter 1993	August 30, 1993
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Second Quarter 1993	August 31, 1993
New Housing Price Index	June 1993	August 10, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	June 1993	August 9, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	May 1993	August 9, 1993
Oils and Fats	June 1993	August 11, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	June 1993	August 11, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	June 1993	August 9, 1993
Place Name Lists	1991 Census	August 30, 1993
Plastic Film and Bags	Second Quarter 1993	August 18, 1993
Precast Concrete Price Index	Second Quarter 1993	August 6, 1993
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Private and Public Investment Revised Intentions	1993	August 4, 1993
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	June 1993	August 3, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	June 1993	August 16, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	June 1993	August 25, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia	June 1993	August 25, 1993
Profile of Federal Electoral Districts – Part B	1991 Census	August 20, 1993
Profiles of Court Services		August 19, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	June 1993	August 10, 1993
Quality Management Practices Survey		August 27, 1993
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries	July 1993	August 4, 1993
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	Seven-day Period Ending July 21, 1993	August 5, 1993
	10-day Period Ending July 31, 1993	August 16, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending August 7, 1993	August 19, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending August 14, 1993	August 24, 1993
Railway Operating Statistics	May 1993	August 25, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	July 1993	August 27, 1993

Index to Data Releases, August 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	July 1993	August 11, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	June 1993	August 31, 1993
Residential Care Facilities	1990-91	August 25, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	June 1993	August 16, 1993
Retail Trade	June 1993	August 23, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	June 1993 (Preliminary)	August 19, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	July 1993	August 30, 1993
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Shipments of Office Furniture Products	Second Quarter 1993	August 25, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	June 1993	August 17, 1993
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	Second Quarter 1993	August 3, 1993
Short-term Debt of Local Governments	June 1993	August 19, 1993
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	Week Ending August 7, 1993	August 12, 1993
	Week Ending August 14, 1993 (Preliminary)	August 19, 1993
	Week Ending August 21, 1993 (Preliminary)	August 26, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	August 1, 1993	August 27, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	August 1, 1993	August 19, 1993
Street Prostitution	1986-1992	August 30, 1993
Sugar Sales	July 1993	August 10, 1993
Survey of Graduates	1990	August 27, 1993
Taxation Statistics for Enterprises	1991 (Preliminary)	August 20, 1993
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	June 1993	August 24, 1993
Telephone Statistics	June 1993	August 26, 1993
Tobacco Products	July 1993	August 20, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	June 1993	August 13, 1993
Trusteed Pension Funds	First Quarter 1993	August 3, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	June 1993	August 25, 1993
Wholesale Trade	June 1993	August 24, 1993

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 2, 1993
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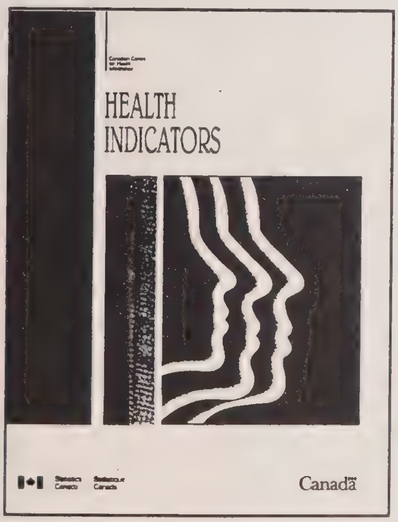
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Health Indicators—Third Edition

Health Indicators' third edition features 58 indicators that consolidate the most recent data from various databases and national surveys on health status, health determinants, resources and the use of resources.

Designed to meet the needs of a range of health professionals and special interest groups, particularly those developing health policies and programs, this database may be used to follow the evolution of the population's health status and to track indicators of program performance.

The package includes explanatory text, model tables and charts, as well as computer diskettes (DOS) of the database and software. Users will be able to retrieve and analyze 1.4 million data points.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1001-1006, 1011-1013, 1020, 1084-1097, 4263-4282; tables 00060101-00060141 and 00060201-00060217.

For literature or further information, please contact Norman Dawson (613-951-1653, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates
Second Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm goods-producing industries increased for the third consecutive quarter as it edged up 0.1% in the second quarter to 78.8%. This is slightly less than the 81.8% average for the period from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1993. The minimum rate for this time period was 77.3%, recorded in the second quarter of 1992; the maximum was 86.9%, achieved in the fourth quarter of 1987.

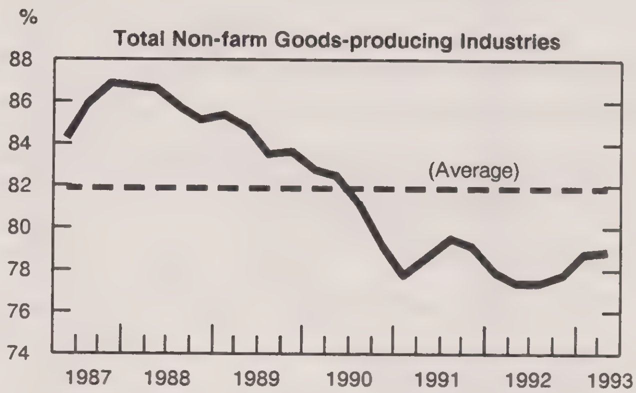
Higher levels of oil and gas drilling and mining services led to a 6.3% increase in capacity utilization in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries.

A decline in residential construction caused capacity utilization in the construction industry to fall by 0.1%.

In manufacturing, capacity utilization fell 0.3%. The largest drop was in the transportation equipment industries (-4.1%). Production levels decreased as exports were lower and producers allowed inventories to shrink. The largest gain (+7.7%) was in the machinery industries as both domestic and foreign sales increased. The non-metallic mineral products industries' rate rose 4.3% as non-residential construction increased.

In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization declined 4.8%, the result of lower residential construction activity and lower exports of wood products.

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates



Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

	Second Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993
		%		% change	
Total Non-farm Goods-producing Industries	**77.3**	**78.7**	**78.8**	**1.9**	**0.1**
Logging and Forestry Industries	**80.6**	**91.4**	**87.0**	**7.9**	**-4.8**
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	**82.8**	**83.6**	**88.9**	**7.4**	**6.3**
Mining (including milling) and Quarrying	80.2	80.1	87.0	8.5	8.6
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	84.6	85.9	90.1	6.5	4.9
Manufacturing Industries	**75.0**	**78.5**	**78.3**	**4.4**	**-0.3**
Durable Goods Manufacturing	**72.9**	**77.8**	**77.1**	**5.8**	**-0.9**
Wood Industries	79.0	87.8	87.6	10.9	-0.2
Furniture and Fixture Industries	65.2	63.8	64.5	-1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	79.5	90.8	89.7	12.8	-1.2
Fabricated Metal Products Industries	66.5	67.8	68.8	3.5	1.5
Machinery Industries	61.5	69.2	74.5	21.1	7.7
Transportation Equipment Industries	74.4	80.0	76.7	3.1	-4.1
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	75.0	76.7	75.3	0.4	-1.8
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	66.0	66.9	69.8	5.8	4.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	73.9	74.7	74.4	0.7	-0.4
Non-durable Goods Manufacturing	**77.6**	**79.3**	**79.7**	**2.7**	**0.5**
Food Industries	75.4	74.2	75.1	-0.4	1.2
Beverage Industries	71.0	69.8	69.7	-1.8	-0.1
Tobacco Products Industries	66.8	69.7	70.5	5.5	1.1
Rubber Products Industries	87.6	89.2	89.5	2.2	0.3
Plastic Products Industries	75.9	76.3	77.8	2.5	2.0
Leather and Allied Products Industries	60.3	60.8	61.3	1.7	0.8
Primary Textile Industries	82.9	83.9	82.7	-0.2	-1.4
Textile Products Industries	65.3	69.8	71.3	9.2	2.1
Clothing Industries	69.5	71.8	72.7	4.6	1.3
Paper and Allied Products Industries	86.5	90.8	90.0	4.0	-0.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	72.5	72.9	72.7	0.3	-0.3
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	83.1	90.3	89.9	8.2	-0.4
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	82.2	85.7	87.1	6.0	1.6
Construction Industries	**78.1**	**74.0**	**73.9**	**-5.4**	**-0.1**
Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems	**81.9**	**80.2**	**76.8**	**-6.2**	**-4.2**
Electric Power Systems	82.0	79.9	76.4	-6.8	-4.4
Gas Distribution Systems	81.5	82.1	79.7	-2.2	-2.9
Special Aggregates					
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing	78.0	82.9	83.3	6.8	0.5
Final Goods Manufacturing	72.6	75.0	74.4	2.5	-0.8
Energy Industries	83.0	82.4	80.3	-3.3	-2.5
Total Non-farm Goods Excluding Energy	76.0	77.7	77.9	2.5	0.3

1 *Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.* ■

The Labour Market: Mid-year Review

First Half 1993

Despite mixed signals, labour market conditions during the first half of 1993 showed signs of improvement from a year earlier.

Total employment rose by 121,000 during the first half of 1993; most of this increase occurred in June. All the gains went to adults aged 25 years and older (+136,000) while employment among youths aged 15 to 24 dropped by 15,000.

Although full-time employment declined slightly during the first six months of 1993, part-time employment increased by 123,000. In June 1993, part-timers accounted for a record high proportion of the total employed (18%).

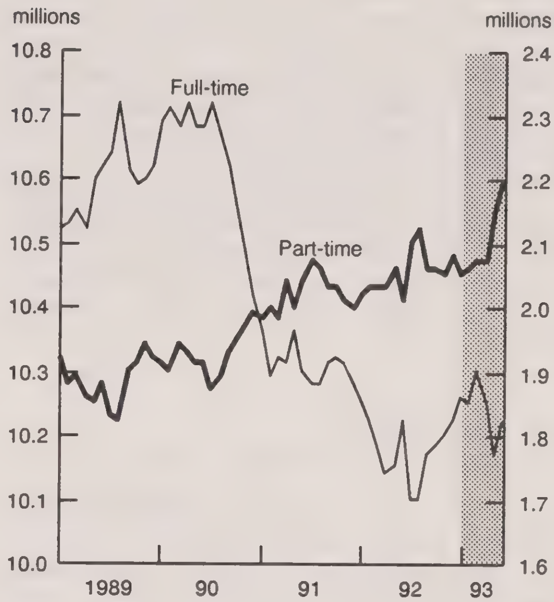
The number of persons working part time involuntarily (that is, because they could not find full-time work) has been rising steadily since 1990, from an annual average of 432,000 in 1990 to 669,000 in 1992 and 736,000 by mid-1993. These workers made up almost 40% of the part-time workforce in June 1993.

Blue-collar workers were—and still remain—the hardest hit by the recession. Their level of employment in June 1993 was still 328,000 below that of June 1990.

Employment during the first half of 1993 changed little in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island but increased in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Quebec and Manitoba were the only two provinces to show employment losses. Ontario's mid-year employment situation improved with gains of 70,000, which represent about 40% of Ontario's total loss over the course of the recession. There were also increases in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 11.2% between January and June 1993, fluctuating between a low of 10.8% in February and a high of 11.4% in April and May. This was an improvement over the last half of 1992 when the rate averaged 11.5%.

Part-time employment has continued to rise in 1993



Source: Labour Force Survey

Since the onset of the recession in April 1990, long-term unemployment (that is, unemployment lasting over one year) has accounted for an increasing proportion of total unemployment, up from 6% in the first quarter of 1990 to 13% in the second quarter of 1993.

An up-to-date look at labour market and other indicators for the first six months of 1993, "The Labour Market: Mid-year Review", is featured in the Autumn 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which was released on September 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending August 28, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 28, 1993 totalled 286 387 tonnes, down 1.0% from the week-earlier 289 189 tonnes but up 25.8% from the year-earlier 227 714 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 477 744 tonnes, a 5.6% increase from 8 972 235 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 1.3% from the same period last year, while revenue freight loaded decreased by 2.5% to 3.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 17.0% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of August 21, 1993 decreased 4.9% from the year-earlier period.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Retail Chain and Department Stores

1991

Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling $57.1 billion in 1991, down 1.9% from $58.2 billion in 1990.

In 1991, the number of chain organizations decreased by 46 to 1,106. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during 1991 decreased to 38,650 stores, from 39,269 stores in 1990.

Chain store sales decreased in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (+15.6%), Saskatchewan (+1.6%), Alberta (+2.6%) and British Columbia (+4.4%). Sales decreases ranged from -1.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to -6.8% in Quebec.

Department store organizations reported sales of $12.9 billion in 1991, an 8.6% drop. The number of department store organizations decreased to 11; the number of department store outlets increased to 922 in 1991, from 902 in 1990.

Additional data for 1991, including sales by industrial classes, floor area data, and certain financial statistics, are now available.

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1991 (63-210, $34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Software Development and Computer Services

1990 (Preliminary) and 1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary aggregate data are available from the Software Development and Computer Services Industry Annual Survey for 1990 and 1991.

For further information, contact Guy Brockington (613-951-2196), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, June 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Wholesale Trade, June 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1991 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992).
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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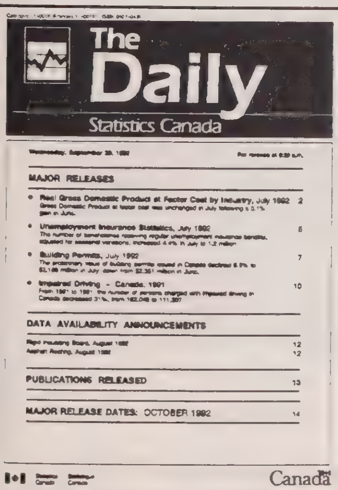

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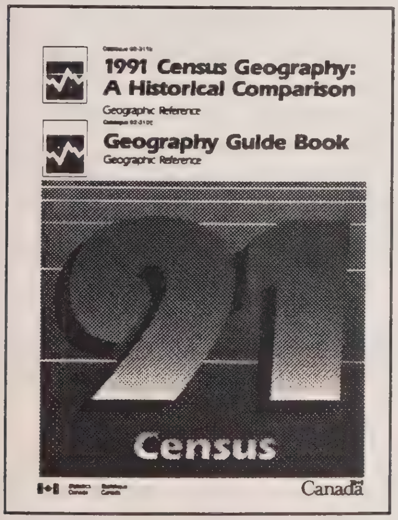
Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Geography Guide Book and 1991 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison

The *Geography Guide Book* (92-310E, $10) is designed to assist those who are unfamiliar with Statistics Canada's geographical data. Five case studies illustrate how geographic data, products and services can be used in sales and marketing.

1991 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison (92-311E, $20) shows how to find, understand and compare geographic data from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. It also reports changes in geographic areas and other differences between the two censuses.

To order these publications, which are now available, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 7-10

MAJOR RELEASES

Seniors

1991

One in five Canadians was a senior aged 55 and over in 1991. Seniors are relying more on pensions and less on investments for income.

Proportion of Seniors by Province/Territory, Ranked by Percentage Aged 55+

	Age 55+	Age 65+	Age 75+
		%	
Saskatchewan	21.6	13.3	5.7
Manitoba	21.3	13.2	5.8
British Columbia	21.1	12.3	4.8
Ontario	20.0	11.2	4.2
Prince Edward Island	20.0	11.9	5.1
Nova Scotia	19.9	11.7	4.7
Quebec	19.6	10.8	4.0
Canada	**19.6**	**11.1**	**4.3**
New Brunswick	19.0	11.2	4.5
Newfoundland	16.3	9.1	3.5
Alberta	15.9	8.6	3.3
Yukon	8.6	3.3	0.9
Northwest Territories	6.3	2.4	0.8

Although Saskatchewan was the province with the highest proportion of seniors aged 55 and over in 1991, Victoria was the census metropolitan area with the highest concentration (27%), followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (24%) and Hamilton (22%).

The concentration of seniors was high for some forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code). Among the FSAs with at least 100 seniors, the highest concentration was 67% age 55+ in N7W, Sarnia, Ontario. Sarnia was followed by V8W, Victoria, B.C. (46%); V9K, Qualicum Beach, B.C. (44%); V4B, White Rock, B.C. (43%); and, H4W, Montreal, Quebec (42%).

Income Sources—Senior Husband-wife Families (at least one partner aged 55 to 64)

Senior husband-wife families had a median income of $48,300 in 1991, up from $47,800 in 1990. The three census metropolitan areas with the highest median incomes for senior husband-wife families were Ottawa ($67,900), Toronto ($60,500) and Thunder Bay ($59,200). The lowest were Sherbrooke ($41,300), Trois-Rivières ($41,600) and Chicoutimi-Jonquière ($43,900).

Note to Users

It should be noted that this information is not taken from the 1991 Census results, but rather from administrative files, and is for the 1991 tax year. As a result, both the totals and the provincial distribution may differ from the results of the 1991 Census of Population.

Median Total Income of Senior Husband-wife Families

1991

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75+ years
		dollars	
St. John's	46,900	30,300	21,800
Halifax	53,100	37,800	28,900
Saint John	46,700	32,300	24,900
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	43,900	29,300	22,000
Quebec City	48,600	33,300	26,400
Sherbrooke	41,300	28,400	22,600
Trois-Rivières	41,600	27,300	20,700
Montreal	48,500	34,000	26,600
Canada	**48,300**	**33,500**	**25,600**
Hull	47,200	32,100	22,900
Ottawa	67,900	52,300	43,900
Oshawa	57,100	37,200	29,800
Toronto	60,500	42,700	33,500
Hamilton	56,600	37,700	29,800
St. Catharines-Niagara	51,000	35,200	28,400
Kitchener	54,000	36,900	29,400
London	54,700	39,200	33,500
Windsor	54,300	37.500	29,900
Sudbury	54,200	33,100	26,500
Thunder Bay	59,200	38,600	28,100
Winnipeg	51,300	36,200	27,700
Regina	54,500	38,700	29,500
Saskatoon	51,000	36,800	27,300
Calgary	56,800	38,800	29,200
Edmonton	55,200	37,300	27,000
Vancouver	56,400	39,200	30,300
Victoria	53,100	41,800	35,200

Investment income comprises an increasing proportion of total income as seniors age. For husband-wife families aged 55 to 64, it accounted for 11% of the total income; for the 75+ age group, it accounted for 32% of total income.

Seniors have been affected by falling interest rates. In 1990, for the 75+ age group, investment income comprised 36% of total income, a full 4% greater than in 1991. Nevertheless, the 75+ age group did have a slightly higher median income in 1991 ($25,600) than in 1990 ($25,100).

Sources of Income of Senior Husband-wife Families
1991

Income Source	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75+ years
		%	
Employment	69.4	25.5	10.2
Investment	11.0	19.3	32.4
Pensions:			
OAS	–	11.5	17.8
CPP/QPP	2.8	14.3	13.1
Other	8.8	21.5	18.9
Other income	8.0	8.0	7.9

– *Nil or zero.*

Fifteen forward sortation areas (among those with at least 100 senior families) have senior families aged 55 to 64 with median total incomes over $100,000. The highest is M4W in Toronto with $159,900. Of those 15 forward sortation areas, 11 are in Toronto; two are in Montreal; and there is one in each of Oakville and Quebec City.

Responding to the increasing demand for information on this growing sector, Small Area and Administrative Data Division announces the release of a new seniors databank.

For more information on this release or on the products and services that are available, please contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative ■

Employed Parents and the Division of Housework

1990

In 1990, 71% of couples with children at home under the age of 19 were dual earners (both were employed outside the home), compared with only 30% just over 20 years ago.

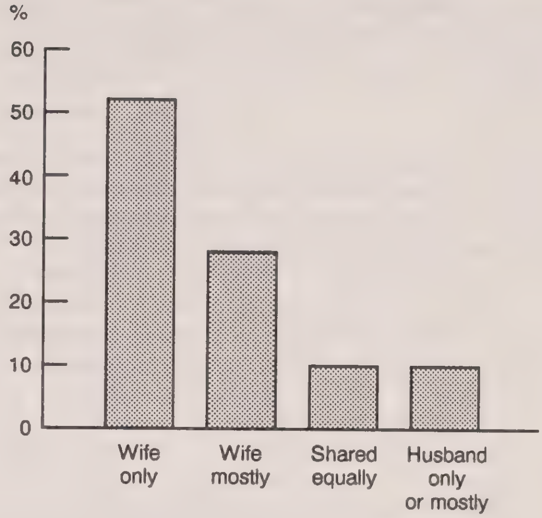
In the majority (52%) of families where both spouses worked full time, wives held all of the responsibility for the daily housework, while in 28% of families wives held most of this responsibility. Only 10% of these couples shared household responsibilities equally; in the remaining 10%, the husband was in charge of all or most domestic chores.

The younger the dual-earner couple, the less likely was the wife to be solely responsible for housework. Among wives under age 35 who were employed full time outside the home, less than half (47%) were responsible for all daily housework, compared with 69% among those aged 45 to 64.

As well, the more educated the couple, the less likely was the wife to assume sole responsibility for domestic chores. Among wives (in dual-earner couples) with less than high school graduation, 58% were solely responsible for daily housework, compared with 45% among those who graduated from university.

The number of children in the household also had some bearing on the allocation of domestic responsibility. Among dual-earner couples, the percentage of wives with all responsibility for housework increased from 44% of those with one child at home to 83% of those with four or more children at home.

Among full-time dual-earner couples, wives were largely responsible for housework



Source: General Social Survey, 1990.

Women have traditionally been responsible for housework. Today the majority of women also face demands from a job outside the home. "Employed Parents and the Division of Housework", a study featured in the Autumn 1993 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which was released on September 1, looks at how working parents manage domestic chores. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-951-3312), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Profiles of Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Part B (Electronic Product)

1991 Census

Profiles of census divisions and census subdivisions for all the provinces and territories are now available on diskette. These profiles are based on 20% sample data collected in the 1991 Census of Canada.

The profiles show population counts for characteristics such as home language, knowledge of languages, religion, ethnic origin, place of birth, period of immigration, mobility status, fertility, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, occupation, and industry. They also show dwelling counts by need for repair, period of construction, as well as average housing costs for households, and income distributions for individuals, households and families.

To order *Profiles of Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions – Part B,* contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Gypsum Products

July 1993

Manufacturers shipped 18 771 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1993, up 1.6% from 18 481 thousand square metres in July 1992 but down 1.1% from 18 986 thousand square metres in June 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1993 totalled 124 342 thousand square metres, down 1.4% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

July 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for July 1993, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 57 148 tonnes in July 1993, down 13.8% from 66 328 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

July 1993

Chemical firms produced 129 656 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1993, a 1.3% increase from 127 978^{r} (revised) tonnes produced in July 1992.

For January to July 1993, production totalled 942 177 tonnes, down 2.7% from 968 033^{r} tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1992 and July 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, June 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: The Provincial Distribution of R&D in Canada, 1979-1991, Vol. 17, No. 6.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Geography Guide Book, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 92-310E
(Canada: $10; United States: US$12; Other Countries: US$14).

1991 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 92-311E
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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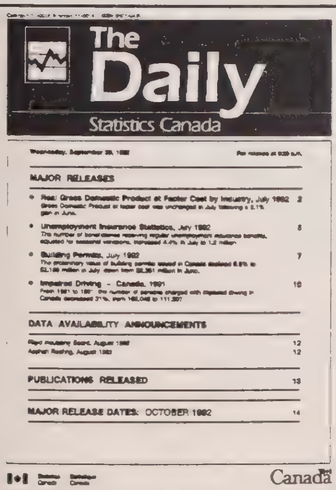

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 7-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
8	Help-wanted Index	August 1993
8	Field Crop Report No. 6: Grain Stocks at July 31	
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1993
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1993
10	Labour Force Survey	August 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	July 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Tuesday, September 7, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

CPP/QPP Costs and Private Pensions

The combined employee and employer contribution rate for the CPP/QPP is projected to double by 2016. These rising costs may affect private pension plans.

When the Canada and Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) was introduced in 1966, a few employers terminated their own registered pension plans (RPPs), but most integrated their plans with the CPP/QPP. Some employees discontinued their RPP membership because of the CPP/QPP contribution requirement.

The combined employee and employer contribution rate for the CPP/QPP has increased annually, from 3.6% of pensionable earnings in 1986 to 5% in 1993. Furthermore, a contribution schedule currently legislated for the CPP has projected a ra of 10.1% by 2016.

While participation in the CPP/QPP is mandatc for virtually all workers aged 18 and older, RPPs a largely provided at the employers' discretion. Tl higher contributions legislated for the CPP/QPP m have an effect on the establishment of new RPPs the continuation of some of those now in existence.

The costs of the Canada and Quebec Pensi Plans continue to climb. "CPP/QPP Costs a Private Pensions", a study that explores how the rising costs may affect employer-sponsored register pension plans, is featured in the Autumn 1993 iss of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001 $13.25/$53), which was released on September See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Hubert Frenk (613-9517569), Labour and Household Surve Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

For-hire Trucking Statistics (Commodity Origin and Destination)

Second Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the second quarter of 1992. The survey measures intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 36 million tonnes of freight during the second quarter of 1992, down 4.6% from the second quarter of 1991. Almost 70 million tonnes of freight were moved during the first half of 1992, down almost 30% from 72 million tonnes during the first half of 1991.

Data for the second quarter of 1992 will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 7 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1993

In July 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included), carried 98.7 million fare passengers, down 2.4% from July 1992. Operating revenues totalled $104.4 million, relatively unchanged from July 1992.

In July 1993, 22 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, down 10.1% from July 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $24.0 million, a 5.2% decrease from July 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the next week.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

July 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 92,127 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in July 1993, down 27.4% from 126,869 batteries in July 1992.

For January to July 1993, shipments totalled 804,402 batteries, down 13.9% from 933,812 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The July 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

July 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers made 19,915 kitchen appliances in July 1993.

For January to July 1993, production of kitchen appliances totalled 307,751 units.

The July 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board, July 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; Unites States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, July 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; Unites States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, July 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; Unites States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, July 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; Unites States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; Unites States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, June 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Merchandise Trade Statistics on CD-ROM

1988-1990 and 1991-92

Revised monthly merchandise trade statistics are available on two new CD-ROM diskettes for 1988-1990 and 1991-92. Data can be accessed on value, quantity, Canadian province and U.S. state for over 20,000 commodities and 200 countries. Import and export statistics are presented separately at their most detailed level.

The built-in TIERS software makes it easy to select, retrieve, sort, aggregate, save and/or print the data. Descriptions of each commodity are also included on the diskettes.

Canadian Merchandise Trade CD-ROM, 1988-1990 ($1,750) and *Canadian Merchandise Trade CD-ROM, 1991-1992* ($1,500) are now available. Purchase both for $3,000. A 50% discount is available to educational institutions. All prices are subject to Statistics Canada's Licence Agreement.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9647), International Trade Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

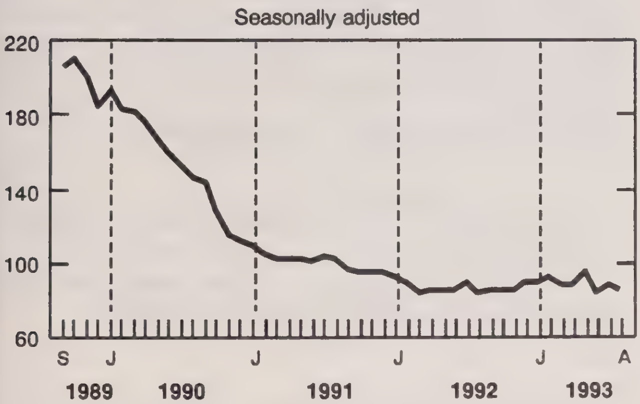
REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index
August 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) for Canada declined 2% to 85 in August. The decreases observed in three regions were moderated by advances in the Prairie region and in British Columbia.

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)



The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

After reaching a peak of 217 at the beginning of 1989, the index declined, falling to 83 in early 1992. After fluctuating close to this level until November, it increased to 88 in December 1992. Since then, the index has behaved erratically but generally has remained near this level.

Regional Changes

Between July and August 1993, the index increased 7% in British Columbia and 2% in the Prairie provinces. The Help-wanted Index decreased 4% in the Atlantic provinces, 3% in Quebec and 2% in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	August 1992	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**83**	**83**	**87**	**85**	**2**	**-2**
Atlantic Provinces	84	94	91	87	4	-4
Quebec	82	87	96	93	13	-3
Ontario	85	82	83	81	-5	-2
Prairies Provinces	81	81	82	84	4	2
British Columbia	86	85	83	89	3	7

■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1993

At July 31, farm stocks of all wheat excluding durum totalled 3.6 million tonnes, up 53.2% from last year.

Total stocks in all positions (farm and commercial) were up 29.6% to 10.2 million tonnes, the highest level since 1987. Exports of all wheat excluding durum were down 20% from last year.

Farm stocks of durum wheat at the end of the 1992/93 crop year totalled 1.1 million tonnes, down 5.3% from last year. Stocks in all positions totalled 2.0 million tonnes, down 7.2% from last year.

Canola and Flaxseed

Canola stocks on Canadian farms at July 31 were estimated to be 110 thousand tonnes, down 66.7% from a year earlier. As a result, the year-end total canola stocks (including commercial) fell from 734 thousand tonnes in July 1992 to 663 thousand tonnes in July 1993, down 9.7%.

Farm stocks of flaxseed at July 31 were 105 thousand tonnes, less than half the amount of stocks held in either July 1992 or July 1991. Total stocks in all positions were 229 thousand tonnes, down 47% from July 1992. Flaxseed production in 1992 had also declined by 47%.

Corn and Soybeans

At July 31, farm stocks of corn were down 17.1% from last year, to 875 thousand tonnes. Stocks in all positions totalled 1.5 million tonnes. Soybean farm stocks were virtually nil.

Oats and Barley

Farm stocks of oats increased 23.6% from last year to 560 thousand tonnes. Stocks in all positions totalled 695 thousand tonnes.

Barley farm stocks at July 31 totalled 1.8 million tonnes and stocks in all positions totalled 3.4 million tonnes. Both farm and commercial stocks were at their highest levels since July 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5628.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1993 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-3862), Agriculture Division. ■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for August is forecast at 1.7%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.4% and +1.9%, respectively. In July, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of +1.6%

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for August is 11.5% (minimum 11.3%, maximum 11.7%). For July, the mean forecast (11.2%) underestimated the outcome of 11.6%.

July's merchandise exports are forecast to be $14.9 billion, with a minimum of $14.5 billion and a maximum of $15.1 billion. For June, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of $14.7 billion. The forecast of imports for July is $13.9 billion, with a minimum of $13.6 billion and a maximum of $14.2 billion. For June, the mean forecast ($13.9 billion) overestimated the outcome by a slight $0.1 billion.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by 0.2% between June and July 1993 (minimum -0.2% and maximum +0.4%). Between May and June 1993, the mean forecast (+0.3%) underestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

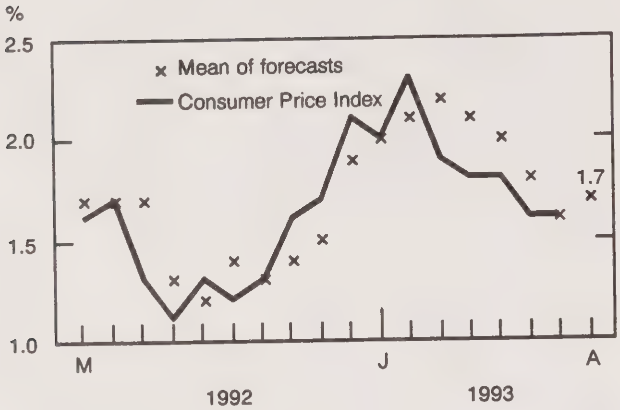
Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23) to forecast certain key economic indicators for the coming month.

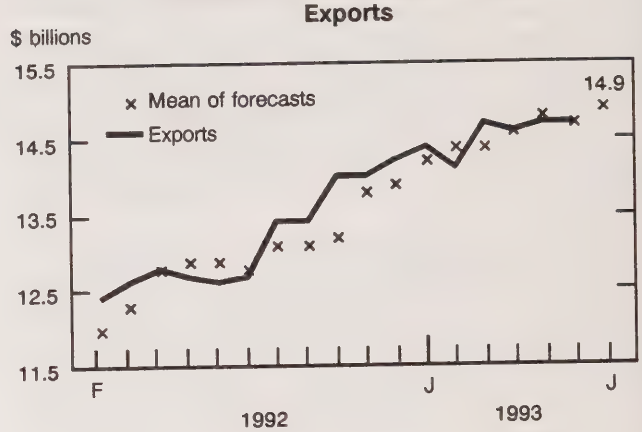
This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate for August 1993, the level of merchandise exports and imports for July 1993, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost for July 1993.

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

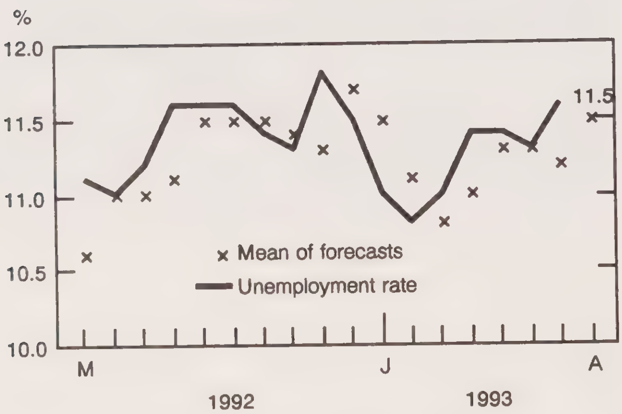
Consumer Price Index



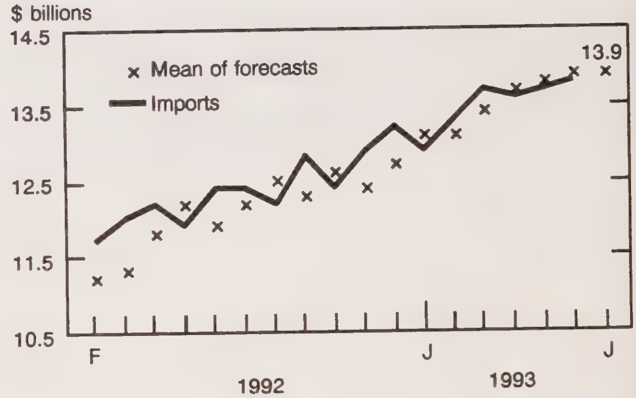
Canadian International Trade Exports



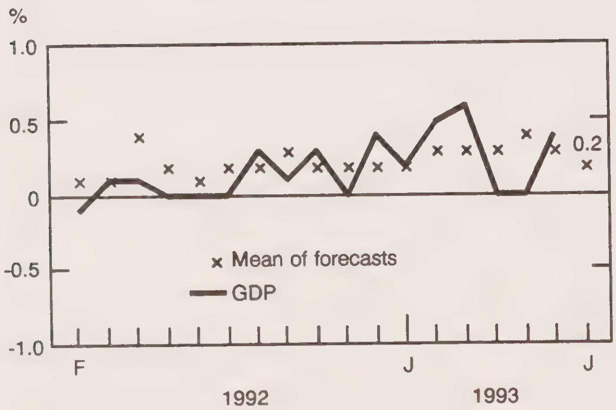
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
July 1993

In July 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 924 652 cubic metres, down 1.9% from 2 981 132 cubic metres in July 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 483 317 cubic metres, up 42.6% from 3 844 915r (revised) cubic metres in July 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 840 997 cubic metres, up 27.9% from 6 913 436r cubic metres in July 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 23.2% to 10 244 277 cubic metres, from 13 331 928r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of July 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 18 618 373r cubic metres, down 3.8% from 19 350 557 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 16.4% to 39 573 153r cubic metres, from the year-earlier 34 006 652r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (60 391 384r cubic metres) was up 6.8% from 56 564 241r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1992 and 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on fare type utilization of the four major carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air) are now available for the fourth quarter of 1992 and for 1992.

In 1992, a record 67.5% of all domestic scheduled passengers flew on discount fares, up from the previous record of 66.2% in 1991. In the fourth quarter of 1992, 67.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 66.4% for the fourth quarter of 1991.

Discount fares accounted for a record 71.9% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in 1992, up from the previous record of 71.3% in 1991. For the fourth quarter of 1992, discount fares accounted for 72.0% of all domestic passenger-kilometres, up slightly from the fourth quarter of 1991.

The highest rate of discount fare use in 1992 was on longhaul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 72.9% of passengers travelled on discount fares.

The average fare (all types) paid in 1992 by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $178, down 1.7% from $181 in 1991 and well below the record $190 in 1990.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Hospital Annual Statistics
1989-1990

Hospital statistics and indicators for the 1989-1990 reporting year are now available in advance of the release of the publications. These present a comprehensive picture of hospital utilization and expenditures.

For all hospitals, key variables include number of admissions, counts of patient days, occupancy rates and length of stay. For all public hospitals, data on cost per patient day, salaries, and other financial statistics and indicators are available. The data are compiled by province and by hospital type and size. Other cross-classifications of data are available on request.

For more information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746 or fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, July 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1993.
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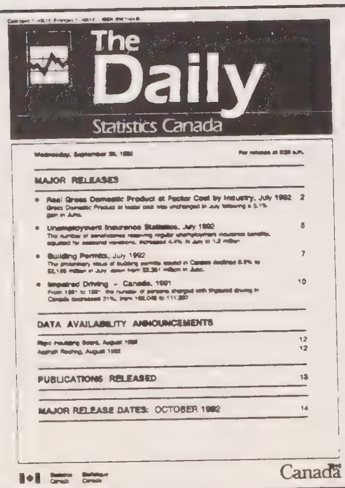

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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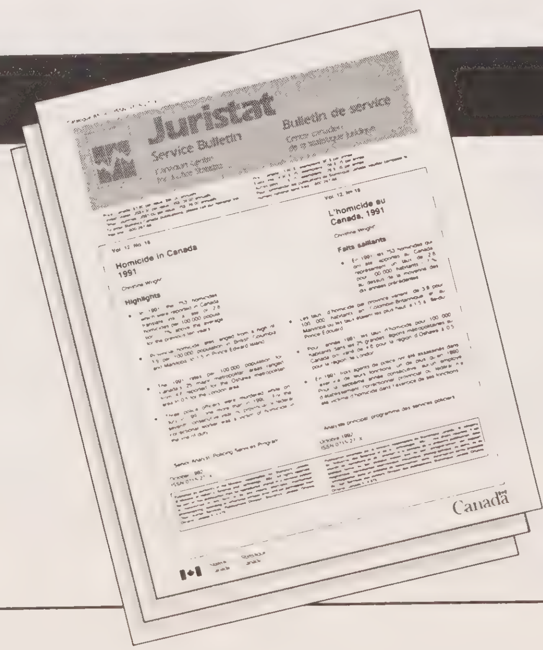

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries
May 1, 1993 Update

The update for *Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries* is now available. The update features replacement and additional pages that bring the original guide up-to-date as of May 1, 1993.

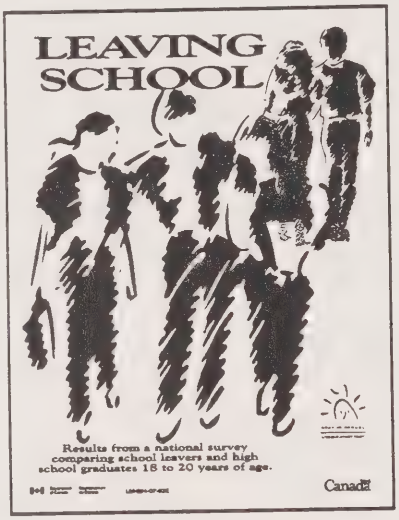
The guide advises librarians and data users on how to build a reference collection of Statistics Canada publications. It features a list of all numbered publications released since 1917 and is arranged in Statistics Canada publication number order. Entries provide researchers with links between current and discontinued publications and/or series. The guide also contains many other useful reference notes.

This update to *Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries* (11-208U E, $35) must be ordered separately. To order the original binder and 430 pages of content, order catalogue number 11-208E. Both are now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Baker (613-951-5824), Statistics Canada Library (fax: 613-951-0939).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Leaving School

As part of the federal "Stay-in-School" initiative, Human Resources and Labour Canada commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct the School Leavers Survey to compare high school graduates with those who left school before graduating.

Statistics Canada interviewed 9,460 randomly selected 18 to 20 year-olds from April to June 1991. The survey asked questions about work experience, schooling and their background.

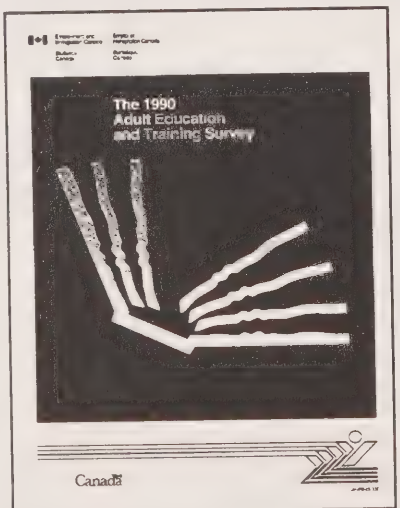
At the time of the survey, 18% of the 20 year-olds said they had not completed high school. The non-completion rate for young men (22%) was higher than for young women (14%). The gap between males and females was greater in the Eastern provinces and less pronounced in the Western provinces.

The majority of those who left school before graduation had been performing satisfactorily; 37% had mainly As and Bs, and 40% had been getting by with Cs.

An early indicator that problems may arise in later school years is failure of a grade in elementary school: 36% of leavers had failed a grade compared with 8% of graduates.

To obtain a copy of *Leaving School* (catalogue LM-294-07-93E), write to the Public Enquiry Centre, Human Resources and Labour Canada, Ottawa K1A 0J9.

For further information about the survey, contact Virginia Miller (819-997-6406), Human Resources and Labour Canada, or Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Statistics Canada.



Adult Education and Training Survey

1990

A summary report of the findings of the 1990 Adult Education and Training Survey is being released today by Human Resources and Labour Canada, who commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct the survey and to analyze its results.

To obtain a copy of *The 1990 Adult Education and Training Survey* (catalogue LM-250-05-93E), write to the Public Enquiry Centre, Human Resources and Laobur Canada, Ottawa K1A 0J9.

For further information about the survey, contact Roger Hubley (819-997-3494), Human Resources and Labour Canada, or Robert Couillard (613-951-1519), Statistics Canada.

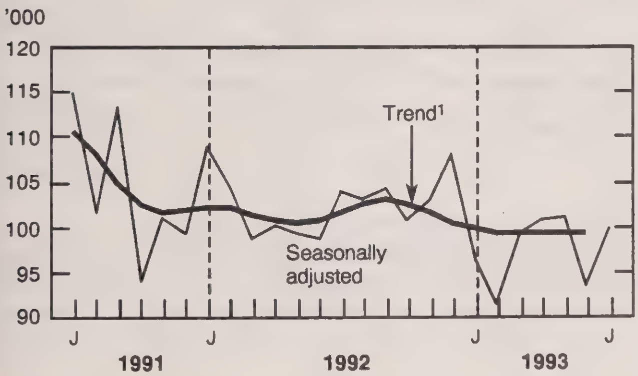
MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 100,000 units in July 1993, up 7.0% from the revised figure for June. This increase was due to stronger sales of passenger cars (+7.4%) and trucks (+6.4%). The July sales increase followed a nine-month period during which there was an underlying downward trend in new motor vehicle sales.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for July 1993 totalled 108,000 units, down 2.2% from July 1992. Sales of cars decreased 7.8%; truck sales increased 9.1%.

July's decrease in car sales stemmed from declines for cars manufactured in Japan (-12.7%) and North America (-5.4%).

In July, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 66.5%, from 64.9% a year earlier; the Japanese share for the same period fell to 26.6%, from 28.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales

	April 1993 r	May 1993 r	June 1993 r	July 1993p
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,557** **+1.4**	**100,789** **+0.2**	**93,317** **-7.4**	**99,840** **+7.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	41,149 -1.7	41,311 +0.4	38,394 -7.1	40,336 +5.1
Imported[2]	22,373 +5.1	22,031 -1.5	19,238 -12.7	21,542 +12.0
Total	63,522 +0.6	63,342 -0.3	57,632 -9.0	61,878 +7.4
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,034** **+3.0**	**37,447** **+1.1**	**35,684** **-4.7**	**37,962** **+6.4**

	July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993	January-July 1993	January-July 1992 to January-July 1993
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**107,933**	**-2.2**	**729,699**	**-3.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	45,162	-5.4	303,625	-4.5
Japan[2]	18,061	-12.7	123,418	-15.5
Other Countries[2]	4,654	-10.3	32,947	-10.8
Total	67,877	-7.8	459,990	-8.2
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America[1]	35,703	+15.5	238,226	+7.9
Imported[2]	4,353	-24.6	31,483	-12.1
Total	40,056	+9.1	269,709	+5.1

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Estimates of Labour Income

June 1993 (Preliminary)

Unadjusted labour income in June grew 2.6% on a year-over-year basis. This was below the increases during the first four months of 1993 but up from a weak 2.1% increase in May 1993.

Seasonally Adjusted

Wages and salaries increased significantly in June (+0.8%) after decreasing in May by a similar percentage. Previous monthly changes in 1993 ranged from -0.1% to +0.5%.

The turnaround in June was observed for most industries. However, local administration and health and welfare showed further weakness in June compared with May.

Wages and salaries increased in most of the provinces and territories in June; Newfoundland and Saskatchewan recorded declines.

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries increased in June by 2.4%; this was up from May 1993 (+1.9%) but lower than the changes noted in the other months of 1993. Year-to-date growth in 1993 was 2.8%, compared with 2.1% in 1992.

Note to Users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) and supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include such items as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

The 2.8% all-industry year-to-date growth was exceeded by forestry; finance, insurance and real estate; commercial services; health and welfare; and local administration. Negative changes were recorded in mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.3%) and construction (-2.2%).

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia showed year-to-date growth greater than the Canada total. Weakness was recorded in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

	June 1992	May 1993 r	June 1993p	May 1993 to June 1993
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	221.6	225.0	227.2	1.0
Forestry	234.7	235.9	241.0	2.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	598.1	565.6	580.7	2.7
Manufacturing industries	5,038.9	5,151.9	5,185.9	0.7
Construction industry	1,698.0	1,580.7	1,631.3	3.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,788.5	2,796.2	2,807.6	0.4
Trade	4,001.3	4,099.4	4,114.2	0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,429.7	2,483.0	2,488.7	0.2
Commercial and personal services	3,836.2	3,991.3	4,013.1	0.5
Education and related services	2,709.2	2,739.9	2,791.5	1.9
Health and welfare services	2,679.7	2,788.4	2,778.5	-0.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,009.1	990.1	1,003.4	1.3
Provincial administration	714.0	712.6	723.0	1.5
Local administration	650.3	682.5	665.4	-2.5
Total wages and salaries	**28,523.8**	**29,054.6**	**29,281.3**	**0.8**
Supplementary labour income	3,736.0	3,870.0	3,900.6	0.8
Labour income	**32,259.8**	**32,924.7**	**33,181.8**	**0.8**

	June 1992	May 1993 r	June 1993p	June 1992 to June 1993
	unadjusted			
				% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	261.0	212.9	266.8	2.2
Forestry	274.2	226.0	282.3	3.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	620.5	573.6	612.6	-1.3
Manufacturing industries	5,256.3	5,184.1	5,394.7	2.6
Construction industry	1,840.0	1,666.7	1,790.4	-2.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,850.5	2,808.3	2,870.5	0.7
Trade	4,071.6	4,127.3	4,195.0	3.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,488.1	2,515.8	2,563.6	3.0
Commercial and personal services	3,920.8	4,011.8	4,127.9	5.3
Education and related services	2,817.8	2,846.4	2,903.0	3.0
Health and welfare services	2,728.2	2,824.1	2,829.4	3.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,044.5	1,015.2	1,038.0	-0.6
Provincial administration	737.7	714.7	747.6	1.3
Local administration	672.9	677.9	678.6	0.8
Total wages and salaries	**29,584.1**	**29,404.7**	**30,300.5**	**2.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,875.0	3,917.1	4,038.0	4.2
Labour income	**33,459.1**	**33,321.8**	**34,338.5**	**2.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

July 1993

Steel primary forms production for July 1993 totalled 1 196 900 tonnes, up 19.3% from 1 003 449 tonnes in July 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 reached 8 335 062 tonnes, up 5.1% from 7 931 928 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

July 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.7 million tonnes in July 1993, down 5.8% from July 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from U.S. connections during July.

For January to July 1993, total loadings decreased 5.0% from the previous year. Year-to-date receipts from U.S. connections increased 16.7% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of September.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

July 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1993 totalled 114 481 tonnes, up 46.1% from 78 345 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 totalled 1 013 061 tonnes, up 34.6% from 752 561 tonnes the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Egg Production

July 1993

Egg production in July 1993 totalled 40.1 million dozen, up 0.8% from July 1992. Between July 1992 and 1993, the average number of layers decreased 0.6%; the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,337, from 2,305.

Revisions have been made on CANSIM to egg production totals from 1986 to 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries, May 1993, Update.
Catalogue number 11-208UE
(Canada: $75; United States: US$95; Other Countries: US$105).

Labour Force Information, August 1993.
Catalogue 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 10.

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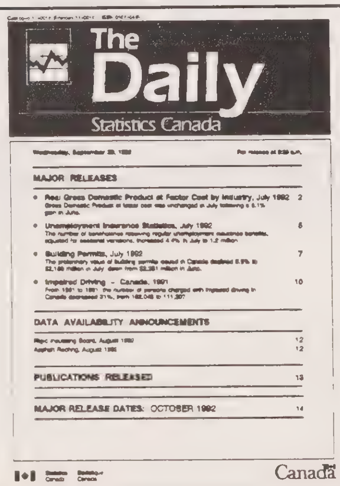

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

August 1993

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey showed little overall change in employment in August. An employment decline of 21,000 among youths aged 15 to 24 was partly offset by a small gain among adults. Unemployment fell by 36,000, due mainly to a decrease of 45,000 in youth labour force participation. As a result, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3.

Employment and Employment/population Ratio

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending August 21, 1993, employment edged down to 12,377,000 (-11,000), returning to the March 1993 level. Employment remained 204,000 above the April 1992 trough.

Part-time employment (persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week) decreased by an estimated 28,000, after consecutive monthly increases that totalled 164,000 since February 1993. Full-time employment rose slightly in August (+17,000), with adult men accounting for all of the growth.

Employment grew by 25,000 in transportation, communications and other utilities; this brought the increase over the last three months to 40,000, returning employment in this industry to its 1992 average.

Employment fell in manufacturing (-24,000), finance, insurance and real estate (-16,000) and in agriculture (-8,000). Since May 1993, employment losses in manufacturing have totalled 72,000, offsetting the gains of the preceeding six months.

Employment decreased by 5,000 in Newfoundland, by 4,000 in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and by 16,000 in Quebec; employment increased by 12,000 in British Columbia. There was no significant change in employment in the other provinces.

The employment/population ratio (persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) declined to 57.7 (-0.2). The decline was most pronounced among youths, down 0.6 to 51.2.

> ***Pre-recorded Information***
>
> *Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are now available from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. The phone number of this new service is 613-951-9448.*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

In August, the estimated number of unemployed decreased by 36,000 to 1,583,000. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3, returning to the level of June 1993. The decrease in unemployment was concentrated among youths (-24,000). Employment also decreased among youths, resulting in a drop of 45,000 in youth labour force participation. The youth participation rate fell 1.2 to 62.4, continuing the downward trend of the last few years.

Levels and Rates of Unemployment and the Monthly Changes
August 1993

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	thousands		%	
Newfoundland	48	-1	20.7	+0.1
Prince Edward Island	13	+1	19.4	+1.3
Nova Scotia	63	+1	14.9	+0.3
New Brunswick	43	-2	13.0	-0.4
Quebec	435	-13	12.9	-0.3
Ontario	582	-22	10.8	-0.4
Manitoba	51	-2	9.4	-0.4
Saskatchewan	38	0	7.9	0.0
Alberta	140	0	10.1	0.0
British Columbia	165	-14	9.5	-0.8

Other Highlights

Student Summer Employment

Compared to a year earlier, the estimated number of returning students rose by 64,000 (+3.3%); their level of employment fell by 35,000 (-3.3%). Consequently, the employment/population ratio declined 3.6 to 51.8, continuing the downward trend that began in the summer of 1990. In August 1989, the percentage of returning students who were employed was 66.9%.

Both teenagers and youths over the age of 20 have been affected by worsening employment conditions. In August 1993, the employment/population ratio of returning students aged 15 to 19 was 47.7, 3.5 percentage points lower than a year earlier. For those aged 20 to 24, the employment/population ratio declined 4.5 to 64.7.

Many youths have reacted to overall labour market conditions by withdrawing from or not entering the labour force. The participation rate of returning students fell to 61.0 in August 1993, from 65.8 in August 1992, while the unemployment rate fell to 15.0, down 0.9 from a year earlier.

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March 1993 are asked additional questions. Information is being compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1993 (returning students) and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Youths Without Work Experience

As youths continue to experience difficult labour market conditions, the pool of young men and women without any work experience is growing. The number of youths currently unemployed or not in the labour force who have never been employed was 565,000 in August 1993, up from 316,000 in August 1989.

Although teenagers were less likely to have held a job at some time in the past, the percentage without work experience has grown among teenagers and among youths aged 20 to 24. Those without work experience accounted for 26.0% of 15 to 19 year-olds in August 1993, up from 14.9% in August 1989. Similarly, over the same period, the percentage of older youths without work experience rose to 4.9%, from 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The August 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics

	August 1992	July 1993	August 1993
	seasonally adjusted		
Labour Force ('000)	13,829	14,007	13,960
Employment ('000)	12,223	12,388	12,377
Unemployment ('000)	1,606	1,619	1,583
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.6	11.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.4	65.1
Employment/population Ratio (%)	57.9	57.9	57.7
	unadjusted		
Labour Force ('000)	14,223	14,490	14,355
Employment ('000)	12,633	12,834	12,780
Unemployment ('000)	1,590	1,656	1,575
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.4	11.0
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	67.7	67.0
Employment/population Ratio (%)	59.9	60.0	59.6

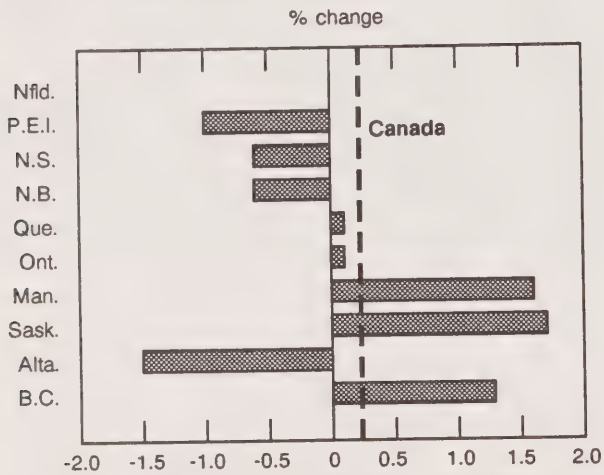
■

Farm Product Price Index
July 1993

The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The crops index reached its highest level since July 1992; the livestock and animal products index dropped slightly from its record high in May 1993.

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 103.5 in July, up 0.2% from the revised June level of 103.3. The crops index rose 3.0% to 95.8, with increases in the cereals, oilseeds and potato indexes. The livestock index dropped 1.4% to 108.2, with decreases in the cattle and calves and hogs indexes.

Farm Product Price Index
June 1993 to July 1993



Crops

The crops index rose 3.0% to 95.8 as the cereal and oilseed indexes edged upward and the potato index climbed 26.5%. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In July, the index stood 3.8% below its year-earlier level.

The potatoes index increased 26.5% to 185.2, following increases of 35.3% in June, 5.8% in May and 7.2% in April. Depleted stocks of old potatoes prior to the arrival of the new crop on the market were responsible for these increases. The index stood 26.3% above its year-earlier level.

The cereals index increased 1.0% to 77.2. Unseasonably cool weather is causing very slow crop development. In July, prices for corn, oats and designated barley increased in most provinces. Throughout the 1992/93 crop year, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. The cereals index in July stood 16.6% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased 5.6% to 121.0. This was largely due to increases in canola and soybean prices. This was the first time since February that the oilseeds index increased. In July, it stood 19.1% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.4% to 108.2. The index has stood at or near record highs since the beginning of 1993. In July, the index stood 9.5% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index decreased 3.0% to 118.2, the second drop since the record high in May of 123.0. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices fell 5.1%, to US$72.32, a fourth consecutive monthly decrease after peaking at US$82.24 in March. Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of July was off 6.0% from the same period last year; the U.S. slaughter was up 1.7% from year-earlier levels. In July, the cattle and calves index stood 14.4% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index fell 1.2% to 89.2, the first decrease since January. Increases in May and June and a decrease in July followed a seasonal trend that has occurred since 1990. To the end of July, Canadian slaughter was down 0.3% from the same period last year; U.S. slaughter was up 0.4%. The hogs index stood 14.9% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on September 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index

1986 = 100

	July 1992	June 1993	July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
				% change	
Total Index	**99.1**	**103.3**	**103.5**	**4.4**	**0.2**
Crops Index	99.6	93.0	95.8	-3.8	3.0
Cereals Index	92.6	76.4	77.2	-16.6	1.0
Oilseeds Index	101.6	114.6	121.0	19.1	5.6
Potatoes Index	146.6	146.4	185.2	26.3	26.5
Livestock and Animal Products Index	98.8	109.7	108.2	9.5	-1.4
Cattle and Calves Index	103.3	121.9	118.2	14.4	-3.0
Hogs Index	77.6	90.3	89.2	14.9	-1.2

■

Advance Statistics of Education

1993-94

Since 1983-84, spending on education (in current dollars) has risen from $30.2 billion to an estimated $55.5 billion in 1993-94. The 0.4% increase from 1992-93 was the smallest increase in a decade.

In 1993-94, an estimated $35.0 billion will be spent on elementary and secondary education, $11.2 billion on universities, $4.1 billion on community colleges and $5.3 billion on vocational training. Currently, governments finance about 90% of total educational spending in Canada.

Enrolment in grades 1 to 6 will likely reach 2,411,400 students in 1993-94, about 12,600 more than in 1992-93. Enrolment in grades 1 to 6 began a decline in 1969-1970 that reversed in 1985-86, when the 6 to 11 year-old population started to increase.

Enrolment in grades 7 to 12 is expected to be 2,489,000 students, up about 2% from 1992-93. Enrolment in these grades dropped from 1977-78 until 1986-87, corresponding with the reduction in the 12 to 17 year-old population. Since 1987-88, enrolment has risen slightly in grades 7 to 12 and is expected to continue increasing, since the decline in the 12 to 17 year-old population levelled off in 1990 and the group's numbers started to grow in 1991.

A 1% increase is anticipated in the number of full-time elementary and secondary teachers, bringing their number to nearly 301,400.

Full-time university enrolment will likely increase by about 3% to 585,200 students, while full-time enrolment in community colleges will increase by approximately 5% to 365,065 students.

In the 1993 calendar year, an estimated 126,100 bachelor's and first professional degrees will be awarded, 20,200 master's degrees granted and 3,300 doctorates conferred.

Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 (81-220, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500), Analytic Outputs and Marketing Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

July 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $941.7 million in July 1993, down 3.0% from July 1992. Concessions sales totalled $48.8 million, 5.2% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change
July 1993

	$ millions	%
Province		
Newfoundland	14.1	+7.7
Prince Edward Island	4.3	-2.0
Nova Scotia	33.2	+4.8
New Brunswick	22.5	+1.5
Quebec	179.6	-1.9
Ontario	393.1	-0.2
Manitoba	38.1	-2.9
Saskatchewan	27.0	+1.1
Alberta	98.6	-9.3
British Columbia	131.4	-11.1
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	34.3	-13.2
Edmonton	40.0	-14.5
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.6	+5.9
Hamilton	27.3	+6.4
Montreal	95.0	-1.3
Ottawa-Hull	41.4	-6.7
Quebec City	24.2	-4.5
Toronto	150.8	-1.6
Vancouver	66.5	-15.9
Winnipeg	33.8	-2.9

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available in *The Daily* on September 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series I, levels 10 to 12).

The July 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in October.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 4, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 4, 1993 totalled 275 968 tonnes, down 3.6% from the week-earlier 286 387 tonnes but up 3.3% from the year-earlier 267 088 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 753 712 tonnes, a 5.6% increase from 9 239 323 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased by 3.6% from the same period last year, while revenue-freight loaded increased by 2.5% to 5.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 2.6% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 31, 1993, decreased by 4.6% from a year earlier.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
June 1993

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net loss of $42.0 million in June 1993. Operating revenues totalled $606.6 million, up 7.5% from June 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased by 11.7% for the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues at the end of June 1993 decreased by 1.4% from a year earlier.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
July 1993

The total amount of wheat milled in July 1993 was 192 thousand tonnes, down 8% from 209 thousand tonnes in July 1992. Wheat milled during the crop-year-to-date (from August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1993), was the same as the previous five-year average of 2.4 million tonnes.

Wheat flour production amounted to 141 thousand tonnes in July 1993, 7% below July 1992.

There were 162 thousand tonnes of canola crushed in July 1993, below the July 1992 crush of 172 thousand tonnes. The record domestic crush continued for the current crop-year as 1.9 million tonnes of canola had been crushed, crop-year-to-date.

The resulting oil production was 68 thousand tonnes, 4% below the previous year's 71 thousand tonnes. Meal production fell by 5% to 99 thousand tonnes, from 104 thousand tonnes in July 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
July 1993

In July 1993, manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils produced 63 866 tonnes, relatively unchanged from June 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 totalled 445 266 tonnes, up 2.0% from 436 644 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 123 tonnes in July 1993, up from 10 694 tonnes in June. Year-to-date sales amounted to 70 082 tonnes, compared with 65 898^r (revised) tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 997 tonnes in July 1993, up from 4 312 tonnes in June. Year-to-date sales amounted to 37 707 tonnes, compared with 39 033^r tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

New Housing Price Index
July 1993

Data for the July 1993 New Housing Price Index are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

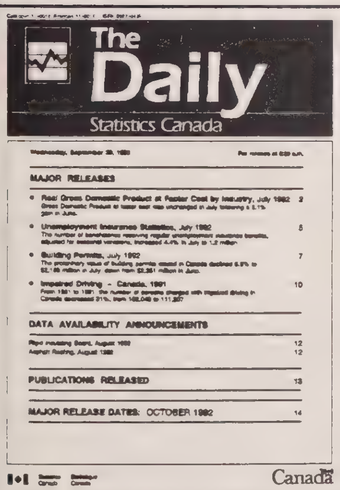
Canadian Potato Production, Seeded Area
1993

Revised data on the area seeded to potatoes in 1993 are now available by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), please contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Agriculture Division by calling either Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) at the Atlantic Regional office or Jacqueline Leblanc (613-951-8715) at the Ottawa Office. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, July 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, Vol. 45, No. 7. July 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Energy Statistics Handbook, September 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Imports by Commodity, June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94.
Catalogue number 81-220
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

How to Order Publications

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You may order Statistics Canada products and services by telephone. From Canada and the United States, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677. From all other locations, call 613-951-7277 (not toll-free).

You may purchase Statistics Canada publications by writing to Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Provide full information on each publication order (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please add 7% GST.

Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 13 to 17
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1993
15	Composite Indicator	August 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	July 1993
16	Building Permits	July 1993
16	Population Estimates	1971-1993
17	Consumer Price Index	August 1993
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1993
17	Department Store Sales (Advance Release)	August 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Work Arrangements
November 1991

Work Arrangements presents detailed information on hourly, daily and weekly work schedules, flexible work arrangements, home-based work, temporary work, multiple jobholding and paid overtime.

Tables are easy to read and contain data for paid workers aged 15 to 64 classified by age group, sex, family status, industry, occupation, full-time, part-time and work schedule.

Work Arrangements (71-605, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

August 1993 (Preliminary Estimate)

The preliminary estimate of the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada for August 1993 is 130.6 (1986 = 100), up 0.1% from July 1993 and up 1.7% from August 1992.

The preliminary estimate of the seasonally adjusted monthly change is 0.2%. Increases in the clothing and the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes were largely offset by a decline in food prices.

This information is preliminary and subject to revision, so users who wish to apply it to escalation contracts should wait until final figures are published this Friday.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2260.

No further details are available at this time on the August CPI. Further information will be available this Friday, September 17, at 7:00 a.m., when the final All-items CPI and its breakdown for commodities and cities is published in *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93). ■

Work Arrangements

November 1991

Almost 1.7 million paid workers had a flexitime work arrangement in November 1991, while over 600,000 employees performed all or some of their work at home. More than 260,000 reported "on-call" work schedules.

In November 1991, close to one million paid workers stated that they regularly worked Saturdays and about half a million usually worked Sundays.

About 45% of paid workers spent 8 to 8.5 hours per day on the job. Slightly over 300,000 workers had a regular workday that lasted 12 hours or more. Some 800,000 workers reported paid overtime in November 1991. Over three million workers had shift schedules.

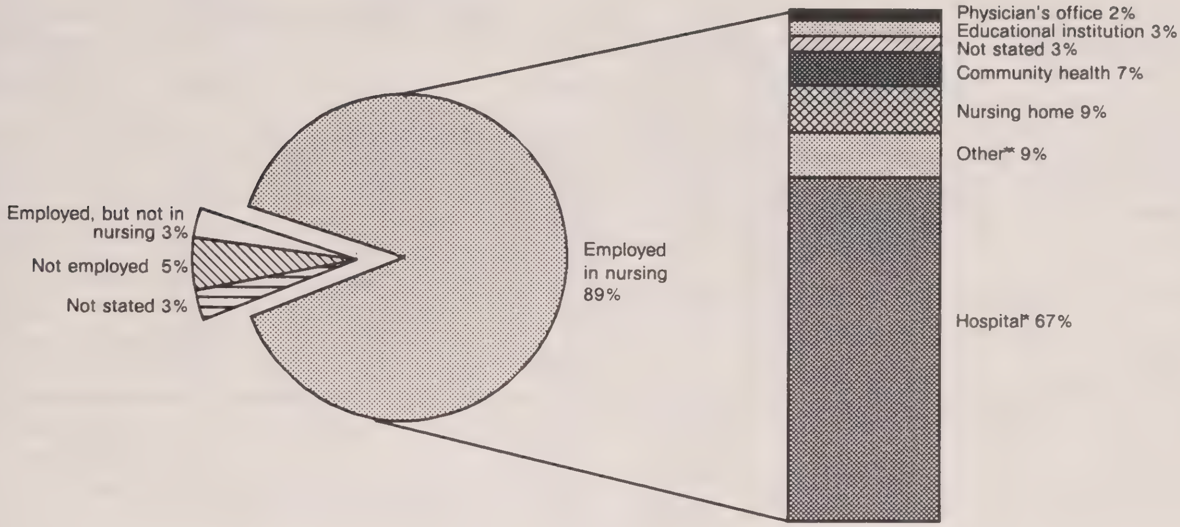
Among dual-earner couples with both spouses working full time, 28% had dissimilar work schedules (e.g., daytime versus shift schedule).

Over 360,000 workers had second jobs that were paid jobs (as opposed to self-employment). The most common reason given for working at multiple jobs was to meet regular household expenses (33%).

Work Arrangements (71-605, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. For additional analysis on the subject of work arrangements (such as flexitime, paid overtime and shift work), consult the Autumn 1993 and Spring 1993 issues of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). ■

Registered Nurses by Employment Status and Place of Employment, 1992



* *Includes general hospitals, psyciatric hospitals, nursing stations and rehabilitation centres.*
** *Includes business/industry, private nursing, self-employed, association/government and others.*

Registered Nurses
1992

Canada had 263,683 registered nurses in 1992, 0.5% more than in 1991. In 1992, the ratio of registered nurses employed in nursing to the Canadian population was one nurse for every 117 residents, compared with one nurse for every 150 residents in 1982.

British Columbia had the lowest ratio of employed nurses to population with one nurse for every 124 residents, followed by Quebec at 121 and Alberta at 120. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the highest nurse/population ratio at one nurse for every 99 residents.

Most nurses who were employed in 1992 (84%) had a diploma in nursing; 15% had a baccalaureate degree and 1% had a master's degree or a Ph.D.

In 1992, 89% of registered nurses were employed in nursing, 3% in non-nursing and 5% were unemployed; the status of the remaining 3% was not known.

In 1992, 67% of nurses worked in hospitals, 9% in nursing homes, 7% in community health, 3% in educational institutions, 2% in physicians' offices and 9% in areas that ranged from self-employment to business and industry. In 1992, as in previous years, most nurses worked in direct patient care (76%) and worked full time (66%).

Further tabulations of the 1992 data on registered nurses in Canada are now available. For more information, please contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. □

Registered Nurses by Employment Status
1992

	Total	Employed in nursing	Employed, but not in nursing	Not employed	Not stated
Canada	**263,683**	**234,128**	**6,812**	**14,307**	**8,436**
Newfoundland	5,372	5,064	32	275	1
Prince Edward Island	1,298	1,246	14	21	8
Nova Scotia	9,585	9,128	59	393	5
New Brunswick	8,195	7,349	29	211	606
Quebec	62,209	57,330	390	1,148	3,341
Ontario	102,685	86,413	5,308	8,562	2,402
Manitoba	10,850	10,251	131	124	344
Saskatchewan	9,118	8,698	55	231	134
Alberta	23,937	21,461	324	1,840	312
British Columbia	29,913	26,696	462	1,479	1,276
Northwest Territories	530	492	8	23	7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw Materials Price Indexes – Early Estimate
August 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 0.2% in August 1993 from July 1993. The mineral fuels index led the upward movement (+2.6%) followed by the metals index (+0.4%). Decreases for wood (-2.4%) and vegetable and animal products (-0.3%) moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have decreased 0.7% in August.

This is an early estimate of August's Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
July 1993

A total of 194 547 cubic metres of waferboard were produced in July 1993, up 4.7% from 185 898^r (revised) cubic metres in July 1992. Particleboard production reached 127 402 cubic metres, up 60.7% from 79 340^r cubic metres in July 1992. Fibreboard production in July 1993 totalled 8 698 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a 14.4% increase from 7 604 thousand square metres in July 1992.

Year-to-date waferboard production at the end of July 1993 totalled 1 353 858 cubic metres, up 17.8% from 1 149 233^r cubic metres the year before. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 796 924^r cubic metres, up 20.7% from 660 171^r cubic metres the year before. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 58 819 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), up 9.5% from 53 725 thousand square metres the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
Second Quarter 1993

Data on production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles for the second quarter of 1993 are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Specialty Advertising Distributors, 1991. Vol. 5, No. 2.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Analytic Report No. 6: Work Arrangements, November 1991.
Catalogue number 71-605
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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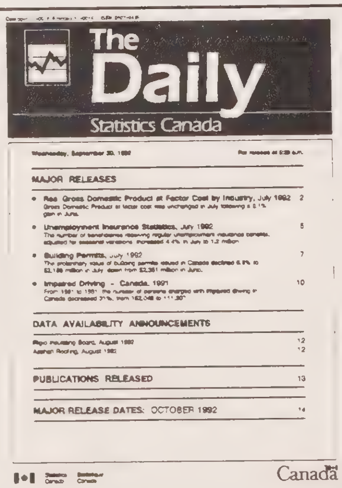
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 14, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Business Patterns
June 1993

In Ontario or Manitoba, how many businesses sell used cars? *Canadian Business Patterns*, a new diskette product, can answer that question and many more. Its user-friendly PC software accesses a database of business establishment counts – both on the basis of industry activity and geography. Users can find the size of Canada's employer-business population by standard industrial classification (one-, two- and four-digit industry level) and on a provincial and national basis for six employment size ranges.

The *Canadian Business Patterns* diskette costs $500 for a single release; other packages and/or discounts are available. It is expected to be available on a semi-annual basis, given sufficient demand.

For more information or a free demonstration diskette, contact Louise Bard (613-951-9011), Business Register Division. Selected business count extracts from this database may also be obtained from the Business Register Division or by contacting your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, August 1993

Highway Construction Price Index, 1992/93

PUBLICATION RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

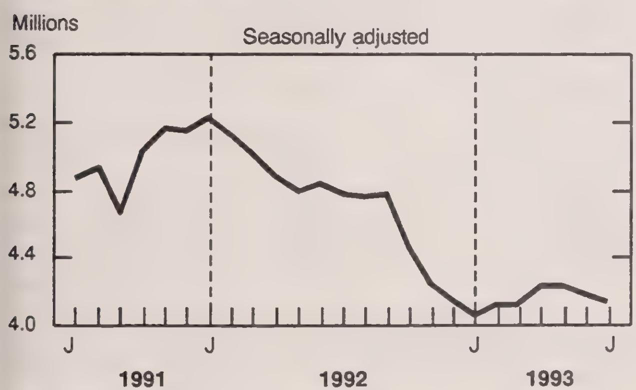
July 1993

The total number of visitors to Canada increased in July, while trips abroad by Canadians declined.

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a 4.5% increase in total travel to Canada in July 1993. Meanwhile, outbound Canadian travel decreased 2.4%.

Same-day Car Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States



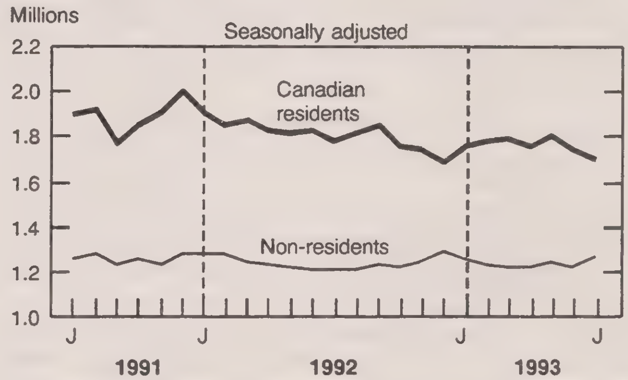
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 1.2% from June, to 4.1 million. The number of same-day cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been decreasing since May.

Car trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased 0.7% to 1.0 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 5.1% to 675,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 2.6% to 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) decreased 2.7% to 1.4 million while trips to all other countries decreased 2.5% to 268,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 3.2% to 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.9% to 991,000, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 0.6% to 262,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 14.0% from July 1992, to 5.0 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 8.8% to 1.8 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.8% to 1.6 million.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 5.7% from July 1992, to 2.5 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 6.7% to 2.2 million; similar trips to all other countries increased 4.7% to 254,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 5.3% to 2.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 4.8% from July 1992, to 2.2 million.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 7.6% from July 1992, to a record 541,000. The most frequent countries of origin were the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The July 1993 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	April 1993[r]	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	977	980	954	991
Other Countries[2]	240	260	261	262
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,475	1,522	1,464	1,424
Other Countries	274	276	275	268
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,676	2,689	2,628	2,751
Other Countries	276	287	288	297
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,814	5,765	5,753	5,615
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,219	4,216	4,169	4,118
One or More Nights	1,035	1,076	1,024	1,016

	July 1993[p]	July 1992 to July 1993	January to July[p] 1993	January-July 1992 to January-July[p] 1993
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,167	4.8	6,676	0.4
Other Countries[2]	541	7.6	1,718	4.8
Residents of Canada:				
United States	2,247	-6.7	10,146	-6.1
Other Countries	254	4.7	2,010	5.9
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	4,937	4.5	18,370	-0.6
Other Countries	589	6.4	1,887	4.6
Residents of Canada:				
United States	7,392	-11.6	39,683	-13.6
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,031	-14.0	28,854	-16.3
One or More Nights	1,826	-8.8	6,940	-10.0

[1] *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
[2] *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
[p] *Preliminary.*
[r] *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
August I993

In August 1993, refiners' sales for all types of sugar totalled 85 821 tonnes: 81 790 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 031 tonnes exported. At the end of August 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 705 479 tonnes: 623 925 tonnes in the domestic market and 81 554 tonnes exported.

In August 1992, sales totalled 86 846 tonnes: 75 328 tonnes domestic and 11 518 tonnes exported. At the end of August 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 688 512 tonnes: 604 525 tonnes domestic and 83 987 tonnes exported.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The August 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics
July 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,143.0 million in July 1993, up 0.2% from July 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $842.5 million, up 0.1% from July 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $300.5 million, a 0.5% increase from July 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
August 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for August 1993 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550 to 582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Highway Construction Price Index
1992/93

Highway Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100) for Canada and the provinces (except Prince Edward Island) for the fiscal year 1992/93 are now available.

These indexes measure price changes for work-in-place of a fixed program of highway construction. Excluded from these indexes are prices for municipal road work, repair and maintenance.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Railway Carloadings, July 1993. Vol. 70, No. 7.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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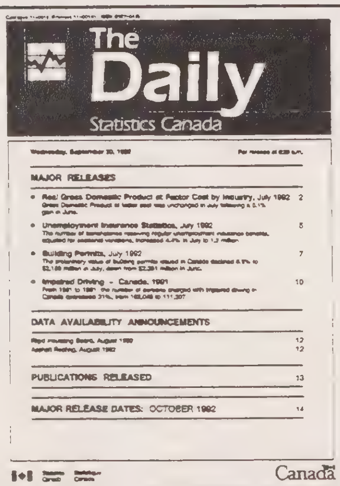
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 15, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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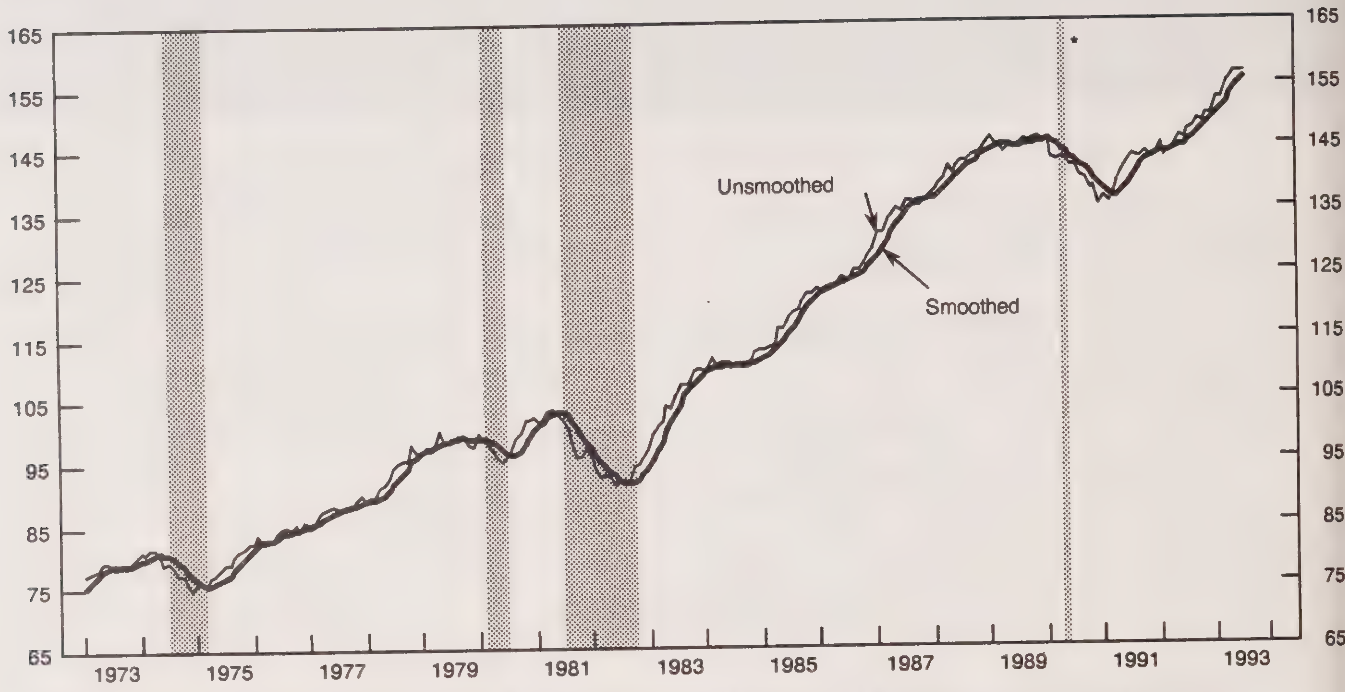
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

August 1993

The leading index rose 0.5% in August, comparable to its average growth over the past year. Growth was sustained due to stronger demand for services, which offset a slowdown for manufacturing. The unsmoothed index edged up 0.1%, offsetting a similar drop in July.

Despite tax hikes and lower employment starting in July, household demand still showed no signs of reversal. This was particularly true for demand for personal services, which accelerated in August for the third straight month and led the growth of services employment. The housing index rose 1.0% while furniture and appliance sales gained 0.2%. Durable goods sales remained hesitant as consumer confidence was fragile, with a sharp drop in auto sales in June followed by a rebound in July.

Demand for manufactured goods continued to slow, after sharp gains at the start of the year. New orders for durable goods fell slightly, due to weakness in exports. A gain in shipments accompanied a similar hike in inventories, and the ratio of the two was unchanged for the third month in a row. The average workweek also was flat, and employment in manufacturing fell again in August.

The stock market continued to grow steadily in August, before easing early in September. The increase in the money supply slowed from 1.5% to 0.9%.

The U.S. leading indicator declined marginally for the second straight month. The weakness originated in manufacturing accompanied by another drop in consumer confidence. Two of our key export sectors rebounded, however, as building permits in July and auto sales in August recovered from declines in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the September issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available the week of September 20-24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about upcoming release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	1993 March	April	May	June	July	August	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	150.5	151.6	152.7	153.9	154.9	155.7	0.5
Unsmoothed	152.3	154.8	155.1	156.6	156.5	156.7	0.1
Housing index[1]	122.4	121.3	121.4	122.0	123.5	124.7	1.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,783	1,783	1,783	1,786	1,792	1,802	0.6
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,375	3,456	3,560	3,676	3,783	3,893	2.9
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	25,896	26,169	26,475	26,849	27,241	27,476	0.9
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	207.9	208.6	209.0	209.2	209.1	209.0	-0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.0
New-orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	9,488.0	9,689.5	9,922.8	10,065.3	10,076.9	10,049.5	-0.3
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.00*
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,065.9	1,073.1	1,079.3	1,085.5	1,089.9	1,091.8	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,610.2	3,610.0	3,612.0	3,622.7	3,638.0	3,643.8	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediatly preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dairy Review

July 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 5 400 tonnes in July, up 8.0% from July 1992. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8 700 tonnes, down 11.2% from July 1992.

An estimated 592 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1993, a 0.9% increase from June 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first half of 1993 to 3 420 000 kilolitres, down 3.9% from the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on September 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Telecommunications Plant Price Index

1992

The Telecommunications Plant Price Index (1986 = 100) reached a preliminary 96.2 for 1992, down 2.0% from 98.2 (unchanged) in 1991. The decrease was largely due to central office equipment (-4.1%). The general equipment component decreased 2.1%, almost entirely due to office furniture and equipment (-5.2%), which was offset by an increase for outside plant (+1.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See How to Order Publications.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Digital Cartographic Files

1991

The Geography Division is introducing another 1991 digital product line and associated services.

The new products are Digital Cartographic Files – files with standard geographic areas, shorelines and some major lakes. These products will be available as standard products in MapInfo® format.

The Digital Cartographic Files include four levels of Statistics Canada's standard geographic areas: provinces and territories; census divisions (equivalent to counties); census subdivisions (equivalent to municipalities); and census tracts (equivalent to neighbourhoods).

The province and territory and census division Digital Cartographic Files are available as standard products for Canada. The census subdivision file is available for Canada and each province/territory. The census tract files are available for 39 tracted census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Purchasers of the census tract Digital Cartographic File will receive an additional file of major streets to use as a referential underlay. This file, called the Skeletal Street Network File, provides context for the census tract boundaries.

The new service includes an "on-demand" service to produce the standard 1991 Digital Boundary Files and Street Network Files in MapInfo® format and to produce the Digital Cartographic Files and Skeletal Street Network Files in ARC/Info® Export format.

For more information or to order, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fiberboard, July 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended June 30, 1993.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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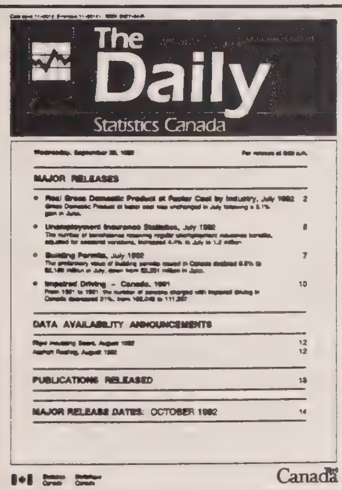
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

New Series of Population Estimates (First Release)

Addendum to today's issue of *The Daily*

Today, Statistics Canada introduces a new series of population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories. The new estimates are based on 1991 Census results together with the Agency's estimates of net undercoverage in the Census.

This marks the first time that population estimates have included estimates of the number of people not counted in the Census. Today's release provides revised population estimates back to 1971, and outlines the nature and impact of these revisions.

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

July 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports rose for the third month in a row, growing by $24 million in July to reach $14.9 billion. The largest increase was for exports of industrial goods (+$106 million). Moderating the overall increase were lower exports of machinery and equipment (-$59 million), agricultural and fishing products (-$58 million) and energy products (-$17 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports grew by $144 million to $13.8 billion. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by $247 million, more than offsetting June's decline. Increases of about $40 million each were registered for imports of automotive products and industrial goods. The largest decreases were for imports of energy products (-$161 million) and consumer goods (-$110 million).

The merchandise trade surplus declined by $120 million to $1.0 billion in July. The year-to-date trade surplus for 1993 stood at $7.0 billion, double the surplus of the first seven months of 1992.

Export Trends

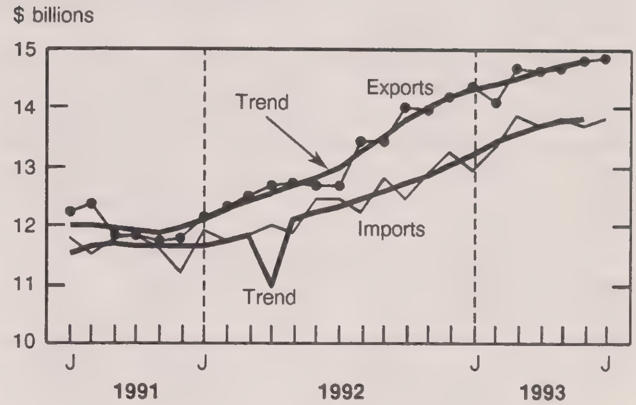
The export trend rose for the nineteenth consecutive month to 15.8% above its June 1992 level. Increases continued in the trend for exports to all major trading partners except the European Community.

Agricultural and fishing products rose for the fifth consecutive month, aided in large part by recent increases for wheat (up almost 20% since the beginning of the year).

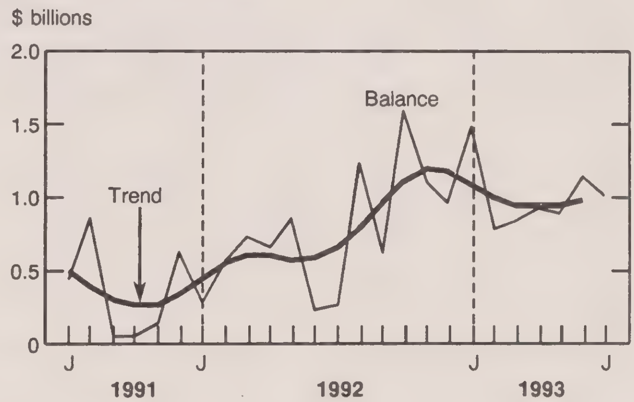
Energy exports also increased for the fifth consecutive month. Machinery and equipment exports (which have increased for 18 months to a level 15% higher than in June 1992) provided much of the continued strength in the overall trend.

Although the trend for automotive exports showed a slight downturn two months ago, large monthly increases toward the end of 1992 kept the trend some 27% higher than in June 1992. Over the last year, car exports grew 34%, trucks 19% and auto parts 23%.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Forestry exports have behaved in a similar fashion. Their trend has been down for the past four months, but because of steady increases earlier in the year, they were still 21% higher than a year earlier. Much of this strength came from lumber and sawmill products. The trend for exports of newsprint has been rising since March, bringing its latest level to 18% above a year earlier.

Import trends

The import trend has been increasing for 18 months, to stand 13.5% higher than in June 1992. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States and from non-OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries.

Imports of agricultural products have been increasing for the last 22 months, to stand 17% higher than last June. Industrial goods have grown by 24% over the past 20 months and by 16% in the last year. Machinery and equipment imports have been increasing since February 1992, growing by almost 20% since then and by 12% in the past year.

Pulling down the trend this period were imports of energy, forestry and automotive products. Energy imports began to turn down two months ago, but they were still 10% higher than last year. Similarly, although forestry imports fell for the fourth month in a row, they remained 7% above June 1992. And, this was only the second decline in automotive imports since January 1992, with total imports 15% higher than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

Readers should note that this month's publication also includes a special article entitled "The New Face of Automobile Transplants in Canada".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of October, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	11,995	11,809	11,832	9,788	10,036	9,863	10,217	8,787
Other Trading Areas	2,858	3,020	2,874	2,880	3,810	3,839	3,601	3,631
Total	**14,853**	**14,829**	**14,706**	**12,668**	**13,846**	**13,702**	**13,817**	**12,418**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,288	1,346	1,163	1,403	918	921	925	812
Energy Products	1,621	1,638	1,690	1,412	520	681	649	536
Forestry Products	1,915	1,897	1,926	1,515	117	125	119	116
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,578	2,472	2,543	2,398	2,568	2,528	2,594	2,243
Machinery and Equipment	2,946	3,005	2,951	2,621	4,432	4,185	4,290	3,994
Automotive Products	3,821	3,830	3,769	2,745	3,192	3,150	3,146	2,790
Other Consumer Goods	388	381	390	323	1,642	1,752	1,708	1,578
Special Transactions Trade	330	302	316	286	451	326	349	353

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	June 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Energy Products	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	-1.2	-0.4	1.2	2.9
Forestry Products	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	-1.6	-1.0	1.6
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.5	0.2	-0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery and Equipment	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Automotive Products	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.5
Other Consumer Goods	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1
Special Transactions Trade	0.7	-0.1	-3.1	0.8	4.3	3.6	2.2	-0.8

■

Building Permits

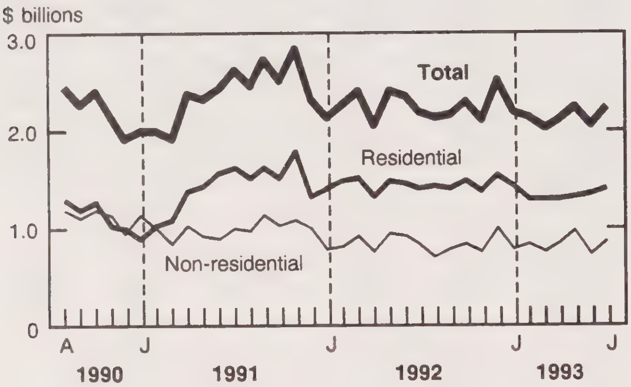
July 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada reached $2,240 million in July 1993, up 9.1% from June's revised $2,052 million. The non-residential sector (+18.5%) was mainly responsible for July's increase. Industrial construction permits increased 71.6% in July due to large projects reported in British Columbia and Quebec.

All regions reported increases in the total value of building permits in July. The largest occurred in the Atlantic region (+22.1%) and in Ontario (+14.6%).

Value of Building Permits Issued

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential Sector

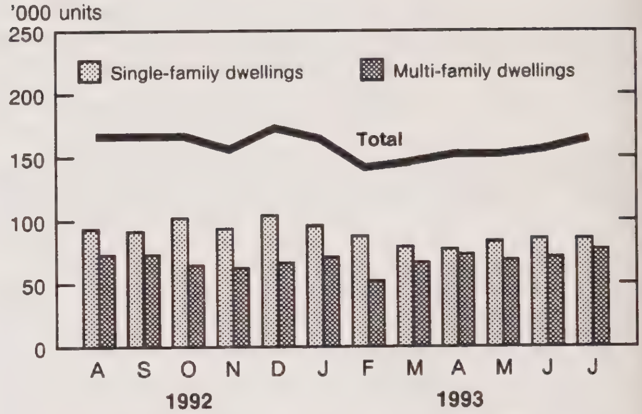
The value of residential building permits increased 4.1% in July to $1,390 million, up from June's revised $1,335 million.

The value of residential permits increased in all regions except Quebec (-6.7%), down due to a decline in the multi-family dwelling sector (-19.3%).

The two components of the residential sector increased. The multi-family dwelling sector climbed 11.8% in July, to $440 million. On the other hand, the single-family dwelling sector increased only slightly (+0.9%), to $951 million.

Dwelling Units Authorized

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

From January to July 1993, the seasonally cumulative value of residential building permits decreased 7.0% from the same period last year. Ontario (-20.6%) reported the most significant decrease. By contrast, British Columbia (+11.0%) recorded the largest increase due to the influence of multi-family dwelling projects during this period.

The national estimate of dwelling units authorized reached 164,000 at an annual rate in July, up 5.2% from 156,000 units in June. The multi-family dwelling sector (+11.1% to 78,000 units) was mainly responsible for this growth. Strength in multi-family dwelling construction was particularly evident in British Columbia (+69.4%).

Non-residential Sector

The value of non-residential building permits for July jumped 18.5% to $849 million, up from $717 million in June.

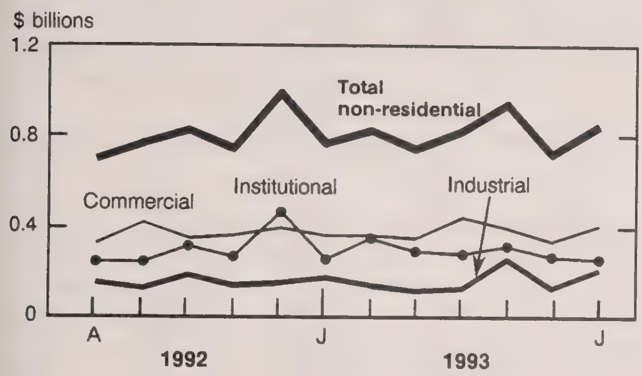
All regions except British Columbia reported inceases in the value of non-residential building permits during July. British Columbia recorded a 22.5% decrease in the value of non-residential building permits despite its good performance in the industrial sector.

The industrial sector (+71.6%) contributed most to increased non-residential construction. The resurgence of activity in industrial construction was due to large projects in British Columbia (+254.9%) and Quebec (+172.8%).

The seasonally cumulative value of non-residential building permits from January to July 1993 decreased 2.9% from the same period last year.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

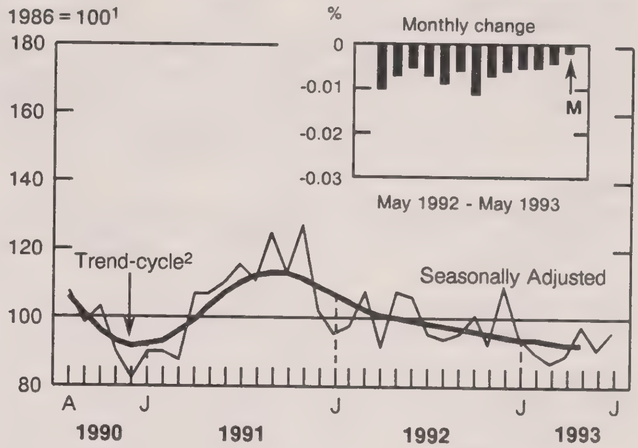
Building Permits Indices

In July, the building permits index (excluding engineering projects), which depicts the real level of intentions, increased 6.5% to 95.7.

The short-term trend index (excluding engineering projects) decreased 0.2% to 91.8 in May 1993, from 92.0 in April. Nevertheless, this decrease was less than the average monthly decline of 1.0% recorded since September 1991, when the last monthly increase (to 112.6) occurred.

The short-term trend index for residential permits has been declining since November 1991, decreasing 0.5% in May 1993 to 99.7. In the non-residential sector, the short-term trend index increased by a weak 0.1% to 81.0.

Building Permits Indices



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release on September 24. The residential building permits advance estimate for August will be released on September 30.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

Regions and Type of Construction	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]	July 1992 to July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,051,979**	**2,239,624**	**2.0**	**9.1**	**2,658,344**	**2,403,324**	**0.2**	**-9.6**
Residential	1,335,322	1,390,407	0.5	4.1	1,777,535	1,535,603	-0.4	-13.6
Non-residential	716,657	849,217	4.6	18.5	880,809	867,721	1.3	-1.5
Industrial	117,570	201,714	49.8	71.6	156,775	182,288	46.6	16.3
Commercial	335,377	404,080	-12.7	20.5	415,909	409,866	-12.5	-1.5
Institutional	263,710	243,423	13.4	-7.7	308,125	275,567	4.5	-10.6
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**107,236**	**130,981**	**-2.2**	**22.1**	**164,971**	**173,625**	**0.5**	**5.2**
Residential	77,156	77,872	0.1	0.9	131,870	107,580	-0.7	-18.4
Non-residential	30,080	53,109	-5.5	76.6	33,101	66,045	2.4	99.5
Industrial	5,510	6,707	55.7	21.7	5,258	9,352	114.0	77.9
Commercial	16,570	28,835	-14.8	74.0	18,959	39,816	-5.1	110.0
Institutional	8,000	17,567	-2.6	119.6	8,884	16,877	-7.0	90.0
Quebec								
Total Construction	**470,498**	**508,077**	**18.8**	**8.0**	**599,226**	**415,632**	**13.1**	**-30.6**
Residential	282,868	263,867	-3.7	-6.7	339,805	205,819	-9.9	-39.4
Non-residential	187,630	244,210	58.9	30.2	259,421	209,813	50.8	-19.1
Industrial	28,271	77,129	104.9	172.8	41,744	54,915	102.0	31.6
Commercial	90,407	98,825	27.9	9.3	107,529	86,221	25.7	-19.8
Institutional	68,952	68,256	76.2	-1.0	110,148	68,677	58.5	-37.7
Ontario								
Total Construction	**653,984**	**749,463**	**0.0**	**14.6**	**905,486**	**841,316**	**-0.7**	**-7.1**
Residential	442,306	447,590	-7.1	1.2	632,436	529,487	-6.9	-16.3
Non-residential	211,678	301,873	12.9	42.6	273,050	311,829	11.9	14.2
Industrial	58,878	75,673	31.1	28.5	67,038	67,998	34.6	1.4
Commercial	79,642	139,730	-4.3	75.4	112,531	132,946	-4.4	18.1
Institutional	73,158	86,470	35.8	18.2	93,481	110,885	24.7	18.6
Prairies								
Total Construction	**296,222**	**299,842**	**-8.4**	**1.2**	**391,179**	**329,508**	**-10.3**	**-15.8**
Residential	180,124	182,526	-2.9	1.3	238,495	204,320	-4.2	-14.3
Non-residential	116,098	117,316	-15.8	1.0	152,684	125,188	-18.7	-18.0
Industrial	17,897	17,310	-18.1	-3.3	30,355	16,309	-38.1	-46.3
Commercial	61,629	73,152	2.3	18.7	81,076	81,209	8.2	0.2
Institutional	36,572	26,854	-42.6	-26.6	41,253	27,670	-47.4	-32.9
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**524,039**	**551,261**	**-1.0**	**5.2**	**597,482**	**643,243**	**-0.1**	**7.7**
Residential	352,868	418,552	15.7	18.6	434,929	488,397	15.4	12.3
Non-residential	171,171	132,709	-32.1	-22.5	162,553	154,846	-29.8	-4.7
Industrial	7,014	24,895	80.3	254.9	12,380	33,714	111.8	172.3
Commercial	87,129	63,538	-52.6	-27.1	95,814	69,674	-51.5	-27.3
Institutional	77,028	44,276	-6.6	-42.5	54,359	51,458	-15.4	-5.3

1 Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indices

July 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indices (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to July 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indices (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to July 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indices are the 10 all countries and U.S.-only SITC section indices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 11, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 11, 1993 totalled 272 996 tonnes, down 1.1% from the week-earlier 275 968 tonnes and down 2.9% from the year-earlier 281 217 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 025 754 tonnes, a 5.8% increase from 9 478 653 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1993

The August 1993 figures for the Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements, 1986 = 100) for Canada remained unchanged in August from July's 133.0.

Year-over-year, the composite index increased by 1.2%, from 131.4 in August 1992 to 133.0 in August 1993. The year-over-year increases for most Ontario cities were above-average; those in Quebec decreased, with decreases ranging from -1.0% to -0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1993

In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 11.8% from the same period last year, to 15 624 687 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts at end of June 1993 totalled 92 114 048 m^3, up 5.2% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 24.1% from June 1992, to 4 218 883 cubic metres. Pipeline imports rose to 1 007 219 cubic metres, up 15.8% from June 1992. Year-to-date exports at the end of June 1993 (24 283 816 cubic metres) were up 4.8% from 1992, while year-to-date imports (5 322 848 cubic metres) were up 16.4%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 197 083 cubic metres in June 1993, up 7.9% from June 1992; deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 16.4% to 268 741 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers

Second Quarter 1993

During the second quarter of 1993, the 52 for-hire trucking carriers that earn $25 million or more annually had total operating revenues of $777.1 million and had operating expenses of $768.4 million. The operating ratio for the second quarter of 1993 was 0.99, unchanged from the second quarters of 1991 and 1992.

The 34 large general freight carriers recorded an operating ratio of 0.99, their best financial performance since the second quarter of 1990. The major factors behind their performance were above-average revenues ($543.2 million) and extremely low expenditures on salaries and wages ($182.6 million).

Detailed data for the second quarter of 1993 will appear in the November 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

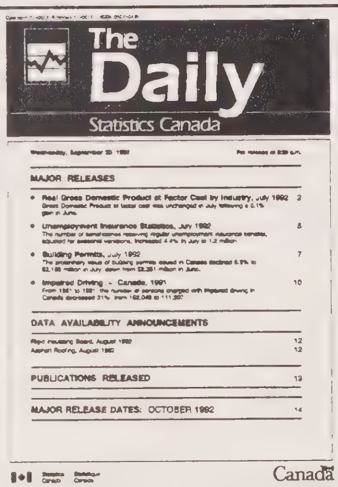
August 1993

Figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes for August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, June 1993.
Vol. 73, No. 6.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/ US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Consumer Price Index, August 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/ US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 17.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, July 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports by Commodity, June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/ US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Imports by Country, January-June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/ US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Touriscope: International Travel—Advance Information, July 1993. Vol. 9, No. 7.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Thursday, September 16, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

ADDENDUM TO THE DAILY

Highlights

- On July 1, 1993, Canada's population reached an estimated 28,753,000, an increase of 317,400 (+1.1%) from July 1, 1992.
- The methodology used to compile population estimates has been improved. The estimates are now based on the results of the 1991 Census, including estimates of the population not counted in the Census. This adjustment has raised the national population estimates by amounts ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the period 1971 to 1991.

Population Estimates as of July 1

1971-1993

Statistics Canada is introducing a new series of population estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories. These new estimates are based on 1991 Census results along with the Agency's estimates of the number of people not counted by the Census. In addition, the revised population estimates now include non-permanent residents (see box on page 5).

Today, Statistics Canada releases estimates of national, provincial and territorial population totals, as of July 1, 1993. To ease comparison with earlier years, historical revisions have been provided back to 1971. Inclusion of estimates of the population not counted in the Census has raised the national population estimates by amounts ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the 20-year period. Increases at the provincial level varied between 0.3% and 3.8%. Future annual population estimates use a reference date of July 1 rather than June 1 as was previously the case.

We're now 28,753,000

On July 1, 1993, Canada's population reached 28,753,000, an increase of 6.95% or 1,858,200 persons over the five years between 1988 and 1993, according to a new series of estimates. These estimates show that Canada's population continued to increase; but after growth spurts of 1.8% in 1988-89 and 1.5% in 1989-90, the annual rate of growth levelled off in the early 1990s. The growth rate for 1992-93 was 1.1%.

Among the provinces and territories, population growth varied somewhat in 1992-93:

- The Yukon Territory, at 5.8%, recorded the highest rate of increase followed by British Columbia at 2.4% and Ontario at 1.3%. The other provinces and the Northwest Territories registered growth rates below the national level of 1.1%.

- The higher growth rates of British Columbia and the Yukon were mainly caused by sizeable population gains from other provinces (41,600 and 1,300 people, respectively) while immigration was the primary factor influencing an increase of 136,500 people in Ontario.

- Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Northwest Territories had growth rates at around 1.0%, slightly lower than the national rate of 1.1%. For the first time since 1990, Prince Edward Island's growth rate increased, the result of a rise in interprovincial migration. Alberta, Quebec and the Northwest Territories had lower growth rates than in 1991-92.

- Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba saw their populations grow by a slow 0.25%; Saskatchewan continued to experience a decline in population (-0.14%), but this decline was less significant than in previous years.

Annual Population Growth, Years Ending June 30th, 1992 and 1993

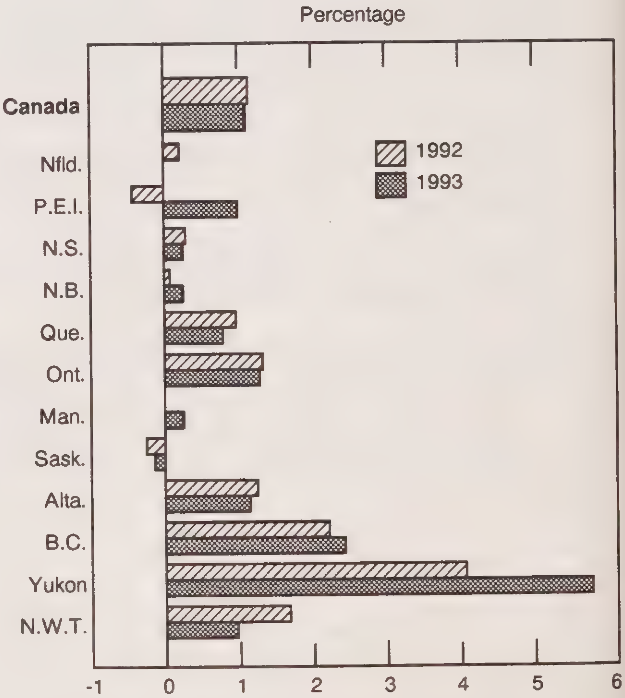

Table 1
Population Estimates as of July 1
1971 to 1993

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
			thousands			
1971 (IR)	**22,026.4**	532.9	112.8	799.3	644.4	6,155.6
1972 (IR)	**22,284.5**	541.2	113.7	804.1	650.7	6,194.4
1973 (IR)	**22,559.5**	547.8	114.8	814.1	658.7	6,235.2
1974 (IR)	**22,874.7**	551.2	116.1	820.4	666.7	6,290.6
1975 (IR)	**23,209.2**	557.6	117.9	828.1	679.0	6,352.4
1976 (IR)	**23,517.5**	563.9	118.8	836.6	691.5	6,420.5
1977 (IR)	**23,796.4**	566.6	120.2	841.2	697.8	6,455.1
1978 (IR)	**24,036.3**	568.6	121.9	846.1	701.6	6,463.4
1979 (IR)	**24,276.9**	571.0	123.2	850.9	705.2	6,488.8
1980 (IR)	**24,593.3**	574.2	124.0	854.6	708.1	6,528.2
1981 (IR)	**24,900.0**	576.5	124.0	856.4	708.4	6,568.0
1982 (IR)	**25,201.9**	576.3	124.2	862.0	710.4	6,600.6
1983 (IR)	**25,456.3**	581.2	125.8	871.4	717.6	6,624.7
1984 (IR)	**25,701.8**	581.8	127.0	879.6	723.4	6,654.7
1985 (IR)	**25,941.6**	580.9	128.1	887.7	726.1	6,690.3
1986 (IR)	**26,203.8**	578.1	128.8	892.1	727.7	6,733.8
1987 (IR)	**26,549.7**	576.5	129.0	896.3	730.5	6,805.9
1988 (IR)	**26,894.8**	576.2	129.7	900.2	733.1	6,860.4
1989 (IR)	**27,379.3**	577.4	130.6	906.7	738.0	6,948.0
1990 (IR)	**27,790.6**	578.9	131.0	912.5	743.0	7,020.7
1991 (PR)	**28,117.6**	579.9	130.8	918.1	748.5	7,081.2
1992 (PR)	**28,435.6**	581.1	130.3	920.8	749.1	7,150.7
1993 (PP)	**28,753.0**	581.1	131.6	923.0	750.9	7,208.8

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
				thousands			
1971 (IR)	7,868.4	1,000.8	934.4	1,671.9	2,250.2	19.1	36.7
1972 (IR)	7,982.3	1,003.6	923.1	1,700.0	2,312.1	20.3	39.1
1973 (IR)	8,094.4	1,009.3	914.2	1,731.0	2,377.6	21.3	41.1
1974 (IR)	8,222.9	1,020.2	910.7	1,760.0	2,453.2	21.2	41.4
1975 (IR)	8,338.1	1,026.9	919.6	1,813.9	2,510.5	22.0	43.2
1976 (IR)	8,432.1	1,033.7	933.8	1,874.3	2,545.0	22.6	44.6
1977 (IR)	8,525.6	1,040.0	947.0	1,953.6	2,581.2	23.0	45.0
1978 (IR)	8,613.3	1,043.3	954.2	2,028.7	2,625.8	23.9	45.6
1979 (IR)	8,685.9	1,039.4	961.8	2,105.4	2,675.0	24.1	46.1
1980 (IR)	8,770.1	1,036.7	969.7	2,201.2	2,755.5	24.5	46.7
1981 (IR)	8,837.8	1,038.5	978.2	2,303.8	2,836.5	24.1	47.9
1982 (IR)	8,951.4	1,048.9	989.9	2,377.5	2,886.3	24.7	50.0
1983 (IR)	9,073.4	1,063.2	1,004.7	2,399.3	2,919.6	23.8	51.5
1984 (IR)	9,206.2	1,074.1	1,018.6	2,398.6	2,960.6	24.1	53.1
1985 (IR)	9,334.4	1,084.6	1,028.8	2,411.1	2,990.0	24.6	55.0
1986 (IR)	9,477.2	1,094.0	1,032.9	2,438.7	3,020.4	24.8	55.4
1987 (IR)	9,684.9	1,100.5	1,036.4	2,443.5	3,064.6	26.0	55.7
1988 (IR)	9,884.4	1,104.7	1,031.7	2,463.0	3,128.2	26.9	56.3
1989 (IR)	10,151.0	1,106.2	1,023.0	2,504.3	3,209.2	27.4	57.5
1990 (IR)	10,341.4	1,108.4	1,010.8	2,556.4	3,300.1	28.0	59.4
1991 (PR)	10,471.2	1,113.3	1,007.0	2,600.3	3,376.9	29.0	61.2
1992 (PR)	10,609.8	1,113.1	1,004.5	2,632.4	3,451.3	30.2	62.3
1993 (PP)	10,746.3	1,116.0	1,003.1	2,662.3	3,535.1	32.0	62.9

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.
(PR) Updated postcensal estimates.
(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note: *Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.*

Table 2
Annual Demographic Growth
1971-72 to 1992-93

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	percent					
1971-72 (IR)	**1.17**	1.57	0.75	0.61	0.98	0.63
1972-73 (IR)	**1.23**	1.21	1.00	1.25	1.23	0.66
1973-74 (IR)	**1.40**	0.63	1.15	0.77	1.22	0.89
1974-75 (IR)	**1.46**	1.16	1.49	0.94	1.84	0.98
1975-76 (IR)	**1.33**	1.12	0.77	1.03	1.84	1.07
1976-77 (IR)	**1.19**	0.48	1.19	0.55	0.91	0.54
1977-78 (IR)	**1.01**	0.35	1.43	0.58	0.54	0.13
1978-79 (IR)	**1.00**	0.42	1.08	0.56	0.52	0.39
1979-1980 (IR)	**1.30**	0.56	0.61	0.44	0.41	0.61
1980-81 (IR)	**1.25**	0.40	0.04	0.22	0.04	0.61
1981-82 (IR)	**1.21**	-0.03	0.12	0.64	0.28	0.50
1982-83 (IR)	**1.01**	0.86	1.30	1.09	1.02	0.37
1983-84 (IR)	**0.96**	0.10	0.95	0.94	0.80	0.45
1984-85 (IR)	**0.93**	-0.16	0.85	0.93	0.38	0.53
1985-86 (IR)	**1.01**	-0.49	0.61	0.50	0.21	0.65
1986-87 (IR)	**1.32**	-0.27	0.15	0.46	0.39	1.07
1987-88 (IR)	**1.30**	-0.06	0.56	0.44	0.35	0.80
1988-89 (IR)	**1.80**	0.21	0.63	0.72	0.67	1.28
1989-1990 (IR)	**1.50**	0.25	0.36	0.64	0.67	1.05
1990-91 (PR)	**1.18**	0.18	-0.15	0.61	0.75	0.86
1991-92 (PR)	**1.13**	0.21	-0.43	0.29	0.08	0.98
1992-93 (PP)	**1.12**	-0.01	1.01	0.24	0.24	0.81

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
	percent						
1971-72 (IR)	1.45	0.28	-1.21	1.68	2.75	6.03	6.47
1972-73 (IR)	1.41	0.57	-0.96	1.82	2.83	4.97	5.08
1973-74 (IR)	1.59	1.08	-0.39	1.68	3.18	-0.36	0.93
1974-75 (IR)	1.40	0.66	0.98	3.06	2.34	3.97	4.15
1975-76 (IR)	1.13	0.66	1.54	3.33	1.38	2.55	3.42
1976-77 (IR)	1.11	0.61	1.42	4.23	1.42	1.65	0.79
1977-78 (IR)	1.03	0.31	0.76	3.84	1.73	3.95	1.38
1978-79 (IR)	0.84	-0.37	0.80	3.78	1.88	1.06	1.01
1979-1980 (IR)	0.97	-0.26	0.82	4.55	3.01	1.42	1.26
1980-81 (IR)	0.77	0.17	0.88	4.66	2.94	-1.72	2.73
1981-82 (IR)	1.29	1.00	1.19	3.20	1.76	2.47	4.22
1982-83 (IR)	1.36	1.37	1.50	0.92	1.16	-3.36	3.15
1983-84 (IR)	1.46	1.02	1.38	-0.03	1.40	1.35	3.11
1984-85 (IR)	1.39	0.97	1.01	0.52	0.99	1.97	3.58
1985-86 (IR)	1.53	0.87	0.39	1.15	1.02	0.56	0.63
1986-87 (IR)	2.19	0.59	0.34	0.20	1.46	4.93	0.51
1987-88 (IR)	2.06	0.38	-0.45	0.80	2.08	3.48	1.08
1988-89 (IR)	2.70	0.14	-0.85	1.68	2.59	1.82	2.26
1989-1990 (IR)	1.88	0.20	-1.19	2.08	2.83	2.37	3.17
1990-91 (PR)	1.26	0.44	-0.38	1.72	2.33	3.65	3.14
1991-92 (PR)	1.32	-0.01	-0.25	1.24	2.20	4.07	1.69
1992-93 (PP)	1.29	0.26	-0.14	1.14	2.43	5.79	0.97

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.
(PR) Updated postcensal estimates.
(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note: *Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.*

Table 3
Quinquennial Demographic Growth
1973-1978 to 1988-1993

	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
			percent			
1973-1978 (IR)	**6.55**	3.80	6.17	3.93	6.51	3.66
1978-1983 (IR)	**5.91**	2.22	3.19	2.98	2.28	2.50
1983-1988 (IR)	**5.65**	-0.87	3.15	3.31	2.15	3.56
1988-1993 (PP)	**6.91**	0.84	1.42	2.53	2.44	5.08

	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories
				percent			
1973-1978 (IR)	6.41	3.36	4.37	17.20	10.44	12.24	11.09
1978-1983 (IR)	5.34	1.92	5.30	18.27	11.19	-0.25	12.96
1983-1988 (IR)	8.94	3.90	2.69	2.66	7.14	12.85	9.20
1988-1993 (PP)	8.72	1.02	-2.78	8.09	13.01	18.95	11.72

(IR) Revised intercensal estimates.
(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.
Note: *Quarterly estimates of population from July 1, 1951 to April 1, 1971 are available in publication catalogue number 91-001, Vol. 11, No. 3.*

Interprovincial Migration

During 1992-93, 351,800 persons changed their province of residence. This was a slight decrease from 357,300 persons in 1991-92. Among the provinces and territories, British Columbia was the only province to gain more people than it lost to interprovincial migration.

Why revise the methodology for population estimates?

For the past several years, Statistics Canada has been reviewing the methods by which it compiles population estimates. After deliberation, it has determined that the accuracy of these figures could be improved considerably by incorporating estimates of "net undercoverage" in the Census into the population estimates program.

Undercoverage occurs when people are missed by the Census. Overcoverage occurs when people are counted more than once or are counted when they should not be. The net effect of these two types of errors is referred to as "net undercoverage" – the estimated numbers of persons who were not counted less the much smaller number of persons who should not have been counted or who were counted more than once. Undercoverage varies from one census to another, from province to province, and from one age group to another.

Non-permanent Residents

The new series also encompasses five groups, referred to globally as "non-permanent residents", which were added to the census population universe in 1991. The five groups are as follows: persons in Canada claiming refugee status; persons in Canada who hold a student authorization; persons in Canada who hold an employment authorization; persons in Canada who hold a minister's permit; and all non-Canadian-born dependants residing in Canada of those individuals.

How is net undercoverage calculated?

Statistics Canada used two sample surveys to measure net undercoverage in the 1991 Census. The Reverse Record Check measured undercoverage, while the Overcoverage Study measured overcoverage.

In the Reverse Record Check, the Agency created a sample of 56,000 persons who should have been enumerated in the 1991 Census (using sources such as the 1986 Census, birth registrations and immigration records). Each person in the sample was checked against 1991 Census returns to see if they had been enumerated or missed. The sample was then weighted to produce estimates of the total number of persons missed in the 1991 Census.

The Overcoverage Study selected a sample of persons who were enumerated in the 1991 Census and determined whether each person should have been enumerated and, if so, whether the person was enumerated more than once. For example, in the case of persons living in private households, a sample of some 30,000 households was contacted by telephone to obtain other addresses where the household members could have been enumerated. As well, a sample of households enumerated in the same neighbourhood and whose occupants had very similar characteristics were verified to see if they were in fact the same individuals enumerated twice. The samples were then weighted to produce estimates of the total number of persons overcovered.

How are historical revisions calculated?

Prior to the 1991 Census, there were no direct measures of overcoverage. For provinces, overcoverage was estimated by using the ratio of overcoverage and undercoverage levels for the total of the 10 provinces for 1991 and applying the result to the undercoverage level estimates for each province in the Censuses of 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Since no undercoverage studies were conducted for the territories prior to 1991, estimates of net undercoverage were derived. The ratio of net undercoverage of each territory over the sum of net undercoverage for the provinces in 1991 was calculated and applied to the net undercoverage level estimates from the 10 provinces for previous censuses.

Effect of Revised Population Estimates on Statistics Canada's Products

Published data of the 1991 Census will not be revised for net undercoverage, since there is not enough information to accurately adjust census data at all geographical levels and for small subgroups of the population.

Table 4
Census Net Undercoverage Rate
1971-1991

	1971[1]	1976[1]	1981[1]	1986[1]	1991[2]
			percent		
Canada	**1.59**	**1.70**	**1.63**	**2.70**	**2.87**
Newfoundland	1.80	0.84	1.38	1.59	1.99
Prince Edward Island	0.96	0.25	0.91	1.75	0.93
Nova Scotia	1.03	0.66	0.80	1.77	1.89
New Brunswick	1.29	1.81	1.46	2.26	3.25
Quebec	1.75	2.51	1.54	2.42	2.61
Ontario	1.38	1.25	1.58	2.90	3.64
Manitoba	0.90	0.84	0.74	2.46	1.86
Saskatchewan	0.69	1.05	0.70	1.94	1.80
Alberta	2.11	1.17	2.04	2.50	2.00
British Columbia	2.37	2.61	2.63	3.78	2.73
Yukon	2.80	2.70	2.59	4.36	3.83
Northwest Territories	4.36	4.08	3.87	5.78	5.44

1 *The 1971-1986 rates are based on information from the Reverse Record Check and on estimates of overcoverage and exclude non-permanent residents.*
2 *The 1991 rates are based on the Reverse Record Check and the Overcoverage Study, include non-permanent residents, and are not corrected for overestimated net undercount at age 0-4 years for females.*

The adjusted population estimates will, however, affect a number of the Agency's surveys. For example, they will be used to weight the monthly figures from the Labour Force Survey; its estimates of people of working age will be higher than those weighted to unadjusted population figures. Similarly, per capita rates for births, deaths, marriages and other characteristics will vary marginally when calculated using the new population estimates.

Most of the Agency's household surveys will not start using the new population estimates until 1996. By then, a decennial redesign of the Labour Force Survey's sample will be completed and the adjusted population estimates will be used to weight the survey results.

Impact on Population Projections

The new population estimates also will serve as the basis for an updated set of population projections to the year 2016, to be published later this year.

Future Releases from the Population Estimates Program

All future releases from the Population Estimates Program will be based on the adjusted population estimate base and will use as their reference dates July 1 rather than June 1. These include the following: population by age, sex and marital status for Canada, the provinces and territories; population by age and sex for census divisions and census metropolitan areas.

Over the next few months, Statistics Canada will release various types of population estimates. The planned release dates are as follows:

Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories as of July 1, 1971-1991	October 14, 1993
Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status as of July 1, 1971-1991	October 21, 1993
Total Population, Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1991	November 30, 1993
Population by Age and Sex for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1991	December 14, 1993

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 5772-5779, 6470-6471, 6516, 6981 and 6982.

All of the annual revised intercensal population estimates from 1971-1991 will be published in *Revised Intercensal Population Estimates, 1971-1991* (91-537) during the first quarter of 1994.

Total population estimates as of July 1, 1971-1993 will be published in the Vol. 7, No. 2 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002), which will be available in October.

All other annual estimates at national, provincial and territory, census division and census metropolitan area levels for July 1, 1992 and 1993 will appear in *Annual Demographic Statistics* (91-213), which will replace catalogued publications numbered 91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212.

For more information, contact: Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) and Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324) about methodology on population estimates; Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) about net undercoverage prior to 1991; Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates; and Don Royce (613-951-6940) about 1991 Census Coverage Studies. ■

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MAJOR RELEASES

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StatCan: CANSIM Disc

September 1993

A comprehensive collection of data, with easy-to-use retrieval software and excellent support material, make *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* a valuable resource for information on Canada. This release puts nearly 520,000 CANSIM time series of socio-economic information on your desktop.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
August 1993

Between August 1992 and August 1993, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.7%, slightly higher than the 1.6% year-over-year increases observed in June and July.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index for Canada moved up 0.1% between July and August to 130.6 (1986 = 100). Four of the seven major component indexes increased with the largest upward pressures coming from the Clothing and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages indexes, each up 0.5%. The Housing and Transportation indexes remained unchanged; the Food index fell 0.4%.

Between August 1992 and August 1993, the All-items CPI rose by 1.7%, slightly higher than the 1.6% year-over-year increases in June and July.

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index rose 0.2% between July and August, marginally faster than the 0.1% monthly rise in both June and July. In August, both the Food and the All-items excluding Food indexes rose by seasonally adjusted rates of 0.2%.

The compound annual rate of change for the All-items index (based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period from May to August) was 1.2%. This followed the 0.0% rate for the three-month period ending in July.

Food

The Food index fell 0.4% between July and August after rising by a moderate 0.1% in June and remaining unchanged in July. In August, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.7%; the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants edged up 0.1%.

The decrease in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted largely from an 11.8% drop in the Fresh Vegetable index, supported by a 0.7% decline in the Meat index. Most fresh vegetable prices fell sharply as domestic supplies increased. Despite the seasonal drop, the Fresh Vegetables index was 9.6% higher than in August 1992. Within the Meat index, prices fell for pork (-3.2%) and beef (-0.7%). The drop in pork prices was due largely to increased seasonal supplies, while the decline in the Beef index resulted from lower wholesale prices. Smaller price decreases were also observed for ready cooked meat, fresh and frozen fish products, bakery products, concentrated fruit juices and coffee.

A considerable proportion of the decline was offset by higher prices for fresh fruit and, to a lesser extent, by higher prices for cured meat, canned fish, dairy products, breakfast cereal, margarine and soft drinks. In the Fresh Fruit index, seasonally higher prices for apples and citrus fruits were moderated by a drop in banana prices.

Year-over-year, the Food index rose 1.4% in August following increases of 2.2% in May, 1.5% in June and 1.6% in July. In the latest 12-month period, the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and for Food Purchased from Restaurants each rose by 1.3%.

All-items excluding Food

Between July and August, the All-items excluding Food index rose 0.2%, marginally slower than the 0.3% increase in July. In August, increases of 0.5% in the indexes for Clothing and for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages accounted for most of the upward pressure on the All-items excluding Food index.

The Clothing index advanced 0.5% in August following a 0.4% drop in July. Much of the rise in August was associated with July's sale prices returning to regular levels. A 0.8% increase in the Women's Wear index was associated with substantial price increases for women's dresses, selected jewellery items and footwear. By contrast, the Men's Wear index rose a moderate 0.1%. Higher charges for dry cleaning services were also reported.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased 0.5%. A major cause was a 0.8% rise in cigarette prices resulting largely from higher manufacturers' prices. In addition, prices of beer purchased from stores rose, mostly in Alberta and British Columbia as breweries increased their prices. A 0.3% rise in the prices of served alcoholic beverages was also observed.

Increases of 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.1% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index contributed moderately to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. Most of the rise in the Health and Personal Care index resulted from higher prices for personal care supplies and from increased charges for hair-care services. In the Recreation, Reading and Education index, much of the increase was associated with selected sporting and athletic equipment, cablevision services and newspapers and magazines.

The Housing index posted no change in August. Within Shelter (+0.1%), much of the upward pressure resulted from higher charges for rented accommodation, particularly in Quebec where rent changes are common at this time of year. The Owned Accommodation index edged up 0.1% as a 2.5% rise in maintenance and repair charges was virtually eliminated by the combined effects of declines in mortgage interest costs and the prices of new homes. The overall effect of the price increase in the Shelter component was cancelled by price declines in household textiles and in many household operation commodities, such as cleaning products and pet foods.

The Transportation index also remained unchanged in August as a significant 1.3% drop in gasoline prices was offset completely by increases in automobile insurance premiums and in air fares. Gasoline prices fell in most cities across Canada, notable exceptions being Victoria (where prices returned from "price-war" levels) and Whitehorse (where the impact of July's tax increase was still being felt). Auto insurance premiums rose 1.0% on average, with most advances in the Maritime provinces and Ontario. Air fares rose mainly because a smaller proportion of "seat sale" prices were offered in August on routes to the United States and to the Caribbean.

Between August 1992 and August 1993, the All-items excluding Food index rose 1.7%, slightly higher than the 1.6% annual increase in July and identical to the rates in May and in June.

Energy

The Energy index fell 0.6% in August following a 0.5% drop in July. The decline in August was due entirely to a 1.3% drop in gasoline prices. Since August 1992, the Energy index registered no change even though gasoline prices have fallen 3.6% over the same period.

Consumer Price Index and Major Components

(1986 = 100)

	August 1993	July 1993	August 1992	July 1993 to August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993
			unadjusted	% change	
All-items	**130.6**	**130.5**	**128.4**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Food	122.9	123.4	121.2	-0.4	1.4
Housing	128.1	128.1	126.6	0.0	1.2
Clothing	131.0	130.4	130.6	0.5	0.3
Transportation	125.7	125.7	122.1	0.0	2.9
Health and personal care	135.3	135.0	132.2	0.2	2.3
Recreation, reading and education	135.2	135.1	131.8	0.1	2.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.4	171.6	170.1	0.5	1.4
All-items excluding food	132.3	132.1	130.1	0.2	1.7
All-items excluding food and energy	133.1	132.9	130.7	0.2	1.8
Goods	125.8	126.0	124.2	-0.2	1.3
Services	136.2	136.0	133.6	0.1	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.6	76.6	77.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.9				

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 0.2% in August following a 0.4% increase in July. Between August 1992 and August 1993, this index has risen 1.8%, the same rate as in the 12-month period ending in July.

Goods and Services

On a month-to-month basis, the Goods index fell 0.2% following no change in July. In August, the indexes for Durables and Semi-durables rose 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively; the index for Non-durables fell 0.3%. The Services index rose a moderate 0.1% following a 0.5% increase in July.

Between August 1992 and August 1993, the Goods index moved up by 1.3%, a slightly slower rate than the increases of 1.4% posted in both June and July. The Services index climbed 1.9% in August, the same as in July.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in All-items indexes ranged from a 0.2% drop in both Quebec and Montreal to a 0.5% increase in Whitehorse. In both Quebec and Montreal, significant declines were reported in the Food and Transportation indexes. In Whitehorse, larger than average changes were observed in the indexes for Food, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and Transportation.

Between August 1992 and August 1993, increases in All-items indexes for cities varied from a low of 0.5% in Edmonton to a high of 3.7% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Higher prices for clothing, food and cigarettes were the main contributing factors in the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Food index reflected higher prices for soft drinks, bakery products, dairy products, fats and oils, fish and turkey. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as increased fares for local bus and air travel were completely offset by lower prices for gasoline. A drop in the Housing index had a dampening effect and was mainly due to declines in household textile prices, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for clothing and increased vehicle insurance premiums. Air fares were up, as were food prices, the latter reflecting price increases for restaurant meals, sugar, soft drinks, dairy products and fresh fruit. Increased charges for recreation equipment and reading materials were recorded as well. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses were offset by decreased charges for electricity and for owned accommodation. Cigarette prices fell slightly. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing, followed by price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset advances in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Lower food prices were also recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and pork. The Housing index declined as well, due mainly to lower mortgage interest costs and decreased prices for household textiles. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.2%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indexes. A rise in the Clothing index exerted the greatest upward influence, followed by increased transportation costs (vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline and air fares). The Housing index also rose, mainly due to advances in owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and household furnishings prices. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes, personal care supplies and reading materials. A notable dampening effect was exerted by a drop in the Food index which reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products, beef, pork and soft drinks. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Quebec

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within Food, lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and soft drinks. The drop in the Transportation index was due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle insurance premiums. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for cigarettes, reading materials and personal care supplies. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Montreal

Declines in gasoline prices and vehicle insurance premiums combined with lower overall food prices (most notably for fresh vegetables, chicken, bakery products, fish, pork and soft drinks) explained most of the 0.2% drop in the All-items index. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for beer purchased from stores, cigarettes, personal care services and reading materials. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher clothing prices were a main contributor as were increased charges for rented accommodation. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings were recorded as well. Increased charges were also noted for personal care supplies and services, for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Moderating these advances were lower overall food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, cereal products, prepared meats and bakery products. Further downward pressure came from a decline in the Transportation index, as lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher vehicle insurance premiums and increased fares for local bus and air travel. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Toronto

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. A drop in the Housing index exerted a downward impact and reflected declines in owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and household textile prices. The Food index also fell, largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products, milk, beef and pork. Offsetting these declines were higher transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums, gasoline prices and air fares. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes, personal care supplies, recreation expenses and reading materials. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Thunder Bay

Higher clothing prices and increased transportation charges (particularly for vehicle insurance premiums and air fares) were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Housing index advanced slightly, reflecting increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings. Higher prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks and fats and oils were recorded as well. Further upward pressure came from price increases for recreation equipment, reading materials and cigarettes. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Increased recreation expenses were reported along with higher prices for reading materials and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Price advances were also recorded for prescribed medicines, clothing and served alcoholic beverages. The Housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for owned accommodation more than offset declines in household textile prices and household operating expenses. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher air fares were offset by lower prices for gasoline. A drop in the Food index had a moderating effect, and was due to lower prices for fresh produce, beef, pork, milk, soft drinks, chicken and cereal products. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Regina

Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for clothing, gasoline and air travel were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation charges, higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and increased charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for cereal products, dairy products, eggs, concentrated fruit juice and prepared meats. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Saskatoon

Increased prices for clothing and food, the latter reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, chicken, dairy products and cured meats, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and services, and prescribed medicines. Prices for recreation equipment and reading materials advanced as well. Partly offsetting these advances were price declines for household furnishings, mortgage interest costs and gasoline. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.1%. A drop in the Food index was a major contributor and reflected lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, beef, bakery products, prepared meats and dairy products. Lower prices for personal care supplies also exerted a notable downward effect. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing and increased housing charges, most notably for household operating expenses, household furnishings and equipment, and rented accommodation. Air fares and gasoline prices were up, as were the prices of cigarettes and beer purchased from stores. Prices for recreation equipment and reading materials advanced as well. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Calgary

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward impact were price increases for alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, clothing and personal care services. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for recreation equipment, reading materials and air travel. Completely offsetting these advances were lower housing charges, most notably for owned accommodation and household textiles. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, beef, cured meat and soft drinks were offset by lower prices for fresh produce, poultry, eggs, prepared meats and pork. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.4%. The greatest upward influence came from the Housing component, where price advances were recorded for owned accommodation, household operation and household furnishings. The Food index was up, reflecting higher prices for dairy products, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes, air fares, gasoline, and personal care supplies and services. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Higher prices for gasoline, increased air fares and a rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes explained a large part of the overall rise. The Housing index advanced, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, increased water charges and higher prices for furniture. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation expenses and higher prices for reading materials and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Dampening these advances were lower food prices, notably for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks, chicken and bakery products. Clothing prices also declined. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Whitehorse

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, chicken, soft drinks and dairy products, combined with price advances for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from price increases for gasoline, air travel, clothing, and personal care services. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Yellowknife

Increased air fares and higher prices for cigarettes and clothing were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. The Food index was up, reflecting higher prices for fruit juice, cured meats, turkey, fats and oils, cereal products and beef. Price increases for recreation equipment were recorded as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and decreased charges relating to household operation. Since August 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The August 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	Recrea-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic
St. John's								
August 1993 index	125.0	118.7	118.8	135.3	121.6	128.6	132.5	151.9
% change from July 1993	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2
% change from August 1992	2.3	2.5	0.7	4.6	3.1	0.7	1.8	5.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1993 index	129.8	129.2	121.4	128.0	119.4	140.5	135.0	193.3
% change from July 1993	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.2
% change from August 1992	2.1	2.9	1.5	2.8	0.9	2.9	2.6	3.5
Halifax								
August 1993 index	127.5	129.0	120.2	129.4	120.8	131.6	130.4	172.7
% change from July 1993	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.6	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
% change from August 1992	1.0	-0.3	0.6	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.4	0.2
Saint John								
August 1993 index	127.2	126.6	121.0	132.4	121.4	133.4	128.9	172.3
% change from July 1993	0.2	-0.6	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
% change from August 1992	1.4	0.9	0.2	4.1	3.3	2.0	2.1	0.6
Quebec								
August 1993 index	129.0	118.3	127.9	135.6	118.5	136.7	137.7	168.7
% change from July 1993	-0.2	-1.7	0.2	1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
% change from August 1992	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.5	0.2
Montreal								
August 1993 index	130.7	119.6	130.6	135.7	119.5	136.2	141.6	174.6
% change from July 1993	-0.2	-0.8	0.2	1.3	-1.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
% change from August 1992	0.9	-0.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.6	3.0	1.4
Ottawa								
August 1993 index	130.7	125.4	128.4	130.5	125.9	141.4	134.6	165.6
% change from July 1993	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.1
% change from August 1992	2.1	5.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	4.2	2.4	-0.6
Toronto								
August 1993 index	132.0	124.6	130.8	128.9	128.9	138.6	136.3	165.7
% change from July 1993	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1992	1.5	1.9	0.8	-1.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	0.7

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic
Thunder Bay								
August 1993 index	130.0	120.4	127.6	133.6	127.6	129.8	134.5	170.7
% change from July 1993	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1992	2.0	0.1	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.1	2.7	0.3
Winnipeg								
August 1993 index	130.5	129.3	124.6	133.0	127.0	135.2	138.3	164.7
% change from July 1993	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4
% change from August 1992	2.4	3.8	0.6	1.9	3.2	4.8	5.4	0.3
Regina								
August 1993 index	131.8	131.2	120.9	140.3	132.5	145.7	133.3	176.6
% change from July 1993	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from August 1992	2.8	3.0	1.2	7.8	4.1	1.7	2.9	1.1
Saskatoon								
August 1993 index	130.3	129.6	120.2	139.6	127.0	158.0	131.8	164.2
% change from July 1993	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
% change from August 1992	2.7	2.7	0.3	8.3	4.3	3.0	2.8	2.5
Edmonton								
August 1993 index	128.0	114.0	124.8	129.6	126.3	131.3	133.6	182.8
% change from July 1993	-0.1	-1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.2
% change from August 1992	0.5	-5.6	1.5	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.9
Calgary								
August 1993 index	128.4	118.3	124.0	130.3	123.9	132.0	134.0	182.5
% change from July 1993	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7
% change from August 1992	1.4	-1.5	1.5	0.6	3.5	2.4	2.8	1.4
Vancouver								
August 1993 index	132.6	131.2	126.4	126.3	137.2	129.6	133.5	171.5
% change from July 1993	0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
% change from August 1992	3.7	2.4	3.8	1.1	5.6	4.3	3.4	4.4
Victoria								
August 1993 index	130.4	128.5	123.4	127.8	133.6	129.4	132.8	170.8
% change from July 1993	0.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.1
% change from August 1992	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	3.8	2.3	2.3	4.2
Whitehorse								
August 1993 index	127.0	121.0	125.7	131.3	116.7	127.1	125.3	165.4
% change from July 1993	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.2
% change from August 1992	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	-0.4	0.2	10.2
Yellowknife								
August 1993 index	126.7	118.0	121.0	133.8	121.7	123.4	130.2	166.8
% change from July 1993	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.3
% change from August 1992	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.2

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69).* ■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

July 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments decreased 1.5% in July, the third decline in the last four months. A 6.8% drop in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries accounted for most of the overall decline. The rest of manufacturing decreased 0.4%, the second decline in a row. Unfilled orders declined 0.3% in July following a 1.1% increase in June. Inventory levels increased for the fifth month in a row.

The short-term trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments declined for the two most recent periods, the first declines in 17 months. The main cause of decline in the overall trend was the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry. The trend for the rest of manufacturing has slowed from a 0.7% increase in February 1993 to no growth in the latest period.

The trend for unfilled orders has increased over the nine most recent periods but at a slower rate since February. The inventories trend increased in the three most recent periods, the first increases in over three years. The new orders trend declined in the three most recent periods, following one year of growth.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased 1.5% to $24.8 billion in July. Eleven of the 22 major groups (accounting for 49% of shipment values) decreased, two were unchanged, while nine increased. A 6.8% drop in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry contributed most to the July decrease. Refined petroleum and coal products (-4.9%) and wood (-2.3%) also recorded large declines. Other than a 7.3% increase in beverages, increases were small.

Trend for Shipments

The trend for shipments declined 0.3% in the most recent period, the second decline in a row and the first declines since January 1992. The motor vehicle, parts and accessories and the wood industries exerted a considerable influence on the overall trend. The trend for 11 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 38% of shipment values) increased, although at a slower pace for eight of the groups.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) rose 0.8% in July to $34.9 billion, the fifth increase in a row. The largest increases were in the transportation equipment (+2.5%), primary metals (+3.3%), and wood (+2.2%) industries. Chemicals (-1.3%) and the food industries (-0.9%) recorded the largest declines. The trend for inventories (owned) has risen over the three most recent periods, the first increases in more than three years.

Inventories/shipments ratio

The inventories/shipments ratio increased for the fourth month in a row, to 1.41 in July. The trend has increased over the last two periods following an historical low in April 1993.

Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders decreased 0.3% to $24.6 billion, the third decline in the last four months. Declines in machinery (-3.5%) and fabricated metal products (-1.6%) industries were almost completely offset by the 1.4% increase in transportation equipment. The trend increased over the nine most recent periods, but at a slower pace since February 1993.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped this month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

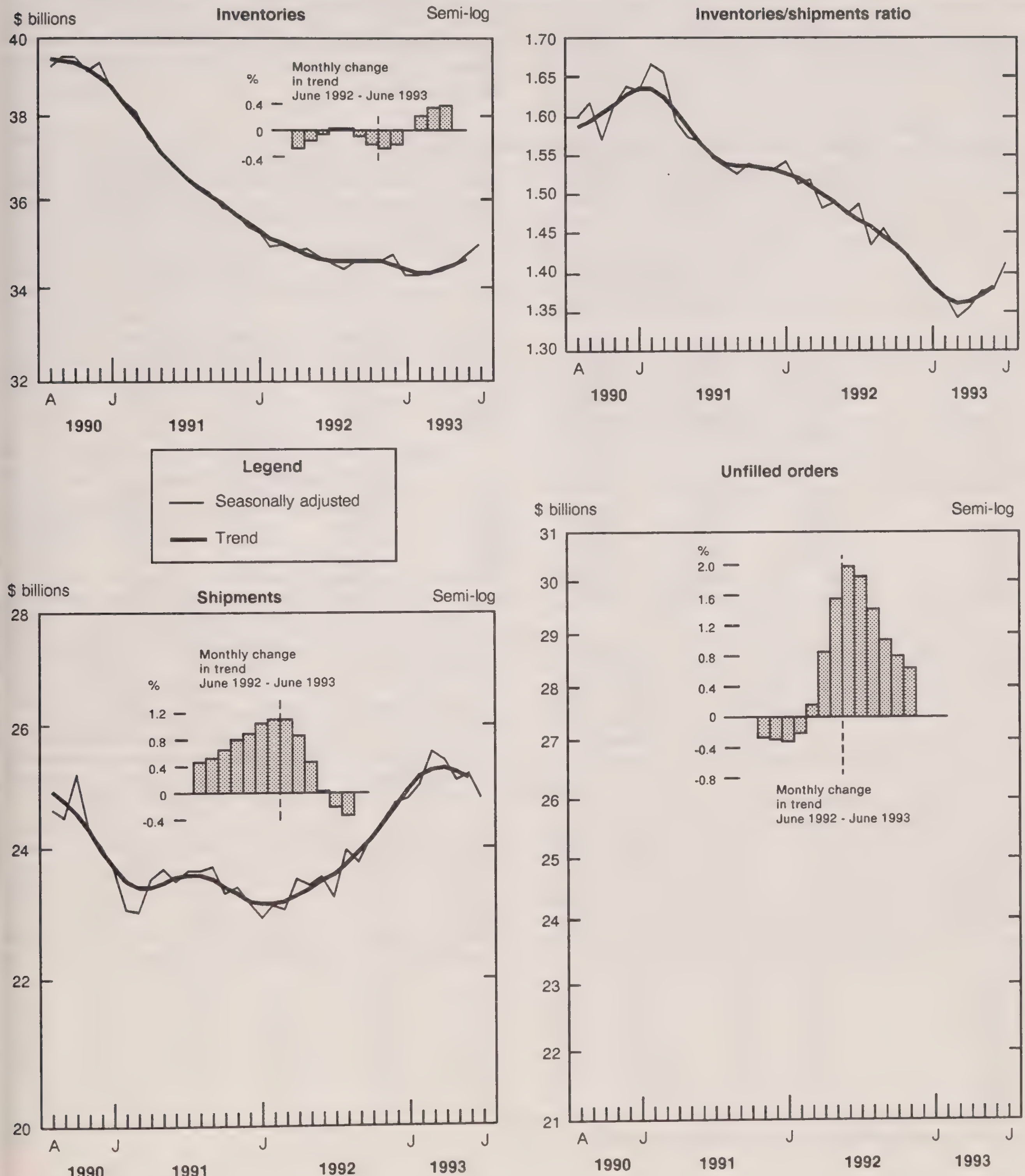
New Orders

New orders decreased 2.7% to $24.7 billion, the fourth decrease in the last five months. The trend for new orders has declined over the three most recent periods.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first seven months of 1993 were estimated at $175.8 billion, 8.1% higher than a year earlier.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The July 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
	seasonally unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
1992								
July	21,378	34,093	22,373	21,194	23,219	34,488	22,381	23,084
August	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
1993								
January	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May	26,224	34,622	24,443	25,844	25,090	34,477	24,377	24,872
June	27,449	34,433	24,646	27,652	25,165	34,657	24,637	25,425
July	**22,367**	**34,552**	**24,605**	**22,326**	**24,792**	**34,920**	**24,573**	**24,729**

	Shipments		Inventories		Inventories to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
					seasonally adjusted					
1992										
July	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.49	1.47	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.5
August	3.2	0.6	-0.4	0.0	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.3	4.4	0.6
September	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.45	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.9
October	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.2	-0.2	1.3
November	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.7
December	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.7
1993										
January	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	2.0	-0.6	1.5
February	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.36	6.9	1.9	7.2	0.8
March	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.4	-0.4	0.1
April	-0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.0	-4.3	-0.3
May	-1.3	-0.2	0.5	0.3	1.37	1.37	-0.9	0.8	-1.6	-0.4
June	0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.4	1.38	1.38	1.1	0.6	2.2	-0.5
July	**-1.5**	*	**0.8**	*	**1.41**	*	**-0.3**	*	**-2.7**	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales (Advance Release)

August 1993

Department stores sales including concessions for August were $974 million, down 6.3% from August 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $523 million (-9.6%) and sales for the junior category were $452 million (-2.2%).

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data to be published in the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Provincial and Territorial Government Finance – Assets and Liabilities (Financial Management System)

March 31, 1992

At March 31, 1992, the provincial and territorial governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $108.6 billion, up $25.1 billion (+30.1%) from March 31, 1991. Financial assets stood at $129.8 billion, while total liabilities reached $238.4 billion.

These statistics are based on actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' Public Accounts dated March 31, 1992, and converted to Statistics Canada's Financial Management System.

Financial assets are made up of the following: investments in short- and long-term securities by provincial investment funds (63.8%); advances (15.7%); cash (12.2%); receivables (7.4%); and other (0.9%).

Note: The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standard presentation of government accounting for federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because policies and structures of governments differ.

The FMS adjusts data from governments' Public Accounts and other records, in order to provide data that permit inter-governmental comparisons and to provide compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3201 to 3213.

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1835), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or to make general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period decreased by 4.7% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 3.6% to 4.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased by 13.4% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 7, 1993 decreased 4.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

July 1993

Rolled steel shipments for July 1993 totalled 937 957 tonnes, down 30.0% from 1 339 476 tonnes in June 1993 but up 3.0% from 910 775 tonnes in July 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1993 totalled 7 869 119 tonnes, up 12.4% from 6 998 412 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

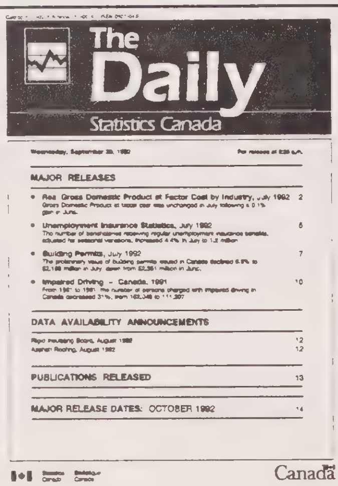
August 1993

Data on soft drink production for August 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$22.50/US$255).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 9. September 1993.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Oil Pipeline Transport, June 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, 1993-94. Vol. 17, No. 7.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 20-24, 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
20	Aboriginal Peoples Survey: Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility	1991
20	Sales of Natural Gas	July 1993
21	Retail Trade	July 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	July 1993
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 20, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

- Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary and secondary schools increased among younger generations.
- Unemployment among Aboriginal adults was 25% in 1991, two and one-half times the national rate.
- Fourteen percent of Aboriginal people reported having participated in activities such as fishing for food, or bartering goods and services for food, to support themselves and their families.
- In 1990, 5% of Aboriginal adults had a total income of over $40,000, compared with 15% of Canada's adult population.
- Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. In 1991, 15% of Aboriginal people had recently moved, compared to 16% of Canada's total population.

(continued on page 2)

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Data tables in this publication include information for Canada, the provinces and territories, and 11 selected census metropolitan areas. Data are tabulated for adults and children by both total Aboriginal population and by specific Aboriginal group.

To obtain a copy of *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility* (89-534, $60), see "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).

MAJOR RELEASES

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Today's release highlights information on schooling, work and related activities, income, household expenses and mobility that was collected in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Respondents in this survey were those who identified with an Aboriginal group, that is, they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

Those who identified with an Aboriginal group (625,710) represented approximately 63% of the people who, in the 1991 Census of Population, reported having Aboriginal origin(s) and/or being registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada.

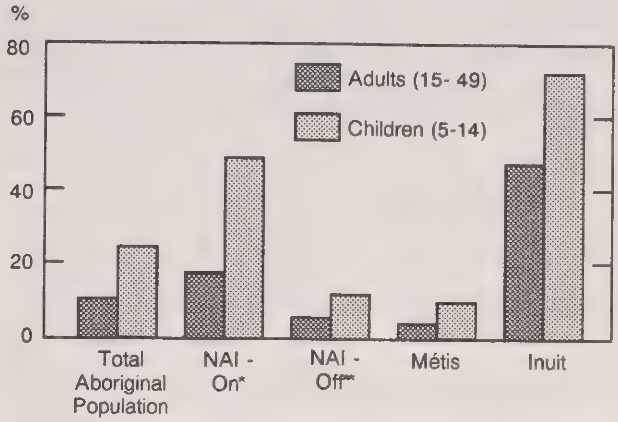
The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was first conducted following the 1991 Census; therefore, historical data for most information presented today do not exist for comparative purposes. Further information on the Aboriginal population's age, sex, and geographic distribution was released in the March 30, 1993 issue of *The Daily*. Information on language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues was released in *The Daily* on June 29.

Use of Aboriginal languages in elementary schools increased among younger generations

Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49, only 11% of those who attended elementary school were taught in an Aboriginal language at any time during their elementary school years. However, among children aged 5 to 14, 25% were taught in an Aboriginal language.

The largest difference between the two age groups occurred for North American Indians living on Indian reserves or settlements. Among North American Indian adults (aged 15 to 49) who reported attending elementary school, 18% had been taught in an Aboriginal language. Among North American Indian children, however, 49% had been taught in an Aboriginal language in their elementary school years.

Use of Aboriginal Language in Elementary School, 1991



* NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Formal education levels for Aboriginal people were lower compared with Canada's total population

One-third of the Aboriginal population aged 15 to 49 reported some postsecondary education and 17% reported less than Grade 9 (including no schooling). By comparison, just over half of Canada's total population aged 15 to 49 reported some post-secondary education and only 6% reported less than Grade 9. For this same age group in the Aboriginal population, North American Indians living off reserves (11%) and the Métis (12%) had the lowest proportions reporting less than Grade 9, followed by North American Indians living on reserves (28%) and the Inuit (38%).

Among older Aboriginal people aged 50 to 64, 22% had some postsecondary education and 53% had less than Grade 9. By comparison, one-third of Canada's total population aged 50 to 64 had some postsecondary education and 26% had less than Grade 9.

The most notable differences in levels of schooling between Canada's total population and the three Aboriginal groups occurred with the North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements and the Inuit. Among those aged 15 to 49, 28% of North American Indians living on reserves and settlements, and 38% of Inuit, reported less than Grade 9. Among those aged 50 to 64, 70% of North American Indians living on reserves and settlements and 76% of the Inuit reported less than Grade 9.

Table 1

Level of Schooling
1991

	Less than Grade 9		Some postsecondary	
	Age 15-49	Age 50-64	Age 15-49	Age 50-64
			%	
Total Aboriginal Population	**17**	**53**	**33**	**22**
NAI - On	28	70	25	15
NAI - Off	11	44	38	28
Métis	12	45	34	25
Inuit	38	76	26	15
Canada's Total Population	6	26	51	33

Note: *NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.*
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Adults who identified with an Aboriginal group were asked about their experience during their school years. Among those aged 15 to 49 who had attended elementary school, 11% (34,860) had lived in residential schools during all or part of their elementary school years. By contrast, among the 50 to 64 age group, just over one-third (15,080) had lived in residential schools during all or part of their school years.

Almost one-quarter of Aboriginal adults aged 15 to 49 (80,670) took on-the-job or classroom training during 1990 and/or 1991. Among those who participated in training courses, 62% had taken one course and 13% had taken two courses.

Unemployment higher among those who identified with an Aboriginal group

Unemployment among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older was almost 25% in 1991; by comparison, the unemployment rate was 10% for Canada's total population. Among Aboriginal groups, North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements reported the highest unemployment (31%), over three times the national rate, while the Métis reported the lowest rate at 22%.

The higher unemployment rates among Aboriginal people reflect, in part, a higher proportion of people living in rural and remote areas where employment opportunities are limited. When respondents were asked about barriers to finding employment, most Aboriginal people reported limited opportunities as the major barrier. Of the 127,680 Aboriginal adults who looked for work during 1990 and/or 1991, almost two-thirds (83,685) reported that few or no jobs were available, 41% stated that their education or work experience did not match the available jobs and 16% reported difficulty finding employment because they were Aboriginal people.

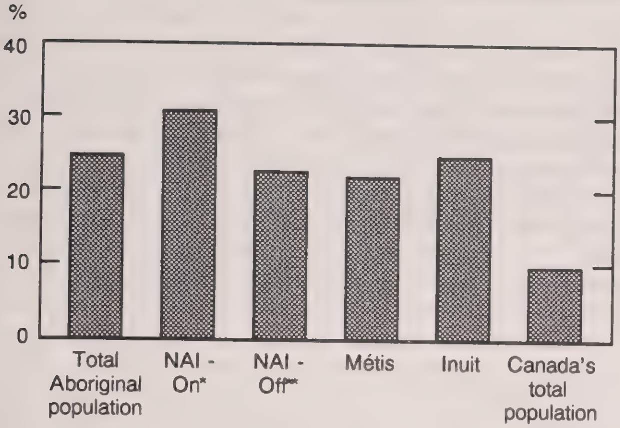
Table 2

Barriers to Finding Employment
1991

	Total Aboriginal Population	NAI-On	NAI-Off	Métis	Inuit
Number looking for work	127,680	31,790	61,840	28,215	7,250
Problems finding a job					
Few or no jobs in area	66%	75%	61%	62%	71%
Education or work experience did not match jobs	41%	41%	41%	43%	38%
No one available to look after children	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%
Not enough information about available jobs	26%	32%	25%	22%	24%
Because of being an Aboriginal person	16%	22%	16%	12%	12%

Note: *NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.*
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Unemployment Rate, 1991



* NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Proportion who worked for income was highest among the Inuit

Just over 59% (229,905) of Aboriginal adults worked for income during 1990 and/or 1991. The Inuit had the highest proportion (68%) who worked for income, followed closely by the Métis at 65%. Among Aboriginal adults who worked for income, 29% worked at more than one job during the period.

Traditional activities continued to play an important role in the support of Aboriginal people and their families

Almost 20% (73,390) of Aboriginal adults were involved in additional work-related activities for which they received money to support themselves and their families during 1990 and/or 1991. These included traditional activities such as carving, trapping and guiding.

Fourteen percent (53,595) also reported that they participated in other activities to support themselves and their families for which they did not receive money. These activities included fishing for food, and bartering goods or services for food.

Just over 8% (32,680) of Aboriginal adults reported that they had, at one time, owned or operated a business. Among this group, 57% owned or operated a business in 1991.

1990 total income was lower among Aboriginal people

Among Aboriginal adults, 13% reported no income during 1990 while 5% reported a total income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 9% reported no income during 1990 and 15% reported total income of $40,000 or more.

Among North American Indian adults who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 2% reported a total income of $40,000 or more in 1990. Among Inuit adults, 17% reported no income in 1990.

Table 3

Total Income
1990

	No Income	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $39,999	$40,000 +
				%		
Total Aboriginal Population	**13**	**12**	**29**	**23**	**18**	**5**
NAI - On	11	18	36	22	12	2
NAI - Off	14	10	26	23	20	7
Métis	13	10	26	24	20	6
Inuit	17	10	30	20	16	7
Canada's Total Population	9	6	20	22	28	15

Note: *NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.*
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Employment income was lower among Aboriginal people

Of the 388,900 Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 60% (231,865) reported employment income in 1990. Among those, 17% reported employment income of under $2,000, and only 8% reported employment income of $40,000 or more. By comparison, among Canada's total population aged 15 and older, 8% reported having employment income of under $2,000 during 1990, and 18% reported $40,000 or more.

Among North American Indian adults who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 3% reported having employment income of $40,000 or more in 1990.

During 1990, 29% of Aboriginal adults reported receiving social assistance

Among Aboriginal adults, 29% (111,020) had received social assistance during 1990. This percentage rose to 42% among North American Indian adults living on Indian reserves and settlements.

Five percent of Aboriginal adults received an allowance for postsecondary studies. This percentage was smallest among the Inuit: only 2% reported that they had received a postsecondary allowance during 1990.

Table 4

Employment Income
1990

	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $39,999	$40,000 +
			%		
Total Aboriginal Population	**17**	**30**	**21**	**24**	**8**
NAI - On	20	36	23	18	3
NAI - Off	16	28	20	27	9
Métis	14	29	23	26	8
Inuit	20	33	18	21	8
Canada's Total Population	8	21	20	33	18

Note: *NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.*
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

Table 5

Income From Sources Other Than Employment
1990

	Social Assistance	Postsecondary Allowance	Training Allowance	Worker's Compensation
		%		
Total Aboriginal Population	**29**	**5**	**4**	**2**
NAI - On	42	5	4	2
NAI - Off	25	6	4	3
Métis	22	4	4	3
Inuit	23	2	5	2

Note: *NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.*
NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

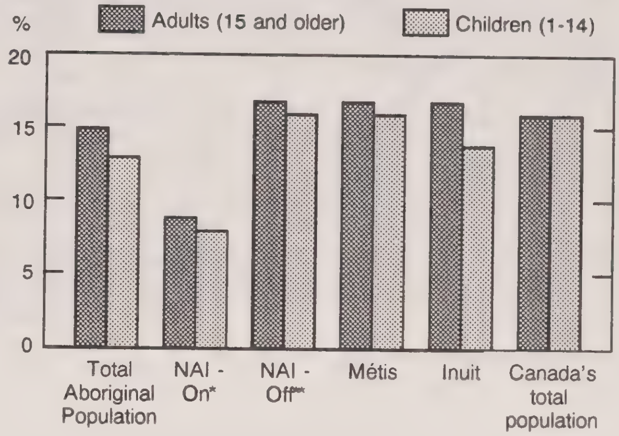
Fifteen percent of Aboriginal adults had moved recently—slightly less than the proportion of movers in Canada's total population

Contrary to a commonly held view, Aboriginal people do not move more frequently than Canada's total population. Only 15% of Aboriginal adults had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey. According to the 1991 Census, 16% of Canada's population in the same age group moved during the 12 months prior to the Census.

Among adult North American Indians who were living on Indian reserves and settlements, only 9% had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey.

A similar pattern is noted when comparing Aboriginal children aged 1 to 14 with Canada's total population of the same age group. Among Aboriginal children, 13% had moved during the 12 months prior to the survey, while 16% of children in Canada had moved in the 12 months prior to the Census.

Movers for 12 month period prior to survey



* NAI - On: North American Indian Living on Indian Reserves and Settlements.
** NAI - Off: North American Indian Living off Reserves.

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

A large-scale survey of people who reported Aboriginal ancestry and/or who reported being registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada was conducted after the 1991 Census. This survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments.

From those people who identified as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, the survey collected information on such issues as employment, education, language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues, mobility, housing, disability, income and household expenses.

Upcoming Data Products and Services from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey	Release Date
Aboriginal Peoples Survey Workshop	Fall 1993
Disability and Housing	December 1993
Community Profiles (available in electronic format)	Spring 1994
Microdata File	Spring 1994
North American Indians: A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
The Métis: A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
The Inuit: A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent about 38,000 people. Because the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are not included in the APS tables.

An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing about 20,000 people, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing about 2,000 people, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements and other Aboriginal communities can be found in *Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility* (89-534, $60), released today.

■

Sales of Natural Gas

July 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 128 million cubic metres in July, up 11.3% from July 1992. The strong growth in July 1993 was largely due to increased industrial demand.

On the basis of rate structure, July sales were as follows with the percentage changes from July 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 401 million cubic metres (+4.9%); commercial sales, 320 million cubic metres (+5.4%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 408 million cubic metres (+13.4%).

At the end of July 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas totalled 36 353 million cubic metres, up 8.0% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 9 490 million cubic metres (+8.6%); commercial sales, 7 324 million cubic metres (+4.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 19 539 million cubic metres (+9.3%).

The July 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	July 1992	July 1993p	July 1992 to July 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**2 809 589**	**3 128 393**	**11.3**	**33 645 386**	**36 353 310**	**8.0**
Residential	381 763	400 573	4.9	8 736 930	9 490 403	8.6
Commercial	303 867	320 215	5.4	7 025 394	7 323 501	4.2
Industrial	1 717 548	1 864 141	13.4	14 524 623	14 986 567	9.3
Direct[1]	406 411	543 464		3 358 439	4 552 839	

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**3 128 393**	**294 360**	**917 873**	**56 450**	**228 602**	**1 140 700**	**490 408**
Residential	**400 573**	13 265	179 677	13 400	27 222	97 427	69 582
Commercial	**320 215**	50 314	101 211	16 700	11 449	85 874	54 667
Industrial	**1 864 141**	228 937	449 533	25 800	1 158	957 399	201 314
Direct[1]	**543 464**	1 844	187 452	550	188 773	–	164 845
Degree Days[2]							
July 1992	...	20	12	71	60	87	15
July 1993	...	2	0	38	80	113	51

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

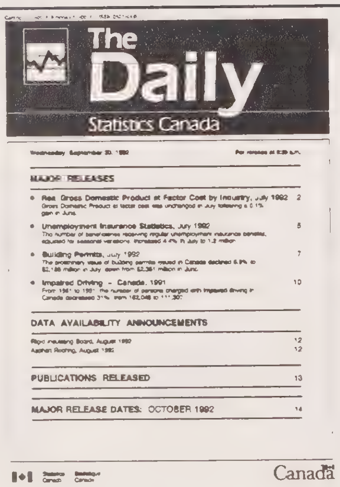
August 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 182 808 thousand square metres in August 1993, up 14.0% from 160 312[r] (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to August 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 435 584[r] thousand square metres, up 10.1% from 1 304 252[r] thousand square metres in 1992.

The August 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Exports by Country, January-June 1993.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility, 1991 Aboriginal Survey.
Catalogue number 89-534
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; Other Countries: US$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

Tuesday, September 21, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

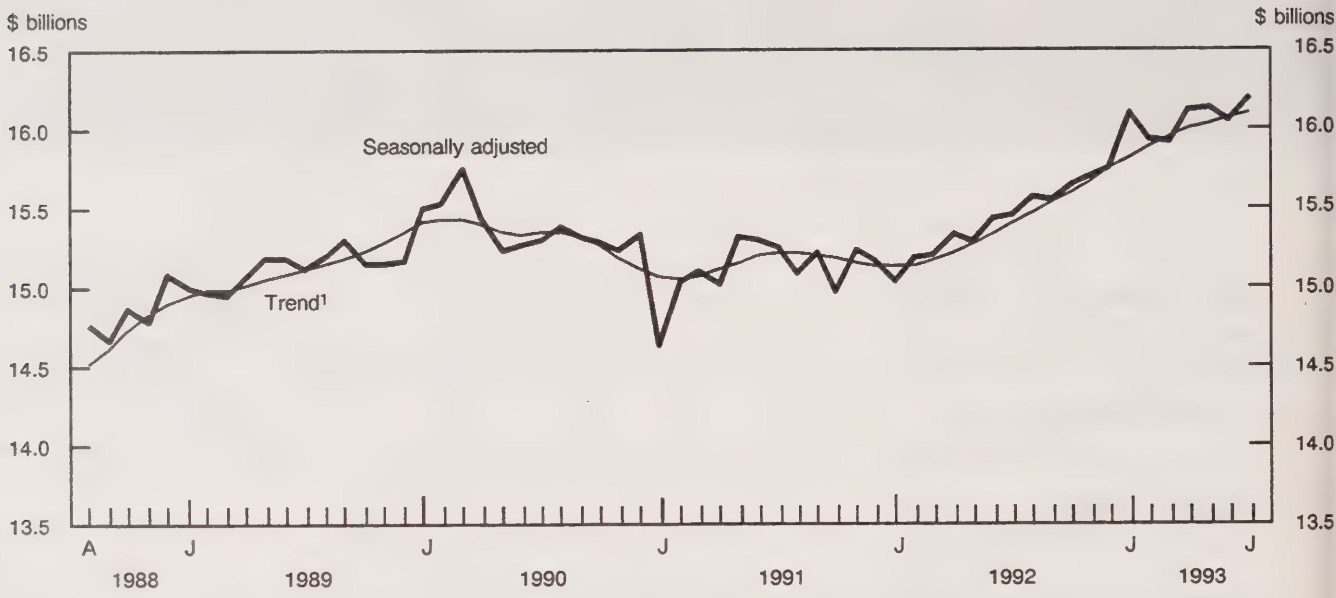
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED — 6

MAJOR RELEASE

Retail Sales – Canada



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

July 1993 (Preliminary)

In July, a broad increase led to a 0.9% gain in seasonally adjusted retail sales. This increase followed a 0.6% decrease in June and a 0.2% increase in May.

Major Components

Most trade groups increased sales in July. In dollars, the most significant changes were posted by the automotive (+1.8%) and furniture (+2.8%) sectors. These increases more than offset their two previous monthly declines. The largest decrease was in the food sector (-0.1%).

The automotive sector's 1.8% advance in July followed a 1.2% decrease in June and virtually no change in May. The largest upward influence came from a 2.9% sales gain by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers following a 2.1% drop in June. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services stores increased 1.7% after two consecutive monthly decreases. A small dampening of this increase resulted from a 1.2% decline in gas stations' sales.

The furniture sector's 2.8% sales increase in July offset decreases in the two previous months. A 3.2% increase in sales by household furniture and appliance stores followed two consecutive monthly declines, while household furnishings stores' sales increased 1.0% after three monthly drops.

Provinces and Territories

All regions except British Columbia (-0.6%) and the Northwest Territories (-0.8%) increased sales in July, with gains ranging from 0.3% in Nova Scotia to 3.8% in Prince Edward Island.

Sales declined in British Columbia in July. However, compared with July 1992, the level was 8.0% higher, the strongest increase among the provinces.

Trend

The retail sales trend has been rising although at a slower pace. Monthly increases were around 0.4% between May 1992 and March 1993; the trend was still positive in June and July but the pace slowed to +0.2%. (The trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date

Unadjusted retail sales for the first seven months of 1993 totalled $108.0 billion, up 4.7% from the year-earlier period. In June, year-to-date sales were 4.5% higher than a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The July 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales

Trade group	July 1992	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]	July 1992 to July 1993	July 1992	April 1993[r]	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[p]	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,988	3,957	4,280	7.3	3,746	3,894	3,923	3,919	3,914	-0.1	4.5
All other food stores	273	307	313	14.6	253	292	286	290	289	-0.3	14.3
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	888	971	970	9.2	897	977	979	987	991	0.3	10.4
Clothing											
Shoe stores	111	135	124	12.0	124	133	132	131	132	1.2	6.5
Men's clothing stores	115	146	125	9.0	139	146	146	145	146	0.7	4.7
Women's clothing stores	287	313	311	8.2	310	311	317	318	322	1.2	3.9
Other clothing stores	282	321	314	11.3	331	345	346	347	354	2.0	7.1
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	634	668	721	13.8	634	701	695	685	707	3.2	11.4
Household furnishings stores	196	195	194	-1.1	185	184	181	180	182	1.0	-1.7
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,630	4,047	3,759	3.6	3,241	3,414	3,422	3,350	3,446	2.9	6.3
Gasoline service stations	1,323	1,262	1,315	-0.6	1,198	1,201	1,198	1,209	1,194	-1.2	-0.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	905	999	966	6.8	847	905	900	895	910	1.7	7.4
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,626	1,643	1,628	0.1	1,757	1,747	1,749	1,745	1,741	-0.2	-0.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	548	606	574	4.8	539	575	575	571	569	-0.3	5.5
Other durable goods stores	407	431	435	6.9	417	440	445	436	441	1.0	5.8
All other retail stores n.e.c.	927	873	973	5.0	825	843	843	839	852	1.5	3.3
Total, Retail Sales	**16,139**	**16,872**	**17,003**	**5.4**	**15,443**	**16,106**	**16,137**	**16,047**	**16,190**	**0.9**	**4.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,510	12,826	13,243	5.9	12,201	12,691	12,715	12,701	12,744	0.3	4.4
Department store type merchandise	5,093	5,428	5,396	5.9	5,333	5,557	5,565	5,545	5,584	0.7	4.7
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	295	287	300	1.8	279	278	273	276	282	2.4	1.3
Prince Edward Island	79	76	85	7.7	67	70	69	70	72	3.8	7.5
Nova Scotia	542	570	579	6.8	509	532	537	540	542	0.3	6.6
New Brunswick	421	438	455	7.9	395	429	413	414	424	2.5	7.5
Quebec	3,960	4,223	4,255	7.4	3,755	3,956	3,933	3,937	4,002	1.7	6.6
Ontario	5,964	6,152	6,146	3.1	5,757	5,969	5,961	5,870	5,906	0.6	2.6
Manitoba	549	563	565	2.9	533	554	547	543	552	1.6	3.6
Saskatchewan	457	490	488	6.9	444	468	470	465	472	1.4	6.2
Alberta	1,671	1,756	1,750	4.7	1,624	1,690	1,695	1,672	1,693	1.2	4.2
British Columbia	2,145	2,261	2,322	8.2	2,031	2,110	2,189	2,208	2,194	-0.6	8.0
Yukon	20	20	21	5.4	17	17	17	17	18	3.1	5.7
Northwest Territories	37	36	37	0.7	33	34	33	33	33	-0.8	-0.8

[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Educational Attainment: A Review of the LFS Data

In January 1990, the questions on education in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) were changed to more accurately reflect Canadians' level of education.

The first part of "Educational Attainment: A Review of the LFS Data", a feature article in the August 1993 issue of *The Labour Force*, shows the relevance of the new category of educational attainment ("graduated from high school") by examining the labour force characteristics of young people since the start of the 1990 recession, according to whether or not they had a secondary school graduation certificate. The second part of the article compares LFS data on educational attainment from June 1991 with data from the 1991 Census.

The August 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Alain Baril (613-951-3325), Household Surveys Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

July 1993

Data for July 1993 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus

1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed asparagus are now available.

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1993 (32-233, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

September 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at September 1, 1993 and revised figures for August 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

The Labour Force, August 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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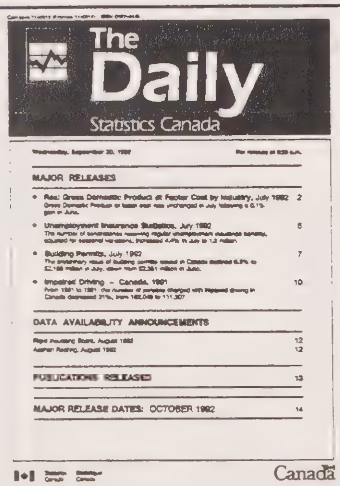
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Wednesday, September 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canada-Japan Trade Data Reconciliation
1990 and 1991

Statistics Canada announces that Canada and Japan have reached agreement on a set of reconciled merchandise trade statistics for bilateral trade between Canada and Japan for 1990 and 1991.

Prior to the reconciliation, Canada's published statistics indicated trade deficits of $1.3 billion for 1990 and $3.1 billion for 1991. In contrast, Japan's published statistics indicated Japanese deficits of $2.0 billion for 1990 and $0.5 billion for 1991. After applying several agreed-upon adjustments, the reconciled data show Canadian deficits of $452 million in 1990 and $2.1 billion in 1991.

The reconciliation adjustments do not represent revisions to the officially-published figures of either country, but reflect discrepancies between the two sources of information.

For further information, please contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-0304, fax: 613-951-0117), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Trade

July 1993 (Preliminary)

In July, wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales totalled $16.9 billion, up 1.3% from the previous month and the third consecutive monthly increase.

> **Note to Users**
>
> *Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.*

Sales

Sales for seven of the nine trade groups rose. The most notable increase in dollars was for wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 2.0% from June. In recent months, movement in this group has tended to lead the direction of total wholesale trade. Following a drop in April, three months of steady gains have brought sales for this group close to year-earlier levels.

July's increase was also driven by higher sales of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 2.5% from June, and by higher sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, up 2.2%.

The overall increase was partly offset by sales declines for food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-0.2%) and apparel and dry goods (-1.4%).

On a regional basis, except for Prince Edward Island, all provinces and territories experienced growth during July. The increases ranged from 0.2% in Manitoba to 3.2% in Newfoundland.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $25.8 billion in July, 0.2% higher than in June.

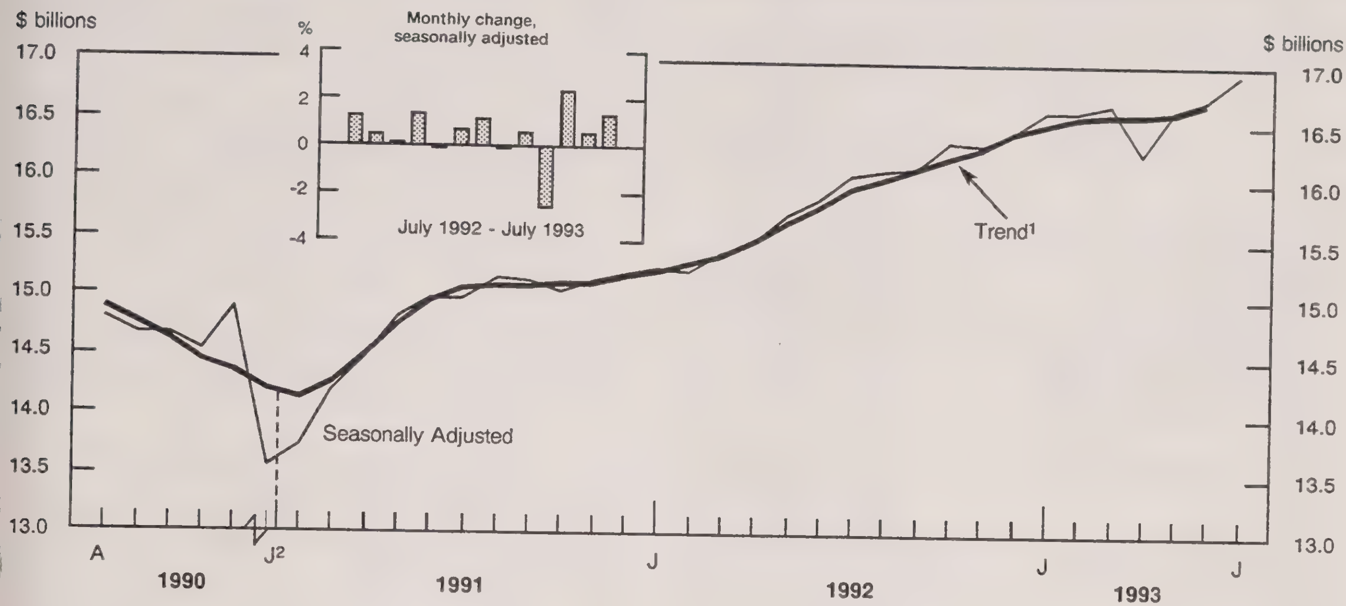
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of July was down to 1.52:1, from 1.54:1 in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649

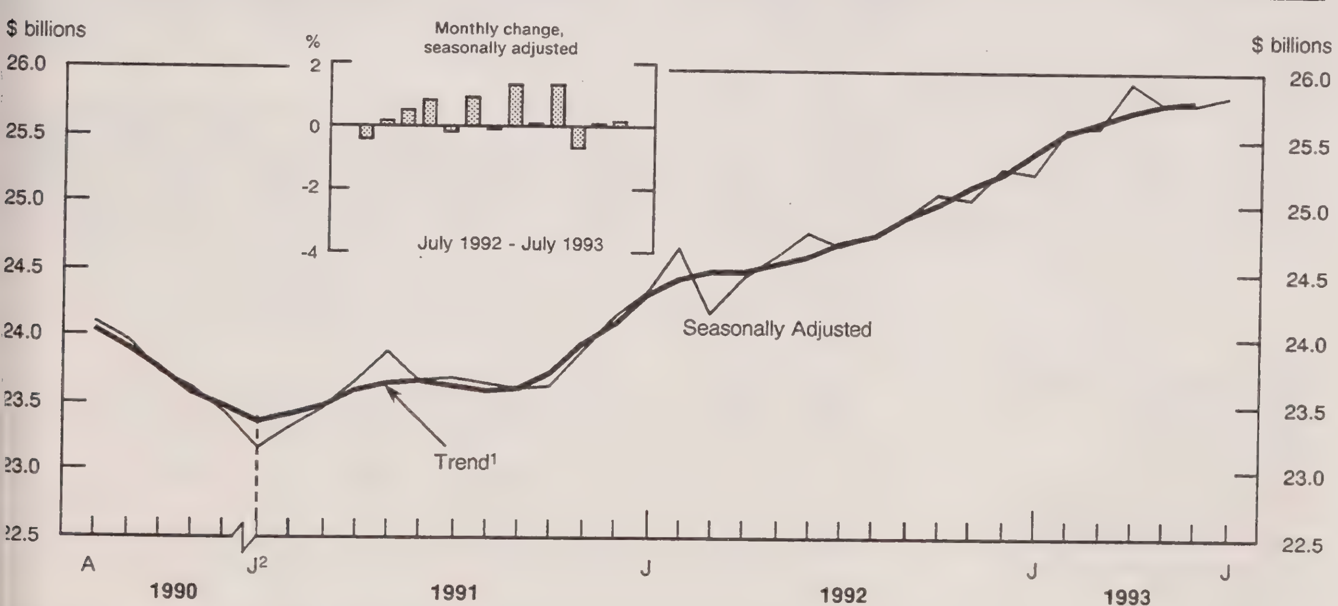
The July issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.
Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

Trade group	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993 p	July 1992 to July 1993	July 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993 r	June 1993 r	July 1993 p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,300	4,705	4,565	6.2	4,130	4,315	4,474	4,504	4,496	-0.2	8.9
Apparel and dry goods	448	352	480	7.1	390	428	444	435	429	-1.4	9.8
Household goods	525	532	543	3.3	580	580	582	592	597	0.7	2.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,636	1,993	1,742	6.5	1,739	1,781	1,821	1,825	1,866	2.2	7.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,105	1,282	1,166	5.5	1,109	1,144	1,144	1,165	1,185	1.8	6.9
Lumber and building materials	1,740	1,894	1,783	2.5	1,481	1,597	1,561	1,523	1,552	1.9	4.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	377	462	389	3.1	344	355	359	361	365	1.1	6.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,546	4,038	3,517	-0.8	3,733	3,429	3,578	3,649	3,722	2.0	-0.3
Other products	2,408	2,944	2,559	6.3	2,525	2,630	2,667	2,666	2,734	2.5	8.3
Total, all trades	**16,084**	**18,203**	**16,745**	**4.1**	**16,031**	**16,259**	**16,629**	**16,722**	**16,946**	**1.3**	**5.7**
Provinces and Territories											
Newfoundland	191	180	190	-0.5	178	176	176	171	177	3.2	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	53	47	47	-11.3	46	40	42	42	42	-0.3	-10.4
Nova Scotia	399	424	415	4.2	375	343	366	367	377	2.7	0.4
New Brunswick	259	254	255	-1.4	240	231	237	233	238	2.0	-0.6
Quebec	3,947	4,272	3,964	0.4	4,003	3,941	4,000	3,989	4,066	1.9	1.6
Ontario	6,495	7,491	6,695	3.1	6,607	6,638	6,866	6,929	7,012	1.2	6.1
Manitoba	630	683	659	4.5	564	588	587	595	596	0.2	5.7
Saskatchewan	517	606	571	10.6	510	519	514	523	524	0.3	2.8
Alberta	1,464	1,753	1,562	6.7	1,428	1,494	1,531	1,538	1,556	1.2	9.0
British Columbia	2,107	2,469	2,362	12.1	2,060	2,268	2,290	2,313	2,337	1.0	13.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	23	24	8.2	20	21	21	21	21	1.3	7.3

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories

Trade group	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993 p	July 1992 to July 1993	July 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993 r	June 1993 r	July 1993 p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,068	3,324	3,372	9.9	3,047	3,308	3,309	3,317	3,346	0.9	9.8
Apparel and dry goods	940	1,088	1,117	18.9	855	931	964	1,002	1,015	1.3	18.7
Household goods	1,216	1,301	1,363	12.1	1,216	1,260	1,285	1,301	1,363	4.7	12.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,441	3,736	3,616	5.1	3,508	4,022	3,835	3,736	3,718	-0.5	6.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,149	2,185	2,202	2.4	2,094	2,159	2,118	2,126	2,135	0.4	2.0
Lumber and building materials	2,483	2,746	2,574	3.7	2,441	2,634	2,634	2,595	2,546	-1.9	4.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,393	1,263	1,272	-8.6	1,383	1,203	1,223	1,240	1,249	0.7	-9.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,231	7,147	7,302	1.0	7,074	7,040	7,037	7,108	7,134	0.4	0.9
Other products	3,046	3,268	3,250	6.7	3,082	3,380	3,357	3,348	3,313	-1.0	7.5
Total, all trades	**24,966**	**26,058**	**26,068**	**4.4**	**24,699**	**25,936**	**25,761**	**25,773**	**25,820**	**0.2**	**4.5**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
August 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 3.54 billion cigarettes in August 1993, up 2.3% from 3.46[r] (revised) billion manufactured in August 1992. From January to August 1993, production totalled 30.37 billion cigarettes, up 3.7% from 29.30[r] billion a year earlier.

Domestic sales in August 1993 totalled 2.74 billion cigarettes, down 21.9% from 3.51 billion in August 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1993 totalled 20.51 billion cigarettes, down 14.6% from 24.01 billion a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
August 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 567 583 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1993, up 28.0% from 2 005 161 square metres a year earlier and up 9.1% from 2 354 327 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1993 totalled 18 697 919 square metres, a 6.2% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
July 1993

Firms produced 150 475 cubic metres of construction type plywood during July 1993, up 3.8% from 145 017 cubic metres in July 1992.

For January to July 1993, production totalled 1 067 588 cubic metres, down 2.5% from 1 094 457 cubic metres during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, July 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, August 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, July 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer

September 1993

The September issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, introduces a new two-part format and presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in August and a feature article on unemployment over the business cycle. A more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

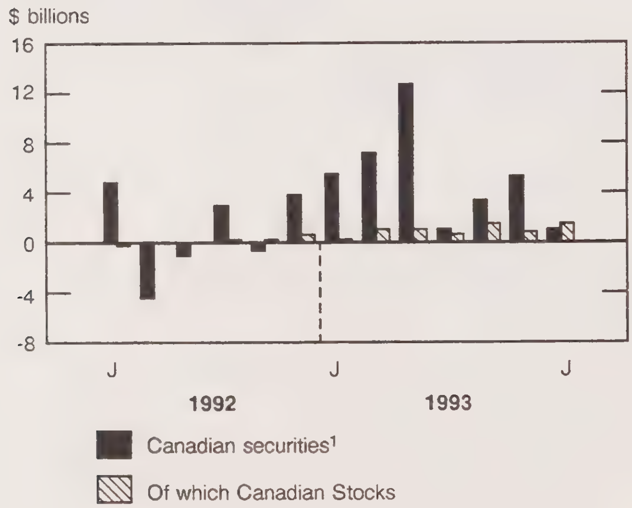
Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
July 1993

In July 1993, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $1.0 billion of Canadian securities, their lowest monthly net investment since November 1992. While reducing their holdings of money market paper by $0.7 billion and investing only marginally in Canadian bonds, non-residents continued to acquire substantial amounts ($1.4 billion) of Canadian stocks.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canadian Stocks

In July, the $1.4 billion net foreign investment in Canadian stocks brought to 10 the string of consecutive monthly net investments, which totalled $7.6 billion. Residents of the United States have consistently accounted for the bulk of this net investment, mainly in existing shares.

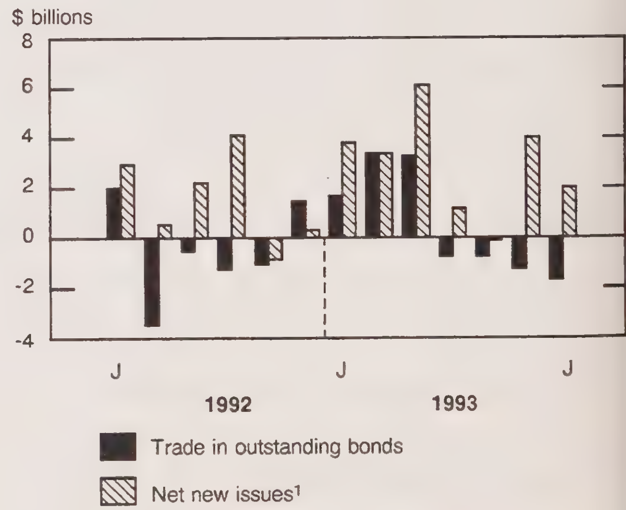
The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents remained significant, at $5.5 billion, slightly lower than the seven-year high of $5.7 billion reached the previous month.

Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index came under selling pressure in July 1993, dipping some 3.0% by mid-July but recovering in the latter part of July to close unchanged from June.

Canadian Bonds

Non-residents purchased a negligible net $0.3 billion of Canadian bonds in July. They acquired $2.0 billion of net new issues, but sold off $1.7 billion of existing bonds. As of the end of July, non-residents had purchased a net $24.0 billion of Canadian bonds in 1993, 90% in the first three months, surpassing all their previous annual investments except for the $25.2 billion of 1991.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

The $2.0 billion of net new issues were made up of $4.5 billion of gross new issues and $2.5 billion of retirements. The provinces, which accounted for virtually all the net new issue activity, raised 80% through four issues floated in the U.S. market. By currency of issue, gross new bonds were 60% U.S. and 40% Canadian dollars, in line with the pattern of the first six months of 1993.

The $1.7 billion net sell-off of existing bonds by non-residents in July was the fourth in a row, bringing to $4.3 billion their net disinvestment since April 1993. The net sell-off over that period was largely in Government of Canada issues and came primarily from Japanese ($2.5 billion) and European ($2.1 billion) residents with some small net buying by U.S. investors ($0.3 billion). Non-residents largely sold shorter-term issues (one to three years), where the interest rate differential favouring investment in Canada narrowed markedly. On a net basis, however, they purchased longer-term issues. Gross trading in the secondary market rose 25% to $59 billion, a level second only to the record $71 billion in March 1993.

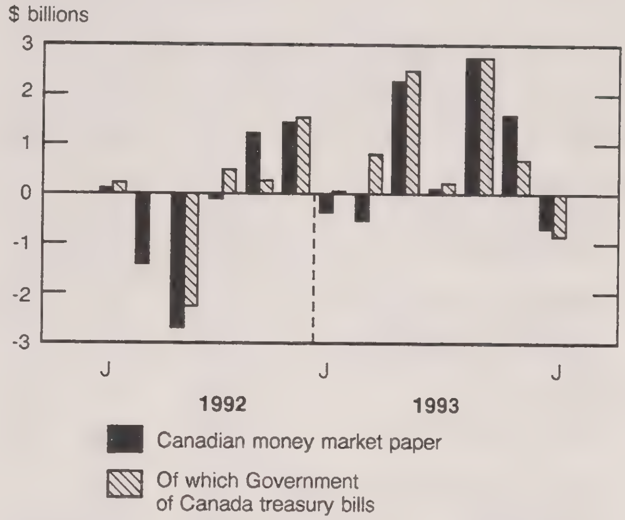
Canadian Money Market

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by $0.7 billion in July after four consecutive months of net investments that totalled $6.7 billion. In July, the net foreign disinvestment was directed exclusively to Government of Canada treasury bills ($0.8 billion), offset by some small net buying in other paper ($0.1 billion). Geographically, the net selling was widespread. Total gross trading of $47.5 billion was the high for the year. Differentials in rates favouring Canadian over U.S. treasury bills steadily declined from a high of 500 basis points in November 1992 to only 100 basis points in July.

Foreign Securities

In July, residents purchased on a net basis a negligible $0.1 billion of foreign securities, down from $0.8 billion in June. The net investment in July was directed solely to foreign stocks. For the second consecutive month, residents were net buyers of overseas stocks while selling U.S. stocks, a pattern led by Canadian mutual and pension fund investors.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The July 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	April 1993	March 1993	February 1993	January 1993	January 1992 to July 1992	January 1993 to July 1993
					$ millions				
Canadian Securities Total	**1,038**	**5,193**	**3,373**	**1,072**	**12,678**	**7,217**	**5,396**	**21,009**	**36,049**
Bonds (net)	**295**	**2,770**	**-891**	**424**	**9,461**	**6,751**	**5,457**	**14,368**	**24,276**
Outstanding bonds	-1,686	-1,221	-736	-709	3,315	3,404	1,671	3,137	4,047
New Issues	4,490	5,759	2,788	3,524	7,918	5,843	4,774	26,990	35,097
Retirements	-2,509	-1,768	-2,943	-2,392	-1,772	-2,497	-988	-15,758	-14,868
Money Market Paper (net)	**-694**	**1,574**	**2,758**	**117**	**2,263**	**-520**	**-366**	**6,485**	**5,132**
Government of Canada	-840	662	2,716	217	2,482	795	73	3,179	6,106
Other money market paper	145	912	42	-100	-220	-1,315	-439	3,306	-975
Stocks (net)	**1,438**	**848**	**1,505**	**531**	**954**	**986**	**305**	**155**	**6,642**
Outstanding stocks (net)	1,221	779	1,386	500	867	945	286	-264	6,059
New issues (net)	217	69	119	31	87	41	19	419	583
Foreign Securities Total	**-143**	**-785**	**-879**	**-323**	**-715**	**-377**	**-109**	**-6,653**	**-3,470**
Bonds (net)	-18	-598	-312	45	-185	437	-90	-1,987	-696
Stocks (net)	-126	-187	-567	-367	-530	-814	-19	-4,665	-2,774

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents.*
A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

The Duration of Unemployment During Boom and Bust

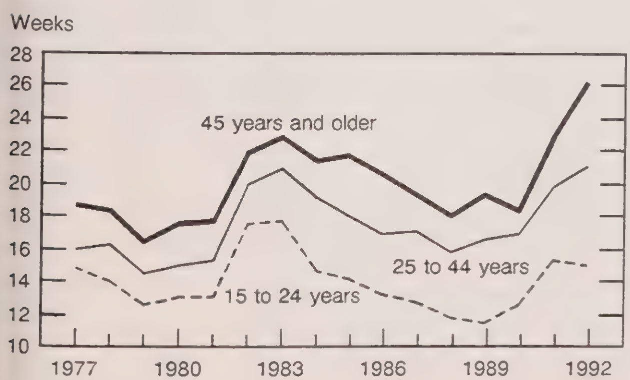
Few people would feel so threatened by unemployment if they were certain that it would last only a few weeks. However, not only can the average duration of an unemployment spell be quite long, it also increases substantially during recessions. This is as true today as it was during the 1981-82 recession. Even though the unemployment rate was higher during the 1981-82 recession (it peaked at 11.8% in 1983, but at 11.3% in 1992), the average duration of a completed spell of unemployment was about the same, 19.6 weeks.

Nevertheless, the two recessions display some important differences: there is much more long-term unemployment in the 1990s, and the brunt of the burden is being felt by those older than 45 years of age, as well as by those living in Ontario. The accompanying table presents a comparison of the average length of unemployment for those years, corresponding to peaks and troughs in the unemployment rate.

Older unemployed individuals (those 25 and above but particularly those 45 years and older) suffered much longer spells of unemployment during the recent recession, while younger unemployed individuals (15 to 24 year-olds) experienced substantially shorter spells. Although the young are subject to much higher unemployment rates (during 1992 the average unemployment rate for 15 to 24 year-olds was 17.8% but only 9.9 for those older than 25), the length of their unemployment spells is not nearly as great and is diminishing (see Chart 1).

Chart 1

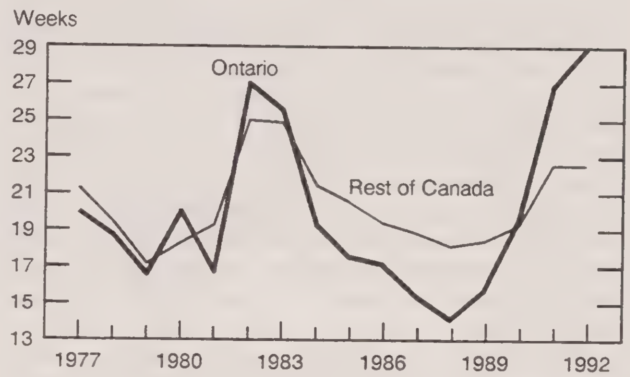
Average Completed Duration of Unemployment by Age Group



The most dramatic changes in the recent history of the Canadian labour market occurred in Ontario. The average duration of unemployment for someone permanently laid off in Ontario during 1992 was 29 weeks, an 85% increase from 15.7 weeks in 1989. For the rest of Canada, the increase was only 23%, from 18.4 weeks in 1989 to 22.6 weeks in 1992. By contrast, the 1981-82 recession did not display significant inter-regional differences (see Chart 2).

Chart 2

Average Completed Duration of Unemployment for those Permanently Laid-off



It is always the case that the longer an individual has been unemployed the lower the chance that he or she will leave unemployment. For example, someone just becoming unemployed in 1992 experienced a 33% chance of leaving unemployment within one month, but the same probability for someone already unemployed for one year was only 8%. These exit rates, however, were much more "polarized" in the 1990s than they were in the early 1980s. During the recession of the 1990s, the shorter-term unemployed (those unemployed for less than three months) had probabilities of leaving unemployment that were as much as 20% higher than a decade ago. The longer-term unemployed fared worse, with probabilities of leaving unemployment that were as much as 10% lower.

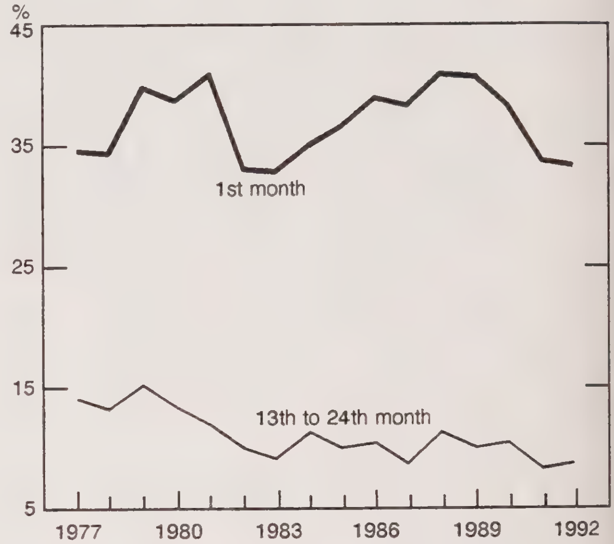
Furthermore, while recessions appear to lower the chances of leaving unemployment for both the shorter-term and the longer-term unemployed, economic growth disproportionately favours the former group. Chart 3 illustrates this pattern by comparing developments in the exit rate of those unemployed for only one month with those unemployed for one year. These developments suggest that individuals are hired off the unemployment queue according to a "last in, first out" pattern. This pattern has contributed to the rise in the proportion of longer-term unemployed that first became apparent during the aftermath of the 1981-82 recession, and that continued into the more recent recession. As a result, the unemployment rate may now be more resistant to falling, even as economic growth continues.

These findings are based upon a new measure of the duration of unemployment that is released by Statistics Canada for the first time today.

More details and analysis are featured in the article, "The Duration of Unemployment During Boom and Bust", which appears in the September 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Chart 3

Probability of Leaving Unemployment (exit rates)



For further information, contact Miles Corak (613-951-9047), Business and Labour Market Analysis Group.

Average Completed Duration of Unemployment

	1980	1983	1989	1992
		weeks		
Canada	**14.1**	**19.5**	**14.8**	**19.6**
15 to 24 years	12.9	17.7	11.3	14.8
25 to 44 years	14.8	20.8	16.5	21.1
45 years and older	17.4	22.8	19.2	26.2
Ontario	14.0	18.4	12.5	21.6
Rest of Canada	14.3	20.2	15.8	18.6
Ontario, permanent layoffs*	20.0	25.5	15.7	29.0
Rest of Canada, permanent layoffs*	18.3	24.9	18.4	22.6
Job losers	14.7	20.0	15.1	20.3
Permanent layoffs*	18.4	24.9	17.6	24.3
Job leavers	16.4	26.1	18.0	24.4
Labour force entrants	12.5	16.9	12.4	16.8
		percent		
Canada-wide unemployment rate	7.5	11.8	7.5	11.3

* Permanent layoffs refers to all job losers that are not temporarily laid off.

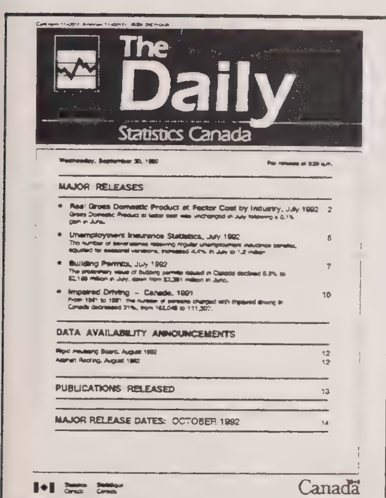
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 18, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 18, 1993 totalled 272 001 tonnes, down 0.4% from the week-earlier 272 996 tonnes and down 2.8% from the year-earlier 279 973 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 297 755 tonnes, a 5.5% increase from 9 758 626 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, September 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, July 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-233
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, July-September 1992.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Building Permits, July 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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Statistics Canada

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Friday, September 24, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 9.0% from the same period last year, while revenue-freight loaded increased by 18.2% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 9.8% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 14, 1993 decreased 3.9% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

August 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Electric Lamps

August 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,822,000 light bulbs and tubes in August 1993, up 2.6% from 19,325,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1993 totalled 164,433,000 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.9% from 165,991,000 a year earlier.

The August 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.5% to 1 810 770 cubic metres in July 1993, from 1 624 041 cubic metres after revisions in July 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1993 totalled 2 682 342 cubic metres, up 2.2% from 2 625 470 cubic metres in July 1992.

At the end of July 1993, year-to-date production totalled 14 693 343 cubic metres, up 14.6% from 12 820 081 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

July 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 681 076 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1993, a 1.2% increase from 2 650 230 cubic metres produced in July 1992.

For January to July 1993, production totalled 20 114 241 cubic metres, up 3.0% from 19 534 512 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

elephone Statistics, Preliminary Report n Large Telephone Systems

992

In 1992, operating revenues of Canada's 14 major telephone systems totalled $13.6 billion, up 1.8% from 1991, while operating expenses totalled $10.0 billion, up 1.5% from 1991. Net operating revenue was $3.6 billion, up 3.0% from 1991. Telephone toll messages increased 3.5% to 3.3 billion in 1992.

The Vol. 23, No. 3 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

July 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,822 million for July 1993, up 6.2% from $1,715 million in July 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The July 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

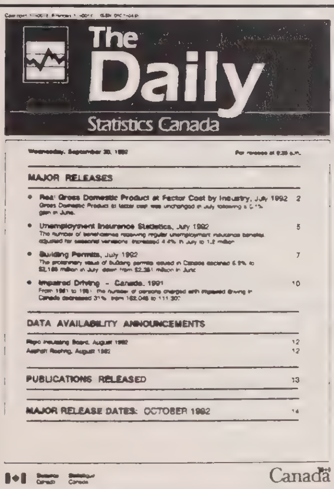
Livestock Statistics

September 1993 Update

The second update (issue 93-002, September 1993) to *Livestock Statistics* (23-603E), a looseleaf binder, is now available.

The binder, which was released in April 1993, contains historical data back to 1976 for several series of data on livestock. To keep the binder current, order an annual subscription to *Livestock Statistics Updates* (10-600E, $144 for a package of four).

For further information on this publication, please contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715, fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division. ■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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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Other Countries: US$202).

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates,
First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120;
Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States:
US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries:
US$17.80/US$178).

Clothing Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
August 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, July 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
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Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 27 to October 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
28	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1993
28	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1993
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1993
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1993
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	July 1993
30	Major Release Dates	October 1993

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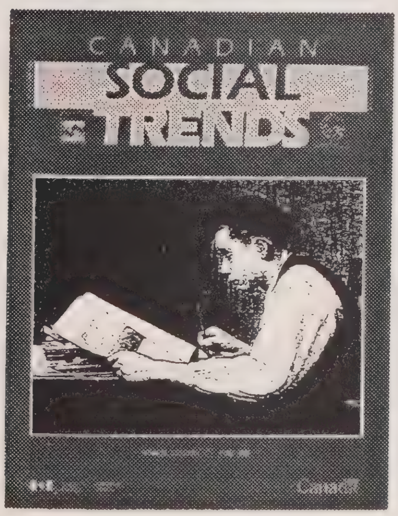

Canadian Social Trends
Autumn 1993

This issue of *Canadian Social Trends* features two articles on education. "School Leavers" explores why one out of five young people in Canada drop out before finishing high school. According to "Educational Achievement: An International Comparison", Canada gets high marks for higher education but lower marks for secondary school completion. Other articles are "Time Use of Canadians in 1992", "Ethnic Diversity in the 1990s", "Seniors 75+: Living Arrangements and Lifestyles" and "Are Young People Farming?".

Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators and information about new Statistics Canada products and services.

The Autumn 1993 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$8.50/\$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services

1984-89 Annual Estimates

Data for about 50 commodity groupings and selected aggregates are now available.

In finalizing the data for CANSIM, some minor revisions have been made to five of the seven tables that were published in the August 24 issue of *The Daily*. The revised tables are reproduced below.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4201-4255.

A technical reference paper and publication will be available later this year.

For further information, please contact Hans Messinger (613-951-2937), Manager, Interprovincial Trade Project or Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697, Chief, Consulting and Marketing, Input-Output Division.

Table 1
Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services, Exports and Imports
1989

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
					$ millions				
Nfld.	840	3,711	(2,871)	2,374	1,654	720	3,214	5,365	(2,151)
P.E.I.	494	1,050	(556)	272	215	57	766	1,265	(499)
N.S.	3,581	6,596	(3,015)	2,657	3,836	(1,179)	6,238	10,432	(4,194)
N.B.	3,665	5,346	(1,681)	3,507	3,244	263	7,172	8,590	(1,418)
Que.	34,754	33,017	1,737	29,489	35,451	(5,962)	64,243	68,468	(4,225)
Ont.	61,222	39,357	21,865	75,398	84,017	(8,619)	136,620	123,374	13,246
Man.	6,658	7,458	(800)	4,071	3,897	174	10,729	11,355	(626)
Sask.	4,547	7,984	(3,437)	4,870	3,010	1,860	9,417	10,994	(1,577)
Alta.	18,458	21,000	(2,542)	15,486	11,135	4,351	33,944	32,135	1,809
B.C.	10,881	18,483	(7,602)	20,720	14,980	5,740	31,601	33,463	(1,862)
Yukon	109	478	(369)	518	89	429	627	567	60
N.W.T.	575	1,304	(729)	462	212	250	1,037	1,516	(479)
Canada	**145,784**	**145,784**	**0**	**159,824**	**161,740**	**(1,916)**	**305,608**	**307,524**	**(1,916)**

Table 2
Interprovincial Trade Flows
1989

	Primary and Manufactured Goods			Services		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
			$ millions			
Nfld.	353	2,053	(1,700)	391	1,658	(1,267)
P.E.I.	284	621	(337)	211	406	(195)
N.S.	1,893	4,050	(2,157)	1,679	2,540	(861)
N.B.	2,494	3,280	(786)	1,069	1,972	(903)
Que.	23,918	19,654	4,264	10,724	13,200	(2,476)
Ont.	34,927	26,373	8,554	26,292	12,928	13,364
Man.	3,780	4,566	(786)	2,846	2,888	(42)
Sask.	3,136	4,604	(1,468)	1,408	3,376	(1,968)
Alta.	12,399	11,336	1,063	6,016	9,663	(3,647)
B.C.	4,382	10,630	(6,248)	6,498	7,810	(1,312)
Yukon	36	217	(181)	75	258	(183)
N.W.T.	396	614	(218)	179	689	(510)
Canada	**87,998**	**87,998**	**0**	**57,388**	**57,388**	**0**

Table 5
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows, Total Primary and Manufactured Goods and Total Services
1989

Origin	destination													
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	World	Total Supply
								$ millions						
Nfld.	8,386	8	106	44	237	361	12	9	29	29	0	5	2,374	11,600
P.E.I.	37	2,051	62	93	105	158	7	9	14	9	0	0	272	2,817
N.S.	441	175	16,550	694	861	912	65	46	207	166	3	11	2,657	22,788
N.B.	235	155	985	13,278	1,063	764	48	36	97	278	0	4	3,507	20,450
Que.	1,028	222	1,554	1,816	164,560	22,143	1,042	775	2,804	3,123	29	218	29,489	228,803
Ont.	1,830	447	3,497	2,375	25,673	323,163	3,683	3,107	10,796	9,163	170	481	75,398	459,783
Man.	37	9	82	75	844	2,270	23,089	1,053	1,583	666	10	29	4,071	33,818
Sask.	8	3	40	31	646	1,665	627	21,362	1,168	347	3	9	4,870	30,779
Alta.	37	15	97	68	2,281	7,607	1,317	2,103	76,725	4,463	66	404	15,486	110,669
B.C.	56	16	167	149	1,279	3,196	649	841	4,203	86,641	190	135	20,720	118,242
Yukon	0	0	1	0	5	34	2	2	16	41	842	8	518	1,469
N.W.T.	2	0	5	1	23	247	6	3	83	198	7	2,313	462	3,350
World	1,654	215	3,836	3,244	35,451	84,017	3,897	3,010	11,135	14,980	89	212	3,856	165,596
Total demand	13,751	3,316	26,982	21,868	233,028	446,537	34,444	32,356	108,860	120,104	1,409	3,829	163,680	1,210,164

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represent the exports of the province or territory (identified at the head of the row) toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory (identified at the top of the column) from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

Table 6
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows, Total Primary and Manufactured Goods
1989

Origin	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	World	Total Supply
	destination													
	$ millions													
Nfld.	1,118	4	53	25	56	207	1	1	3	3	0	0	2,124	3,595
P.E.I.	22	341	36	69	61	93	1	0	1	1	0	0	188	813
N.S.	260	112	2,853	467	519	403	21	13	46	52	0	0	2,162	6,908
N.B.	127	86	755	2,536	692	504	25	18	44	241	0	2	2,578	7,608
Que.	656	164	1,103	1,157	41,088	15,558	739	546	1,844	2,023	24	104	23,544	88,550
Ont.	935	236	1,925	1,402	15,464	88,737	2,221	1,761	5,763	4,872	82	266	62,597	186,261
Man.	15	4	46	35	453	1,374	4,901	570	954	314	5	10	3,099	11,780
Sask.	2	2	24	17	458	1,213	427	4,800	834	156	0	3	3,809	11,745
Alta.	15	5	39	21	1,463	5,597	878	1,382	19,401	2,789	26	184	12,731	44,531
B.C.	21	8	69	87	485	1,184	251	313	1,843	17,956	78	43	15,841	38,179
Yukon	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	12	25	2	410	471
N.W.T.	0	0	0	0	2	220	2	0	3	167	2	243	428	1,067
World	1,501	186	3,386	2,797	29,761	68,884	3,093	2,569	8,846	12,034	70	184	3,778	137,089
Total demand	**4,672**	**1,148**	**10,289**	**8,613**	**90,503**	**183,994**	**12,560**	**11,973**	**39,583**	**40,620**	**312**	**1,041**	**133,289**	**538,597**

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represent the exports of the province or territory (identified at the head of the row) toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory (identified at the top of the column) from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory*

Table 7
Interprovincial and International Trade Flows, Total Services
1989

Origin	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	World	Total Supply
	destination													
	$ millions													
Nfld.	5,184	4	53	19	87	153	11	8	26	26	0	4	250	5,825
P.E.I.	15	1,297	26	24	44	65	7	9	13	8	0	0	84	1,592
N.S.	181	63	10,518	217	343	509	44	33	162	114	2	11	495	12,692
N.B.	108	45	222	8,229	303	260	23	18	52	37	0	1	715	10,013
Que.	372	58	452	574	95,690	6,557	303	229	960	1,100	5	114	5,743	112,157
Ont.	895	211	1,572	973	10,207	184,229	1,462	1,345	5,033	4,291	88	215	12,708	223,229
Man.	22	5	36	41	391	868	14,293	479	629	352	5	18	947	18,086
Sask.	6	2	16	14	188	453	196	12,187	334	191	2	6	1,061	14,656
Alta.	23	9	59	47	817	2,010	439	721	42,800	1,631	39	221	2,755	51,571
B.C.	34	9	99	62	794	2,012	397	529	2,358	55,056	112	92	4,775	66,329
Yukon	0	0	1	0	5	14	2	2	15	29	564	7	107	746
N.W.T.	2	0	4	1	21	27	4	3	81	31	5	1,143	34	1,356
World	142	26	405	340	5,227	14,413	745	420	2,233	2,767	16	26	69	26,829
Total demand	**6,984**	**1,729**	**13,463**	**10,541**	**114,117**	**211,570**	**17,926**	**15,983**	**54,696**	**65,633**	**838**	**1,858**	**29,743**	**545,081**

Note: *The numbers along each row (except those on the diagonal) represent the exports of the province or territory (identified at the head of the row) toward the other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number along a row represents the total supply of the exporting province or territory. The numbers down each column (except those on the diagonal) represent the imports of the province or territory (identified at the top of the column) from other provinces or territories and the rest of the world. The last number at the bottom of a column represents the total domestic demand of the importing province or territory. The numbers along the diagonal represent the value of the goods produced and absorbed within the same province or territory.*

■

Heritage Institutions Survey
1991-92

Data from the 1991-92 annual Survey of Heritage Institutions in Canada are now available. Detailed information on items such as revenues, expenditures, attendance and employment can be obtained, tabulated by province or institution type, on a cost recovery basis.

Attendance at heritage institutions dropped by 2%, with 110 million visits reported in 1991-92.

Total operating expenditures climbed 8%, exceeding $1 billion: wages and salaries increased by 6%, to total $627 million; all other expenses combined rose by 13%.

Heritage institutions reported total operating revenues of $1.1 billion, up 7%, while earned revenues climbed 3% to $227 million.

Capital spending decreased by 14% and totalled $237 million in 1991-92.

For further information on these data, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
July 1993

Net generation of electric energy in July 1993 increased to 38 711 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 5.5% from July 1992. Exports in June decreased 2.4% to 3 376 GWh and imports decreased to 416 GWh, from 417 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July 1993 totalled 296 800 GWh, up 1.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (17 568 GWh) rose 5.7% and year-to-date imports (5 564 GWh) rose 32.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
September 1, 1993

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1, 1993 totalled 40 770 tonnes, compared with 42 650 tonnes the previous month and 27 880 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

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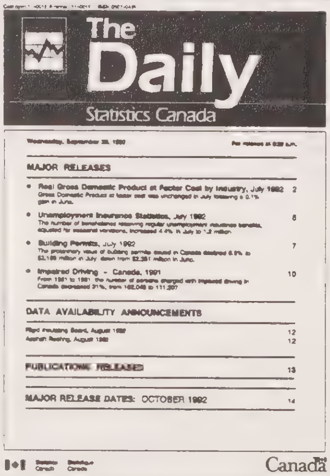
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

The Marriage Market

1991 Census

The Marriage Market, the fourth article released under the Census Short Article Series, identifies areas of the country where single men outnumber women, and vice versa.

The article further examines determinants of the sex ratio—such as birth, mortality and migration—to explain how the numbers of men and women become imbalanced throughout the country.

To obtain a copy of this article, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

August 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) in August 1993 rose to 112.8, up 0.6% from July's 112.1 and up 0.4% from the previous high, March's 112.3.

Indexes for 16 of the 21 major product groups increased, four remained unchanged and only non-metallic mineral products declined (-0.2%). The most significant month-to-month price increases were for automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment (+1.5%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (+3.4%).

During August, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 2.6% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected the following indexes: automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and, to a lesser extent, lumber, sawmill, and other wood products. In August 1993, the U.S. dollar was 10.2% higher against the Canadian dollar than in August 1992.

In August, the year-over-year rise in the IPPI was 3.2%, higher than in June and July but still appreciably below January's year-over-year change of 4.4%. The price index for first-stage intermediate goods remained lower than a year earlier, but by less than in July. The year-over-year change was higher than in July for second-stage intermediate goods, capital equipment and all other finished goods. Foods and feeds continued to show a 1.8% year-over-year change.

Automotive and Lumber Prices

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index recovered 3.4% in August, following a four-month decline. The increase was primarily due to a 6.1% rise in softwood lumber prices. East of the Rockies, price increases ranged from 7.2% in Ontario to 19.8% on the Prairies. In British Columbia, the interior saw a 7.7% increase but, on the coast, prices declined by 0.8% overall. The increase in prices occurred after North American inventories had been depleted in the preceding period. Supply in Western Canada was also affected by the B.C. Rail strike. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index was 16.0% higher in August 1993 than in August 1992.

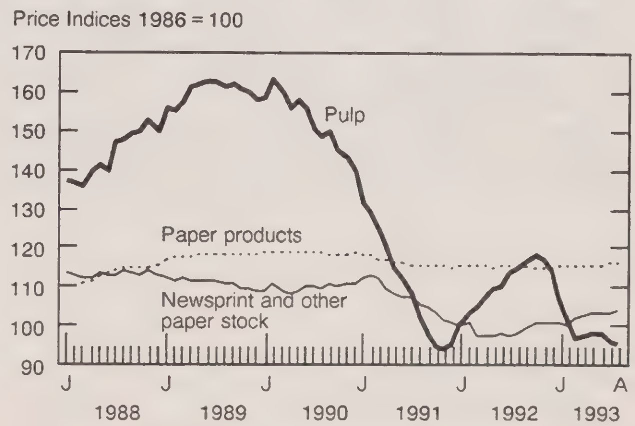
The automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment price index rose 1.5% in August due to the change in the valuation of the Canadian dollar on the price of exports. On a year-over-year basis, domestic automobile prices in August were up 1.9% compared to 12.4% for export prices; for trucks, domestic prices were up 4.2% and those for export were up 15.2%.

The meat, fish, and dairy products index rose 0.7% in August. This increase was primarily due to a 3.1% increase in the price index for fresh or frozen pork. Partly offsetting this increase was a 0.6% decline in beef and veal prices. The meat, fish, and dairy products index was 3.9% higher in August 1993 than in August 1992. Pork prices were 15.8% higher and beef and veal prices were up 3.5%.

Paper, Paper Products and Pulp Paper Prices from 1988 to 1993

The paper and paper product price index tracks the behaviour of indexes for the following: 10 classes of pulp; 20 classes of newsprint and other paper stock; and 37 classes of paper products, including paper bags, boxes, towels and tissues. Newsprint and other paper stock has about twice as much importance in the index as the other two categories.

Price Indexes of Paper and Paper Products

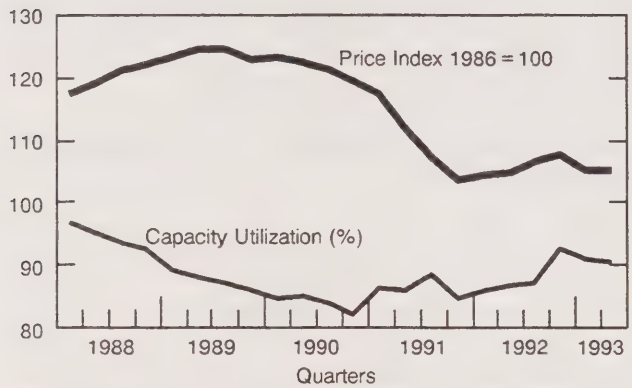


Pulp prices have shown the greatest variability. The index of pulp prices peaked at 162.9 in February 1990 and bottomed out at 93.6 in November 1991. The index then recovered to 117.6 in October 1992, only to fall back, hitting 94.9 in August 1993.

Prices for newsprint and other paper tended to decline from late 1988 until mid-1992, when they began to recover. The index reached 113.6 in August and November in 1988, and sank to 96.6 in July 1992. In August 1993 the index was at 103.8.

Paper products have shown the least variability. The price index for paper products rose from 109.4 at the beginning of 1988 to 118.6 in early 1990. It then declined to 114.1 in October 1992 and has fluctuated since, hitting 115.7 in July 1993.

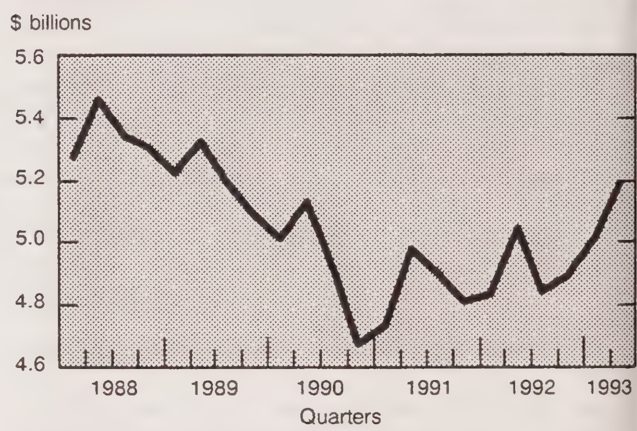
Paper and Allied Product Industries



Overall, prices in the paper and allied product industries continued to rise until the second quarter of 1989, even though capacity utilization was already declining. Similarly, overall prices for this industry continued to decline until the fourth quarter of 1991, even though capacity utilization began to improve from the fourth quarter of 1990.

The value of the shipments of paper and allied products in constant dollars peaked in the second quarter of 1988. Industry shipments then tended to decline in constant dollar terms until the last quarter of 1990, when pulp shipments reached their low point. Since that time, the total value of shipments has tended to rise, but this trend has been interspersed with intervals of decline. Pulp industry shipments recovered from the end of 1990 until the first quarter of 1992, declined until the third quarter of 1992, and have been recovering since then. Paper industry shipments, in constant dollar terms, declined from the second quarter of 1988 until the fourth quarter of 1991 and have been recovering since that time.

Paper and Allied Products – Shipments in 1986 Dollars



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	August 1992	July 1993[r]	August 1993[p]	August 1992 to August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
						% change*
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.3**	**112.1**	**112.8**	**3.2**	**0.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**110.4**	**113.6**	**114.4**	**3.6**	**0.7**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**107.7**	**109.9**	**110.6**	**2.7**	**0.6**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	105.8	102.7	103.1	-2.5	0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.2	112.0	112.8	4.3	0.7
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.9**	**115.4**	**116.1**	**3.8**	**0.6**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.7	118.5	118.8	1.8	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	111.2	116.2	117.2	5.4	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	109.7	113.4	114.2	4.1	0.7
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	111.9	115.5	116.3	3.9	0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.9	116.2	116.4	2.2	0.2
Beverages	2.0	122.4	124.3	124.5	1.7	0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	162.0	162.0	9.4	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.3	113.7	113.7	0.4	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.2	109.5	109.7	0.5	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.7	114.3	114.3	0.5	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	114.1	128.0	132.3	16.0	3.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.9	119.6	119.6	1.4	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	106.0	104.5	104.9	-1.0	0.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.9	134.9	135.3	5.8	0.3
Primary metal products	7.7	102.6	101.1	101.5	-1.1	0.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.5	114.4	114.5	2.7	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.6	119.0	119.3	2.3	0.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.4	109.7	111.4	7.7	1.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.2	112.4	112.7	1.3	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.4	111.6	111.4	0.9	-0.2
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	93.5	89.7	90.3	-3.4	0.7
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	113.8	116.5	116.6	2.5	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.8	115.2	115.3	3.1	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.9	80.7	81.0	14.2	0.4

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) was 113.2 in August 1993, up 0.4% from July. The increase in the overall index was largely attributable to increases of 2.5% in the mineral fuels index and 0.8% in the animals and animal products index. A 2.4% decrease in the wood index significantly offset these increases. In August, as in July, five of the seven major components of the RMPI increased.

The RMPI rose 5.3% from August 1992 mainly because of increases in the indexes for wood (+36.2%), animals and animal products (+5.7) and vegetable products (+11.3). These increases were moderated by a decline in the mineral fuels index (-10.0%). The overall index excluding mineral fuels has risen 12.4% over the last 12 months.

The mineral fuels index increased 2.5% in August 1993, primarily a result of the increase in its main component, crude mineral oils (+2.7%). Despite the increase, the mineral fuels index declined 10.0% from August 1992, primarily due to a 11.2% drop in the crude mineral oil index.

The animals and animal products index rose 0.8% in August 1993, primarily due to higher prices for hogs (+3.5%) and cattle (+1.4%). In July, hog and cattle prices had decreased after rising throughout most of the first part of 1993. The August increases for hogs and cattle were moderated by a decrease in the fish index (-2.6%). Over the year to August 1993, the animals and animal products index increased 5.7%. The major contributing factors were increases in hog (+20.6%) and cattle (+11.4%) prices. Year-over-year, the fish index declined 7.5%, slightly dampening the 12-month increase (+5.7%) for the animals and animal products index.

The vegetable products index increased 0.3% in August 1993, mainly because of higher prices for wheat (+5.3%) and soybeans (+6.0%). A decrease in rapeseed prices (-6.3%) partly offset the overall increase for the vegetable products index. The rapeseed index was at its lowest for the year, but still 16.5% higher than a year earlier.

Over the past year, the vegetable products index increased by 11.3%. The principal contributors were wheat (+23.4%), soybeans (+40.8%) and rapeseed (+16.5%).

Decrease in the Wood Index

The decrease in the wood index in August (-2.4%) was its first after increasing steadily for a year and a half. This decrease was primarily due to lower prices for softwood logs and bolts (-3%). The wood index was still 36.2% higher than a year earlier, due mainly to a price increase for softwood logs and bolts (+48.4). From August 1992 to August 1993, the wood index remained the principal contributor to the upward movement in the RMPI.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	August 1992	July 1993[r]	August 1993[p]	August 1992 to August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
					% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**107.5**	**112.7**	**113.2**	**5.3**	**0.4**
Mineral fuels	32	108.7	95.4	97.8	-10.0	2.5
Vegetable products	10	88.2	97.9	98.2	11.3	0.3
Animals and animal products	26	104.1	109.1	110.0	5.7	0.8
Wood	13	140.2	195.5	190.9	36.2	-2.4
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	102.9	103.9	11.0	1.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	99.2	95.6	95.8	-3.4	0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.9	99.9	99.7	-0.2	-0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	107.0	120.7	120.3	12.4	-0.3

1 *Rounded figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes
May-August 1993

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the May to August 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
August 1993

Chemical firms produced 146 591 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1993, a 6.8% increase from 137 205[r] (revised) tonnes produced in August 1992.

For January to August 1993, production totalled 1 088 768 tonnes, down 1.5% from 1 105 238[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for August 1992 and August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
August 1993

Production of process cheese in August totalled 7 020 514 kilograms, up 99.7% from July 1993 but down 12.2% from August 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 totalled 50 856 066 kilograms, up from 49 876 749 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in August totalled 270 986 kilograms, down 25.9% from July 1993 but up 3.4% from August 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1993 totalled 2 949 140 kilograms, compared with 2 890 307 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report
1992

For the 10th consecutive year, the top three transborder city-pairs in 1992 were Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. Ontario recorded the largest increase in the number of passengers, with 283.9 thousand more than in 1991.

The 1992 edition of *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report* (51-205, $42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Mike Burchell (819-997-0198), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Construction Type Plywood, July 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, July 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report, 1992.
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: $42; United States: US$50; Other Countries: US$59).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Estimation of Research and Development Expenditures in the Higher Education Sector, 1991-92. Vol. 17, No. 8.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 29, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Focus on Culture
Autumn 1993

Feature articles in the Autumn issue of *Focus on Culture* analyze the following topics: culture spending and participation by Canada's immigrants; participation in cultural activities by young Canadians; and the response of movie theatres and drive-ins to the changing entertainment market. A special supplement on balance of trade indicators for culture accompanies this issue.

The Autumn 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Claire McCaughey (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

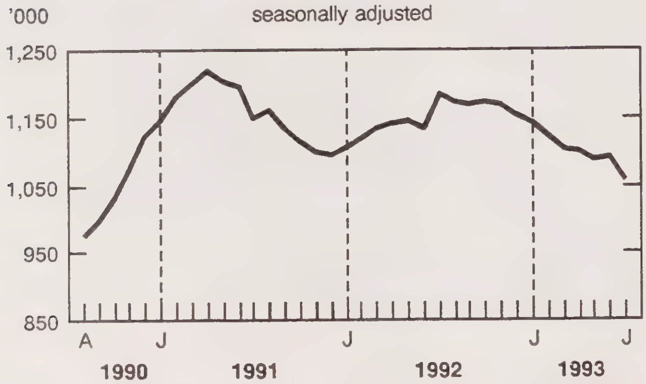
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

July 1993

In July, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined 3.1% to 1,053,000. Decreases were recorded in all provinces and territories.

Beneficiaries of regular U.I. benefits



	Beneficiaries in July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
		% change
	seasonally adjusted	
Saskatchewan	23,460	-0.5
New Brunswick	55,860	-1.3
British Columbia	117,180	-1.4
Alberta	72,290	-1.6
Yukon	2,240	-2.1
Ontario	291,830	-2.4
Canada	**1,053,320**	**-3.1**
Newfoundland	60,670	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	13,420	-3.5
Manitoba	28,060	-4.2
Nova Scotia	50,430	-5.2
Quebec	337,960	-5.3
Northwest Territories	1,770	-7.1

Unadjusted

In July 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,138,000, down 12.9% from July 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 15.1% to 570,000, and the number of female beneficiaries declined 10.6% to 568,000.

Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

	Beneficiaries in July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993
		% change
Census Metropolitan Area		
Thunder Bay	5,780	2.7
Hull	10,200	-3.0
Halifax	13,820	-4.4
Sudbury	7,120	-4.4
Vancouver	57,570	-5.6
Winnipeg	20,880	-7.6
Trois-Rivieres	8,210	-8.2
Edmonton	29,310	-9.2
Regina	4,540	-9.6
Quebec	30,730	-9.8
Ottawa	17,550	-10.1
Oshawa	8,040	-10.2
St. John's	12,630	-13.0
London	11,030	-13.1
Saskatoon	6,620	-13.4
Calgary	24,750	-14.2
Saint John	5,290	-14.5
Victoria	8,290	-14.9
Montreal	149,070	-15.0
Toronto	134,870	-15.5
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	9,300	-15.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	13,880	-17.0
Kitchener	11,640	-19.7
Hamilton	19,090	-20.7
Windsor	8,080	-21.0
Sherbrooke	6,350	-21.5

Unemployment insurance disbursements in July 1993 totalled $1.3 billion, down 11.4% from July 1992. For January to July 1993, $11.7 billion was

paid in benefits, a 3.4% decrease from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same seven-month periods in 1992 and 1993, the average weekly payment increased 2.9% to $262.07 but the number of benefit weeks decreased 6.3% to 43.3 million.

A total of 294,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in July 1993, down 9.0% from July 1992. For January to July 1993, 1,821,000 claims were received, a 15.0% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Beneficiaries are those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The July 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), which contains data for May, June and July 1993, will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

		July 1992	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	June 1993 to July 1993
						% change
		seasonally adjusted				
Regular Benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,185	1,084 r	1,087p	1,053p	-3.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,299,312	1,239,644	1,208,956	1,207,612	-0.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,111	4,814	4,696	4,680	-0.3
		July 1992	**May 1993**	**June 1993**	**July 1993**	**July 1992 to July 1993**
						% change
		unadjusted				
All beneficiaries	'000	1,307	1,314 r	1,187p	1,138p	-12.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,106	1,090 r	988p	958p	-13.4
Claims received	'000	323	212	248	294	-9.0
Amount paid	$'000	1,438,442	1,549,796	1,423,836	1,275,124	-11.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,624	5,856	5,479	4,882	-13.2
Average weekly benefit	$	249.37	261.48	255.42	253.28	1.6

Year-to-date		January to July 1992	January to July 1993	1992 to 1993
				% change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,473	1,397p	-5.2
Claims received	'000	2,143	1,821	-15.0
Amount paid	$'000	12,060,283	11,650,048	-3.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	46,222	43,301	-6.3
Average weekly benefit	$	254.66	262.07	2.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).* ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products declined 4.2% in August 1993 to 6.5 million cubic metres. This followed a moderate 0.4% decrease in July 1993.

August's decrease was attributable to lower sales of light fuel oil (-21.9%), "all other refined products" (includes petrochemical feedstocks, kerosene, aviation turbo fuel, etc.) (-4.4%), diesel fuel oil (-4.2%) and motor gasoline (-3.3%). Sales increased for heavy fuel oil (+9.6%).

August's sharp decrease in light fuel oil sales followed a 3.5% decline in July. The 9.6% increase in heavy fuel oil sales in August followed a 9.5% decline in July.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.4% from August 1992, to 7.2 million cubic metres. Salels for all four main products increased: heavy fuel oil (+8.4%), light fuel oil (+7.5%), motor gasoline (+6.8%) and diesel fuel oil (+6.7%). Sales of "all other refined products" declined 3.1%.

For the first eight months of 1993, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products totalled 52.9 million cubic metres, a 0.4% increase from 1992. Cumulative sales increased for diesel fuel oil (+4.0%), motor gasoline (+2.0%) and light fuel oil (+0.6%); heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-11.3%) from the same period in 1992.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1993 r	June 1993 r	July 1993 r	August 1993p	July 1993 to August 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 487.5**	**6 803.2**	**6 778.4**	**6 491.7**	**-4.2**
Motor Gasoline	2 783.4	2 826.2	2 826.6	2 731.9	-3.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 393.9	1 359.7	1 356.7	1 299.5	-4.2
Light Fuel Oil	452.8	600.0	578.9	451.8	-21.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	531.7	637.6	576.9	632.5	9.6
All Other Refined Products	1 325.7	1 379.7	1 439.3	1 376.0	-4.4
	August 1992	**August 1993p**	**January 1992 to August 1992**	**January 1993 to August 1993p**	**January-August 1992 to January-August 1993**
	unadjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 933.3**	**7 240.6**	**52 722.5**	**52 942.9**	**0.4**
Motor Gasoline	2 970.7	3 173.7	22 061.4	22 510.8	2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 436.8	1 533.0	10 298.4	10 705.6	4.0
Light Fuel Oil	159.6	171.6	3 770.8	3 794.4	0.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	599.6	650.0	5 554.0	4 928.8	-11.3
All Other Refined Products	1 766.6	1 712.3	11 037.9	11 003.3	-0.3

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Performing Arts Survey

1991-92

A total of 13.1 million persons attended 35,454 live performances staged by 396 companies in 1991-92.

Total attendance at performing arts events declined consistently during the 1988-89 to 1991-92 period, with an average annual drop of 4%.

The companies surveyed paid 27,457 creative and performing artists and other personnel, while more than 17,000 persons contributed time on a voluntary basis in 1991-92.

The combined deficits for all companies totalled $4 million in 1991-92, down from $7.6 million in 1990-91. Nevertheless, 54% of all companies reported a surplus.

Data from the 1991-92 survey of professional, not-for-profit performing arts companies are now available. Special tabulations of the data on performances, attendance, revenues and expenditures – by province or by the four performing arts disciplines (theatre, music, dance and opera) – are also available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571), Cultural Activities and Institutions Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1992.
Catalogue number 26-213
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Focus on Culture, Autumn 1993. Vol. 5, No. 3.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30;
Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

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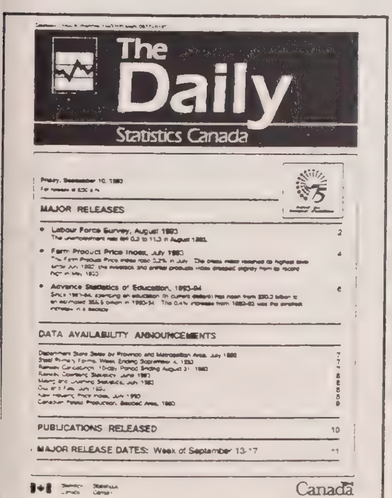
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 30, 1993
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75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Non parlo né inglese, né francese
(I can't speak English or French)
1991 Census

The number of Canadian residents who spoke neither English nor French rose by more than 30% during the 1980s, reaching over 300,000 by 1991. There are now more residents unable to speak either official language than at any other time in this century.

Non parlo né inglese, né francese, released today under the 1991 Census Short Article Series, examines the growth in this population among provinces and metropolitan areas. As well, population characteristics such as age and sex, period of immigration, mother tongue, and living arrangements are analyzed.

To obtain a copy of this article, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

July 1993
(seasonally adjusted)

The economy slipped in July as weakness in manufacturing and mining led a 0.2% drop in Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost. The decline followed a slowdown, from 0.5% average monthly growth in the first three months of 1993 to 0.2% in the April to June period.

Services output edged up 0.1% in July; goods production fell 1.0%, its third decline since April. Manufacturing has been a major contributor to the weakness in the goods sector in recent months and, in July, this was augmented by a drop in mining output.

Goods-producing Industries

Declines in manufacturing and mining were responsible for most of the weakness in goods production in July, but lower output in forestry, construction and fishing augmented these cutbacks. Gains in utilities and agriculture moderated the decline.

Manufacturing output fell 1.2% led by a 2.0% drop in durable goods production. Transportation equipment producers cut back the most. Manufacturers of primary metal products and electrical and electronic products also recorded sizeable declines. Non-durable goods production edged down 0.3%, but the decline was widespread as eight of 12 industry groups recorded lower output. Petroleum refiners and tobacco producers accounted for most of the weakness.

Transportation equipment manufacturers reduced output 3.5%, their third cutback in the last four months. Motor vehicle parts manufacturers slashed output 8.0% after reductions of 3.0% in May and 0.8% in June. Output of miscellaneous transportation equipment rose sharply as snowmobile production began one month earlier this year. Also, output of truck and bus bodies and trailers increased sharply, and has grown an average 3.2% a month since January 1993.

Primary metals producers lowered output 2.9%, the fourth decline in the last five months. Manufacturers of iron and steel reduced production by 4.8% following several decreases. Demand in foreign markets and by the Canadian automobile industry has slumped recently. A temporary shutdown caused foundry output to tumble 21.0%. Other shutdowns and a permanent closure have been announced for the coming year.

Production of electrical and electronic products fell 2.1%, mostly reflecting a 3.2% drop in the production of electronic equipment. Production of office machinery was also reduced. Shipments abroad of telecommunications equipment, electronic parts and office machinery fell in July.

Output of petroleum products recorded a 5.7% decline after increasing 3.7% in June. Lower production of motor gasoline and diesel fuel were responsible for most of the weakness. Sales by service station operators have slipped recently.

Mining output tumbled 3.8% following several monthly increases. Drilling activity receded to its April-May level after dominating the gains in mining so far this year. The prior advance in drilling was largely attributable to the royalty holiday program in Alberta, which was extended twice and terminated on July 31. Despite the decline, drilling activity remained 46.3% higher than the fourth quarter of 1992, when the program was introduced. Production of potash also fell substantially as exports slumped in July. Producers of crude oil and natural gas increased output 1.0% as a decline in crude was more than offset by an increase in natural gas. Demand for natural gas abroad picked up in June and July.

Output of forestry industries dropped 1.7%, the third consecutive monthly decrease. Lower exports of lumber and weakness in residential construction curbed demand. Employment in forestry also declined considerably in the last three months.

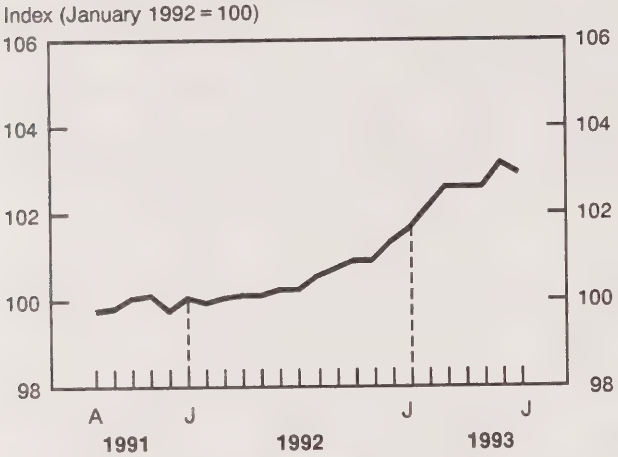
Construction activity slipped 0.2%, dominated by another decline in residential construction. Home builders built fewer single- and double-dwellings and fewer apartments but built more row dwellings. Despite increased new home sales in June and July, the stock of newly completed and unoccupied single- and double-dwellings remained high. Combined with a sluggish recovery in employment and weakness in starts last spring, this suggests that residential construction will remain weak for the rest of the third quarter. Non-residential and engineering construction advanced 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively.

Output of utilities rose 1.6% following a 2.5% increase in June. Electricity production advanced 1.7% due to higher domestic and foreign demand. Electricity imports fell considerably for a second consecutive month.

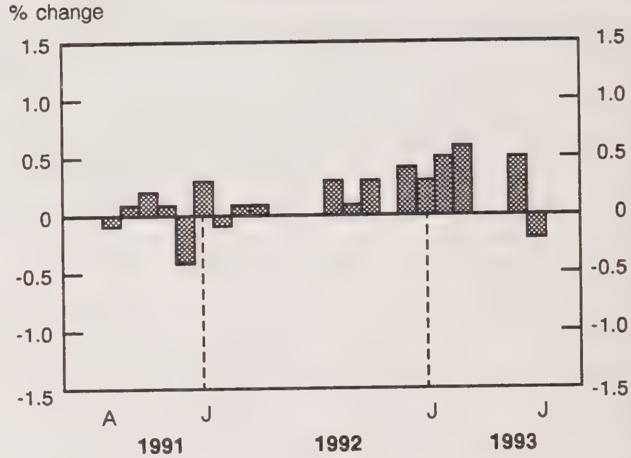
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

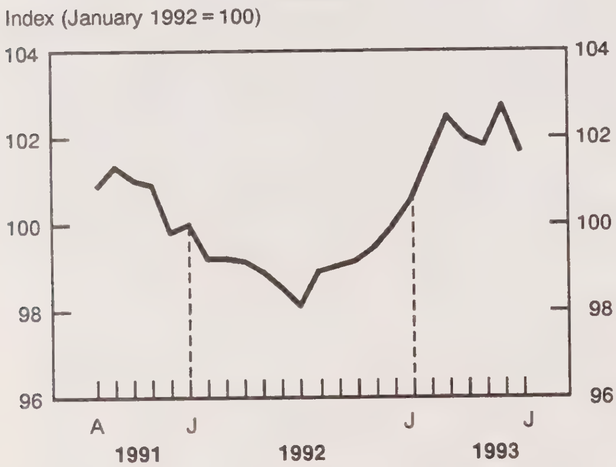
Total Economy



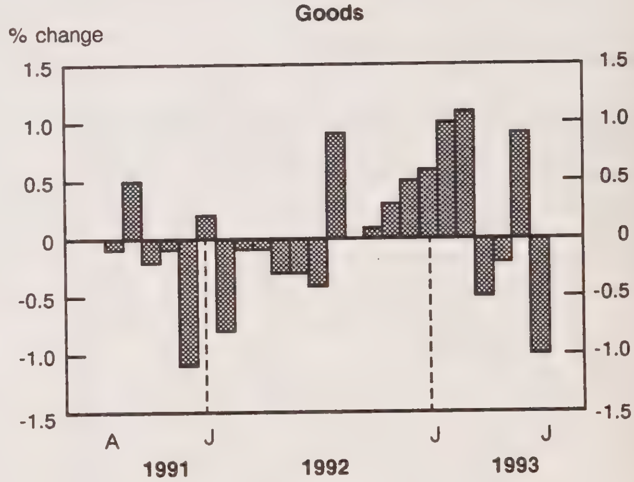
Total Economy



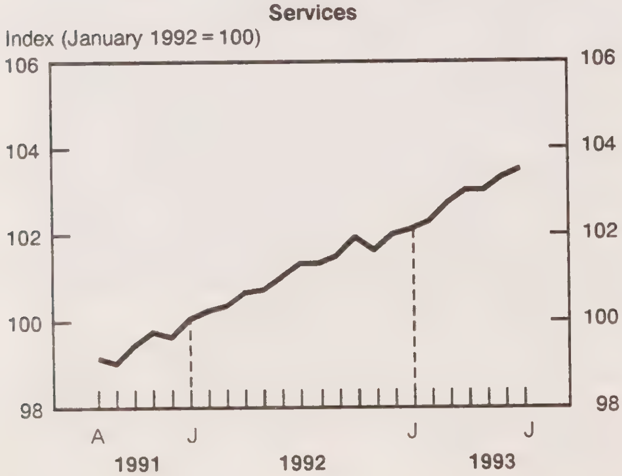
Goods



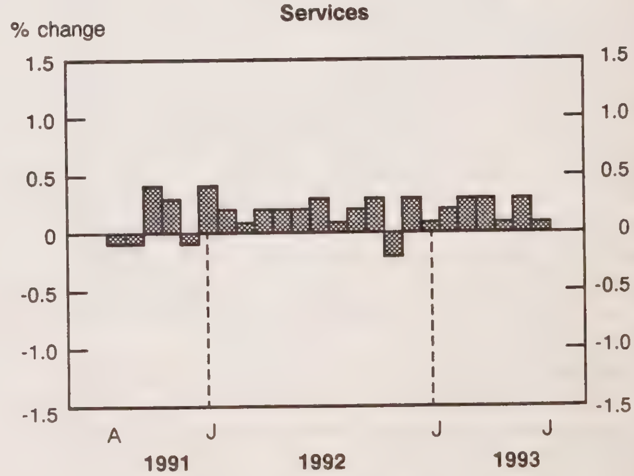
Goods



Services



Services



Services-producing Industries

Services output inched ahead 0.1%, and has advanced in each of the last eight months. A rebound in retail trade contributed most to the widespread gain. Declines in community, business and personal services and in government services moderated the increase.

After weakening in May and June, retail sales rebounded 1.0% in July. Retail sales were 3.9% higher than a year earlier, but have risen only 0.9% since last January. Motor vehicle dealers accounted for half the overall gain, while retailers of furniture and appliances also contributed. Department store sales fell, extending a downtrend evident since July 1992.

Wholesale trade rose 0.6%, its third consecutive monthly gain. After slowing in April and May, machinery and equipment sales improved in June and July. Motor vehicle wholesalers also contributed to the gain, but lower sales of food, beverages and tobacco products moderated the advance.

Transportation and storage services rose 0.7% following a similar increase in June. Output of pipelines jumped 6.6% as throughput of natural gas advanced 6.8%. Natural gas exports were strong for a second consecutive month. Transportation services fell 0.5%, reflecting weakness in rail, water, and truck transportation. Weakness in rail transport was widespread but most evident in less hauling of iron ore, grain and coal products.

Communications output accelerated to 0.8% following increases of 0.1% in May and 0.3% in June. Telecommunications carriers posted a 0.8% gain due to higher revenues from long distance services, which had remained almost unchanged during the first six months of 1993.

Finance, insurance and real estate inched ahead 0.1% after gains averaging 0.4% the previous three months. Trust, other finance and real estate edged up 0.2%, a gain similar to June's but much smaller than in the previous four months. Stock exchanges and mutual funds continued to grow rapidly, aided by low interest rates on bank deposits. Securities brokers' activity also advanced, reflecting an increase in new bonds issued by provincial governments, the federal government and corporations.

Community, business and personal services fell 0.6% following a 0.5% increase in June. Amusement services dropped 4.6%, mainly because of lower attendance at spectator sports events and lower activity by lottery corporations. Business services dropped 0.5% as computer, professional and miscellaneous business services recorded similar declines in dollar terms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in October.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices

	1992	1993			
	July	April	May	June	July
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
	$ millions				
Total Economy	**502,665.2**	**514,958.6**	**514,780.3**	**517,334.3**	**516,045.2**
Goods-producing Industries	166,448.0	173,098.7	172,710.4	174,232.6	172,483.1
Services-producing Industries	336,217.2	341,859.9	342,069.9	343,101.7	343,562.1
Business Sector:	**409,891.8**	**421,767.8**	**421,854.7**	**424,385.8**	**423,192.2**
Goods:	**165,437.4**	**172,140.9**	**171,758.6**	**173,280.8**	**171,512.1**
Agriculture	10,736.3	11,971.9	12,069.9	12,150.8	12,223.2
Fishing and Trapping	863.4	870.6	832.0	800.6	769.2
Logging Industry	2,995.0	3,352.6	3,257.8	3,196.6	3,143.8
Mining Industries	19,807.6	21,274.2	21,482.7	22,539.1	21,688.5
Manufacturing Industries	87,030.9	91,551.9	91,237.5	91,486.3	90,388.5
Construction Industries	28,887.1	27,885.3	27,870.4	27,729.5	27,682.3
Other Utility Industries	15,117.1	15,234.4	15,008.3	15,377.9	15,616.6
Services:	**244,454.4**	**249,626.9**	**250,096.1**	**251,105.0**	**251,680.1**
Transportation and Storage	22,030.3	22,267.5	22,326.2	22,479.7	22,626.9
Communications Industries	19,109.7	19,278.2	19,299.8	19,367.0	19,513.4
Wholesale Trade	30,611.2	30,793.3	31,021.5	31,395.1	31,590.9
Retail Trade	29,922.3	30,981.6	30,973.3	30,765.0	31,075.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	83,125.5	85,166.0	85,399.0	85,706.0	85,828.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	59,655.4	61,140.3	61,076.3	61,392.2	61,045.3
Non-business Sector:	**92,773.4**	**93,190.8**	**92,925.6**	**92,948.5**	**92,853.0**
Goods:	**1,010.6**	**957.8**	**951.8**	**951.8**	**971.0**
Services:	**91,762.8**	**92,233.0**	**91,973.8**	**91,996.7**	**91,882.0**
Government Service Industry	33,992.5	34,033.6	33,888.4	33,826.0	33,786.9
Community and Personal Services	54,274.4	54,562.0	54,490.0	54,602.8	54,547.6
Other Services	3,495.9	3,637.4	3,595.4	3,567.9	3,547.5
Other Aggregations:					
Industrial Production	122,966.2	129,018.3	128,680.3	130,355.1	128,664.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,607.9	42,031.5	42,257.9	42,191.1	42,076.0
Durable Manufacturing	46,423.0	49,520.4	48,979.6	49,295.2	48,312.5

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1993

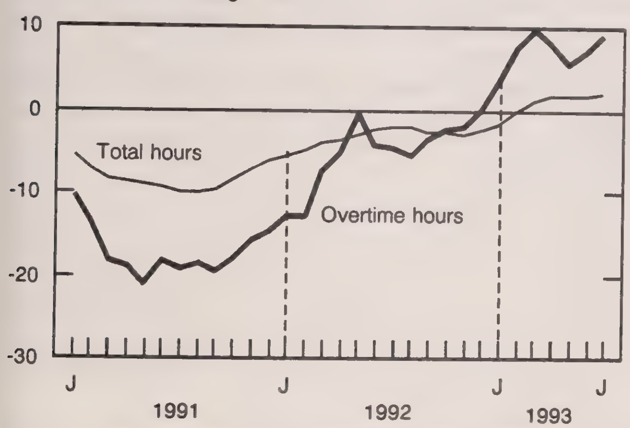
Although little change was recorded in payroll employment in July, total hours and overtime hours for employees paid by the hour registered year-over-year increases.

Total Hours (employees paid by the hour)

Unadjusted

Total hours for employees paid by the hour (represents 50% of all employees) rose in July (+1.7%) on a year-over-year basis for the fifth consecutive month; a similar trend was last observed prior to September 1990.

Total hours and overtime hours for employees paid by the hour (three-month moving average)



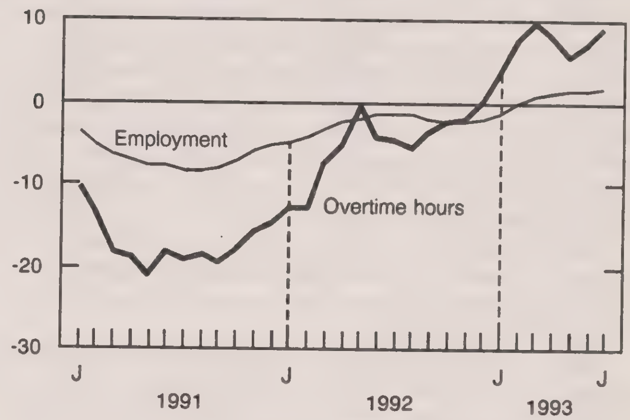
Small firms (less than 200 employees) led the year-over-year growth in total hours in July, reflecting increases in both employment and average weekly hours. This growth occurred mainly in retail trade, accommodation, food and beverage services, manufacturing and wholesale trade.

Large firms recorded a year-over-year decline in total hours in July, continuing the trend observed since October 1992. The growth in total hours for the first seven months of 1993 was 0.8%, compared with a 3.7% decline for the same period in 1992.

Note to Users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence service.

Employment and overtime hours for employees paid by the hour (three-month moving average)



Year-over-year, overtime hours for employees paid by the hour increased 12.4% in July. Total overtime hours have recorded monthly year-over-year increases since January 1993. The strength in overtime hours in July was concentrated in manufacturing (up 20.5% from July 1992).

Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Payroll employment in July was estimated at 9,980,000, virtually unchanged since April 1993. Employment gains in retail trade (+7,800) and accommodation, food and beverage services (+5,800) were moderated by losses in construction (-7,000) and wholesale trade (-8,000).

Retail trade has shown monthly increases in six of the last seven months, for an increase of 48,000 employees since January. Employment in health and social services declined for the third consecutive month, for a total loss of 17,000 employees since May.

Unadjusted

Payroll employment increased 0.4% in July on a year-over-year basis. However, the year-to-date average change in employment remained slightly negative (-0.1%).

Average Weekly Earnings

Unadjusted

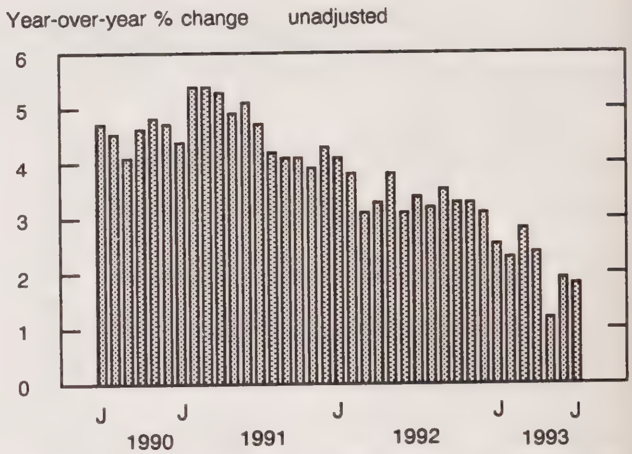
Average weekly earnings in July, estimated at $561.85, were 1.8% higher on a year-over-year basis, the third consecutive increase of less than 2%. This continued a trend toward smaller increases in earnings due in part to lower wage settlements. Also contributing to the dampening of average weekly earnings was a change in the employment mix towards lower-paying industries. In 1992, the average year-over-year increase was 3.5%.

The industries with the lowest year-over-year changes in earnings were real estate operators and insurance agencies (-1.0%), business services (0.0%) and construction (+0.3%).

Year-over-year average weekly earnings fell in the Northwest Territories (-2.2%) and the Yukon (-0.5%) and grew only slightly in Nova Scotia (+0.7%) and New Brunswick (+0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Average weekly earnings, industrial aggregate



More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Mike Mackinnon (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees					
	June 1993 r	July 1993p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992	July 1993p	July 1992 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
Industrial aggregate	**9,983**	**9,980**	**-0.0**	**10,044**	**10,082**	**0.4**
Logging and forestry	55	56	1.8	68	68	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	118	113	-4.2	133	118	-11.3
Manufacturing	1,579	1,582	0.2	1,621	1,620	-0.1
Construction	405	398	-1.7	479	460	-4.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	800	800	0.0	830	808	-2.7
Trade	1,904	1,900	-0.2	1,873	1,914	2.2
Wholesale trade	574	565	-1.6	602	581	-3.5
Retail trade	1,333	1,341	0.6	1,270	1,333	5.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	634	635	0.2	667	643	-3.6
Business services	513	514	0.2	496	522	5.2
Education-related services	934	958	2.6	721	775	7.5
Health and social services	1,118	1,105	-1.2	1,162	1,121	-3.5
Accommodation, food and beverage services	703	709	0.9	714	753	5.5
Public administration	710	707	-0.4	744	734	-1.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	137	135	-1.5	148	147	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	39	38	-2.6	42	42	0.0
Nova Scotia	281	280	-0.4	289	288	-0.3
New Brunswick	227	229	0.9	236	241	2.1
Quebec	2,415	2,414	-0.0	2,434	2,453	0.8
Ontario	3,963	3,948	-0.4	4,038	3,967	-1.8
Manitoba	376	376	0.0	374	375	0.3
Saskatchewan	296	298	0.7	296	297	0.3
Alberta	958	951	-0.7	977	963	-1.4
British Columbia	1,256	1,286	2.4	1,178	1,275	8.2
Yukon	12	12	0.0	13	13	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	21	21	0.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	June 1993 r	July 1993p	June 1993 to July 1993	July 1992	July 1993p	July 1992 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
Industrial aggregate	**559.74**	**561.29**	**0.3**	**551.72**	**561.85**	**1.8**
Logging and forestry	725.00	735.10	1.4	664.60	701.30	5.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	949.66	960.82	1.2	897.56	931.67	3.8
Manufacturing	674.17	676.22	0.3	645.90	664.03	2.8
Construction	634.96	638.83	0.6	636.79	638.91	0.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	714.62	712.78	-0.3	710.63	719.74	1.3
Trade	410.63	411.31	0.2	404.53	412.95	2.1
Wholesale trade	593.66	595.46	0.3	574.86	586.87	2.1
Retail trade	332.06	333.55	0.4	323.75	337.05	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	619.81	621.97	0.3	599.48	629.09	4.9
Business services	585.74	586.90	0.2	586.63	586.90	0.0
Education-related services	677.50	686.60	1.3	735.24	747.47	1.7
Health and social services	501.62	500.85	-0.2	491.19	504.57	2.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	217.72	218.71	0.5	216.86	223.37	3.0
Public administration	744.76	743.92	-0.1	720.28	732.72	1.7
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	522.53	528.22	1.1	504.54	523.86	3.8
Prince Edward Island	454.59	452.53	-0.5	441.57	447.96	1.4
Nova Scotia	497.16	499.08	0.4	495.65	499.08	0.7
New Brunswick	498.91	496.77	-0.4	493.37	496.77	0.7
Quebec	544.15	543.52	-0.1	539.46	543.52	0.8
Ontario	592.19	593.54	0.2	582.55	597.38	2.5
Manitoba	491.28	493.84	0.5	491.24	496.38	1.0
Saskatchewan	473.40	476.88	0.7	469.84	474.13	0.9
Alberta	553.39	552.86	-0.1	548.25	553.56	1.0
British Columbia	561.93	566.58	0.8	545.20	563.82	3.4
Yukon	660.49	670.37	1.5	673.91	670.37	-0.5
Northwest Territories	700.91	701.67	0.1	711.23	695.36	-2.2

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas
July 1993 (Preliminary)

Marketable production of natural gas in July increased 17.0% from July 1992, to 10.5 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 was up 11.4% from 1992, at 73.9 billion cubic metres. Approximately 51% of July's production was exported.

Natural gas exports increased 14.9% from July 1992, to 5.4 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date natural gas exports (35.8 billion cubic metres) increased 8.9% from 1992.

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production in July rose 4.0% from July 1992, to 9.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date production for 1993 rose 3.2% from the same period in 1992, to 59.8 million cubic metres.

Crude oil imports increased 45.9% from July 1992, to 3.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports rose 21.2% from 1992, to 19.8 million cubic metres. This increase in imports was reflected in increased refinery receipts (+21.7%). Refineries in Atlantic Canada increased both production and exports of refined products (primarily light fuel oil and motor gasoline) during the first seven months of 1993 compared with the same period in 1992.

Exports of crude oil increased 8.1% from July 1992, to 4.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports increased 3.3% from 1992, to 29.1 million cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The July 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1992	July 1993	July 1992 to July 1993	January 1992 to July 1992	January 1993 to July 1993	January-July 1992 to January-July 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 734.6	9 082.6	4.0	57 958.6	59 799.5	3.2
Exports	4 283.2	4 629.9	8.1	28 188.6	29 123.9	3.3
Imports	2 444.3	3 565.9	45.9	16 350.1	19 822.0	21.2
Refinery receipts	6 975.0	8 488.8	21.7	45 808.4	50 042.7	9.2
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural Gas[2]						
Marketable production	8 972.4	10 501.8	17.0	66 370.1	73 909.0	11.4
Exports	4 671.7	5 366.7	14.9	32 855.4	35 785.8	8.9
Canadian sales[3]	2 809.7	3 128.4	11.3	33 645.5	36 353.3	8.0

[1] *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
[2] *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
[3] *Includes direct sales.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Profiles of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B (Electronic Product)

1991 Census

Profiles of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations for all the provinces and territories are now available on diskette. These profiles are based on 20% sample data collected in the 1991 Census.

The profiles show population counts for characteristics such as home language, knowledge of languages, religion, ethnic origin, place of birth, period of immigration, mobility status, fertility, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, occupation, and industry. They also show the following: dwelling counts by need for repair and period of construction; average housing costs for households; income distributions for individuals, households and families.

To order Profiles of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1993

Except for oats, July deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from July 1992.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	July 1992	July 1993
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	3 810.4	2637.4
Durum wheat	779.5	242.9
Total Wheat	**4 589.9**	**2 880.3**
Oats	63.2	102.3
Barley	748.3	710.1
Rye	33.2	14.6
Flaxseed	100.7	42.8
Canola	393.5	260.5
Total Major Grains	**5 928.8**	**4 010.6**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

July 1993

Production of coal totalled 5 200 kilotonnes in July 1993, up 3.7% from July 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1993 was 38 958 kilotonnes, down 2.8% from the previous year.

Exports in July fell to 1 965 kilotonnes, down 1.6% from July 1992; imports decreased 32.9% to 752 kilotonnes. For January to July 1993, exports totalled 15 550 kilotonnes, 14.7% below last year.

Coke production in July 1993 decreased to 308 kilotonnes, down 2.8% from July 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending September 25, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 25, 1993 totalled 270 209 tonnes, down 0.7% from the week-earlier 272 001 tonnes and down 4.2% from the year-earlier 282 184 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 567 964 tonnes, a 5.3% increase from 10 040 810 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Industry Price Indexes, July 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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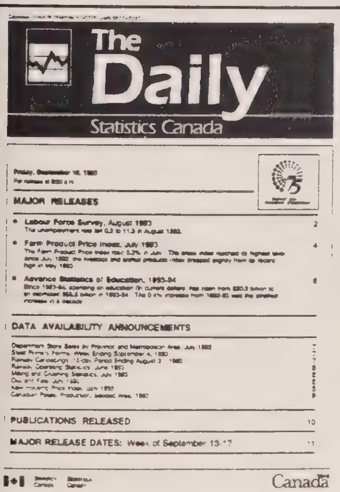

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
5	Short-term Expectations Survey	
6	Help-wanted Index	September 1993
7	Community Profiles	1991
7	Field Crop reporting Series No. 7: September Crop Production Estimates	
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1993
8	Labour Force Survey	September 1993
8	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1993
8	Farm Product Price Index	August 1993
12	New Housing Price Index	August 1993
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1993
14	Composite Index	September 1993
14	Annual Demographic Statistics by Sex and Age	July 1, 1971 to 1993
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1993
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1993
18	Department Stores Sales – Advance Release	September 1993
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1993
18	Building Permits	August 1993
18	Cancer Statistics	1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	August 1993
21	Consumer Price Index	September 1993
21	Retail Trade	August 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	August 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1993
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1993
27	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1993
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1993
29	Major Release Dates	October 1993

Jser note: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson 613-951-1187), Communications Division.